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REPORT

OF THE

U.S.
"COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT TO
INVESTIGATE THE CONDUCT OF THE
WAR DEPARTMENT IN THE
WAR WITH SPAIN.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION:

Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Iowa, *President.*

Col. JAMES A. SEXTON, Illinois.

Col. CHARLES DENBY, Indiana.

Capt. EVAN P. HOWELL, Georgia.

Ex-Governor URBAN A. WOODBURY, Vermont.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, Chief of Engineers,
U. S. A.

Gen. JAMES A. BEAVER, Pennsylvania.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER McD. McCook, U. S. A.

Dr. PHINEAS S. CONNER, Ohio.

RICHARD WEIGHTMAN, *Secretary.*

Lieut. Col. F. B. JONES, Chief Quartermaster of
Volunteers, *Disbursing Officer.*

Maj. STEPHEN C. MILLS, *Recorder.*

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IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

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John C. Scopell
Oct. 18, 1937

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, October 6, 1898.

Gen. G. M. DODGE,

President of Board to Investigate the War Department.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of correspondence relating to the operations of the Medical Department at Camp Wikoff, L. I.

I respectfully invite special attention to the following letters of instructions and to copies of telegrams dated August 17:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 6, 1898.

Col. WILLIAM H. FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army, Montauk Point, L. I.

SIR: Your telegrams have been received. I had expected that the water must be pumped into tanks and distributed to the camps. I trust that the Quartermaster's Department will push this work through, so there may be no complaint of insufficient supply. I expect you to act as chief surgeon for the camp and to regulate everything. In my opinion it will be best to establish a detention camp, with a capacity of 4,000 or 5,000, somewhere near the landing place, and in connection with this a tent hospital of 250 beds in addition to the 500-bed hospital already provided for. * * *

I shall send a great quantity of disinfectants, and these should be used very freely in the sinks at the detention camp and hospital. Let us try and do this thing in such a way that there may be no criticism of the Medical Department. Apply to me for anything necessary and I will do my best to fill your requisition.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,

Surgeon-General United States Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 12, 1898.

Col. WILLIAM H. FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,

Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, L. I.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I send you inclosed a check for \$1,000 to be used in any way that you think best for the benefit of the sick in hospital. This money is contributed by the American National Red Cross Relief Committee.

Be sure that you have plenty of quinine and all other medicines likely to be required and hospital stores of all kinds for the sick arriving from Santiago. I have asked to have Heizmann ordered to report to you. You will use your own judgment about assigning him to duty in charge of the 500-bed hospital. You should have tents upon the ground and beds ready to put up another hospital of the same size on short notice. The men returning from Santiago are saturated with malaria, and the exposure to the cool climate at Montauk will, no doubt, cause a large number of relapses and develop disease in those who have not already had it. Keep always a surplus of tents and beds ready to put up at a moment's notice.

* Very truly yours,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,

Surgeon-General United States Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 16, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

*Assistant Surgeon-General, Camp Wikoff,**Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:*

Four hundred convalescents coming by *Catania*, 200 sick by *Olivette*. Pitch 100 more hospital tents and put beds in them as soon as possible. Apply for as many female nurses as you can use. Make contracts with as many male nurses as you require at \$30 per month and ration. You have authority to employ cooks at \$50 per month, also to make contracts with competent physicians, if more are needed. Keep sufficient medicines on hand to supply regiments in camp with most necessary articles. You should have a million quinine pills ready for issue to returning troops. Send as many sick to New Haven hospitals as they can take care of. If necessary to make room, send sick also to New York hospitals. Acknowledge receipt.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 17, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

I advise you to send typhoid patients to New Haven hospital, as recommended in my letter of August 14. Don't fail to disinfect all excreta. Buy all the quick-lime necessary.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 17, 1898.

Col. W. H. FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Do not fail to procure everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. Apply to me for additional female nurses, if necessary, and for money to buy delicacies when required.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CAMP WIKOFF.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 4, 1898.

Col. W. H. FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,

Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

SIR: The Surgeon-General directs me to inform you that he has this day asked that Acting Hospital Steward Schimann, Hospital Corps, this day recommended for appointment as hospital steward, and now at Governors Island, New York Harbor, be sent to Montauk Point to report for duty to the commanding general.

The Surgeon-General understands that you were authorized by him to call on the medical supply officer in New York City for supplies for the hospital at Montauk Point in addition to the bedsteads, bedding, and furniture already ordered. As no requisitions have been received from you, it is presumed you are acting under this authority. Information is desired as to your wants as to the Hospital Corps.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. H. ALDEN,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Wells located and hospitals staked off. Tents and lumber on the way. Wells started. Hospital Corps men should come at once with shelter tents and three days' rations.

W. H. FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 5, 1898.

FORWOOD, *Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:*

Hospital Steward Schimann sent to you and twenty Hospital Corps men from hospital ship *Missouri*.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 6, 1898.

Col. W. H. FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,

Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Apply to General Young for line officer and all necessary assistance. Push the wells with all possible dispatch. Letter of instructions to-day.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., August 6, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Water problem is the most difficult; making great efforts; impossible to drive points in this bowlder. Drift wells must be dug and water pumped to tank, which takes time. Expect rations, tents, and lumber by Sunday. One contract surgeon reported. Some of the Hospital Corps ought to get here Sunday or Monday.

W. H. FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 6, 1898.

FORWOOD, *Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, N. Y.:*

Hospital Corps men ordered from New York and several recruiting stations. Clothing and equipment for them can be obtained of your quartermaster. Hospital Steward Schimann, from Fort Columbus, and Steward Neil, from Fort Monroe, ordered to you.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 7, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Tents, lumber, rations, and water expected soon. Sick men better not be sent before Tuesday at the earliest. Have your messages about Hospital Corps.

W. H. FORWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898.

Col. WILLIAM H. FORWOOD,

*Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,**Montauk Point, L. I.*

SIR: Your telegrams have been received. I had expected that the water must be pumped into tanks and distributed to the camps. I trust that the Quartermaster's Department will push this work through, so there may be no complaint of insufficient supply. I expect you to act as chief surgeon for the camp and to regulate everything. In my opinion it will be best to establish a detention camp, with a capacity of 4,000 or 5,000, somewhere near the landing place, and in connection with this a tent hospital of 250 beds, in addition to the 500-bed hospital already provided for. Troops arriving on ships that have had cases of yellow fever on board, or with suspicious cases, should go into this detention camp; all suspects being placed under observation in the hospitals.

I will try to send a yellow-fever expert for special duty at this hospital and camp. You should also have at that place every facility for the disinfection of clothing and baggage. The Marine-Hospital Service will send a steam disinfecter on a barge, to be used upon the arrival of transports. I advise the construction of one or more rooms, consisting of a simple frame lined with tongued-and-grooved lumber, with every crevice closed and a door at each end which can be closed so as to prevent the escape of gas. These rooms should be about 10 feet high, 10 feet wide, and 20 feet long, and can be used for the fumigation of clothing, baggage, etc., either by sulphur or by formaldehyde gas. I shall send a great quantity of disinfectants and these should be used very freely in the sinks at the detention camp and hospital. Let us try and do this thing in such a way that there

may be no criticism of the Medical Department. Apply to me for anything necessary and I will do my best to fill your requisitions.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

POSTSCRIPTUM.—I have submitted this letter to the honorable the Secretary of War. He approves of the instructions given, and directs that the detention camp be established in sections, well separated, each capable of providing for 1,000 men. In connection with each of these separate camps there should be a tent hospital of 50 beds, instead of one tent hospital of 250 beds, as directed above.

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 7, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Letter of instructions about isolating camp received. Good location selected, and General Young asked to have it built. Additional beds, etc., ordered from Colonel Brown. Please have the Marine Hospital barge sent here early.

FORWOOD, *Colonel and Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 8, 1898.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,

Surgeon-General United States Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 9, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

In case you need the services of female nurses you should apply to this office.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 7, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Letter of instructions about isolating camp received. Good location selected, and General Young asked to have it built. Additional beds, etc., ordered from Colonel Brown. Please have the Marine Hospital barge sent here early.

FORWOOD, *Colonel and Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 11, 1898.*

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

How many Hospital Corps men have you? How many more do you want? Some immunes will be sent you.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 11, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

One steward, 1 acting, and 23 privates. Want 2 stewards and 23 more privates now and a total of about 100 members of the Hospital Corps eventually.

FORWOOD.

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 11, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Dr. Magruder, Marine Hospital Service, is here with three assistants of his corps. I have asked him to detail one to take charge of detention hospital camp. Do you approve?

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 11, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Accept services of medical officer, Marine Hospital.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 11, 1898.

General STERNBERG,

Surgeon-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Number of patients increasing and camps scattered. Need two or three medical officers, one regular officer, if practicable. Want two immune nurses.

FORWOOD.

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 12, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Four wards in hospital complete, and patients in bed under care of nurses. Ninety patients all told. All kinds of medical and hospital property in abundance and now under cover. National War Relief Association has agreed to employ and pay one cook, at \$60 per month, and one assistant, to have a range in the regular kitchen only. Neil has reported among the stewards. No contract made for laundry.

W. H. FORWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898.

Col. WILLIAM H. FORWOOD,

*Assistant Surgeon-General United States Army,**Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, L. I.:*

MY DEAR COLONEL: I send you inclosed a check for \$1,000, to be used in any way that you think best for the benefit of the sick in hospital. This money is contributed by the American National Red Cross Relief Committee.

Be sure that you have plenty of quinine and all other medicines likely to be required, and hospital stores of all kinds for the sick arriving from Santiago. I have asked to have Heizmann ordered to report to you. You will use your own judgment about assigning him to duty in charge of the 500-bed hospital. You should have tents upon the ground and beds ready to put up another hospital of the same size on short notice. The men returning from Santiago are saturated with malaria, and the exposure to the cool climate at Montauk will no doubt cause a large number of relapses, and develop the disease in those who have not already had it. Keep always a surplus of tents and beds ready to put up at a moment's notice.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 12, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Letter of August 10 received and read to the Secretary of War. He says. Spare no pains or expense. Has laundry contract been closed? Push it to completion.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 12, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Hospital Stewards Schimann, from Governors Island, and Neil, from Monroe, sent you some days since. Which one has reported? Two acting hospital stewards from West Point and 20 privates from Washington Barracks sent yesterday.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 13, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Purchase as much quicklime as you need for disinfecting sinks, etc.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 14, 1898.

General STERNBERG,

Surgeon-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Neither Dr. Doty nor General Young was authorized by me to recommend the transfer of typhoid cases to New York City. My views on the subject are these: That well-developed cases of typhoid among the troops coming from the South through New York City might, if practicable, be left there, because it would shorten their journey and give them well-trained nurses, and because they might overcrowd us here; and that in case the hospital accommodations here should become over-crowded with a large proportion of this class of cases it might be relieved by sending them by boat to New York. If such an emergency should arise, your instructions will be asked for, with full details of the circumstances. I have no lack of accommodations now, and I agree with you that typhoid fever does well in tent hospitals. There is some influence behind the recommendations of Dr. Doty not mentioned in his dispatch. Drs. Heizmann and Almy reported to-day some fifty sick landed from transports; no contagion; sent to General Hospital; troops to detention camp. Everything in good shape.

FORWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 14, 1898.

Col. WILLIAM H. FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,

Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

SIR: Referring to the Hospital Corps detachment at your camp, the Surgeon-General hopes that the arrangements made will give you sufficient men by the time they are needed.

The recruiting officers at New York, Boston, and Albany have been instructed by the Adjutant-General to send you all recruits for the Hospital Corps enlisted by them. Hospital Stewards Schimann, from Governors Island, and Neil, from Fort Monroe, and two acting hospital stewards from West Point have been ordered to

Montauk Point. Twenty Hospital Corps privates were sent you from Washington Barracks on the 11th.

Information is desired as to the names of stewards and acting stewards and the number of privates that are now present in your detachment. It is believed that ten or eleven men were sent you from the detachment belonging to the hospital ship *Missouri*, orders for whose return will probably be asked for before long.

Very respectfully,

C. H. ALDEN,
Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, N. Y., August 15, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Sixty patients from St. Louis in detention hospital, 210 in general hospital. Plenty of room and supplies so far.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 15, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Is Contract Surgeon Ira C. Brown with you? Answer soon.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington. August 15, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Let me know if you need more doctors or nurses or anything else.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington. August 16, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Four hundred convalescents coming by *Catania*, 200 sick by *Olivette*. Pitch 100 more hospital tents and put beds in them as soon as possible. Apply for as many female nurses as you can use. Make contracts with as many male nurses as you require at \$30 per month and rations. You have authority to employ cooks at \$50 per month, also to make contracts with competent physicians, if more are needed. Keep sufficient medicines on hand to supply regiments in camp with most necessary articles. You should have a million quinine pills ready for issue to returning troops. Send as many sick to New Haven hospitals as they can take care of. If necessary to make room, send sick also to New York hospitals. Acknowledge receipt.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., August 16, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Telegram to erect 100 more hospital tents, employ doctors and nurses, just received. No doctors here to be had. Send 10 or 12 good, active young men at once: patients coming in rapidly in General Hospital this afternoon; 325 in Detention Hospital; will be to-night some 200 more in the camps. Need stewards very much; only Neil and Schimann here now.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 16, 1898.

Col. W. H. FORWOOD,

United States General Hospital,

Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

DEAR DR. FORWOOD: Some New York men have been writing to the Surgeon-General to get authorized to make sanitary analyses of the water obtained from Montauk Point.

We have been doing all that kind of work here. I have directed Dr. Mew to send you by express a box of bottles ready for filling. Please send such samples as you desire to have examined. Be sure to have the bottles marked for satisfactory identification.

Sincerely, yours,

CH. SMART,

Deputy Surgeon-General, United States Army.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, N. Y., August 16, 1898.

General STERNBERG.

Surgeon-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Have 2 trained nurses from New York and expect 8 more to-day. Men furnished by American National Relief and Red Cross enough at present, but none are immune. Want 10 more doctors and 5 hospital stewards. Heizmann in charge General Hospital and Winters Detention Hospital. One hundred and fifty sick waiting to land this morning. Have 750 beds set and at depot. Carpenters working hard to make tents ready. Material abundant. The one difficulty is, and has been from the start, lack of transportation. General Young is supporting me in everything, but he has difficulty in enforcing the quarantine owing to stragglers, mostly officers. One death from hemorrhage of bowels; many other very severe cases under treatment. In General Hospital this morning 240, and at Detention Hospital 62, with 150 to be added to-day. In another hospital apart under flag there will be probably two or more. Check received. More hospital tents will be accumulated and held in readiness. Tons of supplies at station that we are trying to get up. Roads bad and animals exhausted. Ambulances, 11. Dr. Heller has asked to come here. Doctor from Marine Hospital Corps can't be spared from the work on transports. No word from Dr. Nunez. Doctors reported: Heizmann, Almy, Winters, Brown, Holmes, Moore, and Jones. Two or three others who came with the troops are at camps. Dr. Newgarden sick in hospital.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 17, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Am sending you plenty of doctors. Colonel Alden will do the best he can to supply demand for stewards.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 17, 1898.

Dr. E. H. BRADFORD,

155 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.:

Please send 20 competent male nurses to report to Colonel Forwood, at Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y. He will make contracts with them at \$30 per month and ration.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

AUGUST 17, 1898.

For information of Col. W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army, chief surgeon, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 17, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Can send you 24 Sisters of Charity, competent nurses. Do you want them? They will provide their own tents and beds.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 17, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

I advise you to send typhoid patients to New Haven hospital, as recommended in my letter of August 14. Don't fail to disinfect all excreta. Buy all the quick-lime necessary.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 17, 1898.

Col. W. H. FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Do not fail to procure everything necessary for the comfort of the sick. Apply to me for additional female nurses, if necessary, and for money to buy delicacies when required.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 17, 1898.

Col. WILLIAM H. FORWOOD,

*Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,**Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.*

Sir: Referring to so much of a recent letter from you as regards your need of stewards, the Surgeon-General directs me to say that orders have been requested to-day for two hospital stewards—one from Fort Delaware, Del., and one from Tybee Island, Georgia—to be sent to you.

It is desired that you confer with Major Heizmann to ascertain when either a steward or acting steward can be spared from Fort Adams, R. I.

It may be possible to send you another acting steward from the hospital at Key West.

Very respectfully,

C. H. ALDEN,
Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army.

To SURGEON-GENERAL:

273, paid. In No. 33 W. from Camp Wikoff, Montauk, N. Y., near end of body of message, read "500 beds," etc.

PIERSON, *Lieutenant in Charge.*

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., August 18, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Will be glad to send typhoid patients to New Haven. Dr. Doty telegraphed yesterday that a Red Cross yacht was prepared and at my service. Told him to send it here at once and wire me capacity. Heard nothing from him since, now thirty-six hours. I understand it will accommodate only 12 or 15 patients. Need a suitable vessel. Can you send one? Miss Quintard, with 10 female nurses, reported yesterday; 3 more female and 4 male nurses were reported at the depot last night, also 4 cooks from National War Relief. Six nurses sent by them this week, went back to New York. Sisters would be best for work here. Have asked Dr. McGee to send 30 offered by her. Have built good quarters for them. There is great rivalry between different parties to get female nurses in here. Will need 48 females and 48 males at General Hospital, not counting stewards, cooks, and clerks. At Detention Hospital men will be best. Will wire you later to-day the exact number of doctors, nurses, and patients present. Supplies and delicacies abundant so far. Have to keep one medical officer at depot all the time struggling to get things up; also keep one at wharf to receive sick from transports. Have two line officers to push construction of hospitals every day. Transportation still short. Have enough tents, but there may be a lack of sufficient lumber. Great pressure to get into the hospital where delicacies are distributed. General Hospital finished and work on the annex of 500 beds begun.

FORWOOD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

Col. WILLIAM H. FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,

Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, L. I.

MY DEAR COLONEL: The *Catania* left for Montauk Point August 17 with convalescents. Havard telegraphs: "All bedding could be burned; cots might be saved; ship should be sent back for more patients of same class." Byrne, chief surgeon Department of the East, telegraphs under date of August 16: "Have 350 vacant beds for convalescents at Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Columbus." I recommend that you clear your hospital of convalescents by sending them to the posts mentioned. The quartermaster could furnish you a suitable steamboat to land them directly at these posts. You should communicate with Byrne before sending them. I have made arrangements to send you a dozen or more contract doctors within the next two or three days. If they do not come, or if you need more, let me know. The twenty-five sisters telegraphed for this morning will be sent. Do not spare your disinfectants. Your management so far has met with my entire approval and I believe that we can get through with this business without giving anyone just cause for criticism or complaint.

Very sincerely, yours,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., August 18, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Sent Dr. Heizmann to inspect yacht to see that all was in order; found necessary to put on two female nurses and one doctor; for this reason he failed to get his sick off, much to my regret. Will go in morning. New Haven notified. General Hospital: 430 patients, 8 doctors, 30 female and 8 male nurses, 50 Hospital Corps, 6 cooks. Detention Hospital: 300 patients, 7 doctors, 20 Hospital Corps, 5 cooks; nurses not stated. Seventy-five carpenters on new annex hospital to-day and 25 on Detention Hospital. Had to sit around waiting for lumber owing to lack of transportation. Abundance of supplies, delicacies, and comforts for sick. Money sent will be needed largely for milk and ice. People are contributing other things from all directions. Correspondents here very well disposed; sensational criticisms do not originate with the press men here.

FORWOOD.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, N. Y., August 18, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Red Cross yacht reported this morning. Fifteen typhoid will be sent to New Haven to-day.

FORWOOD.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, N. Y., August 19, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Yacht left this morning with 15 sick for New Haven. Went on board and saw them off. One doctor, 1 male and 2 female nurses. Every possible comfort. Arranged to make one trip every day and return at night. A good number patients sent out on furlough and to their commands. *Seneca, Mobile, Comanche*, inspected and found free from infection. Large number of sick. Magruder reports *Mobile* in very bad condition from overcrowding 500 sick. I was prepared to take 250, and I will be able to take all the rest as fast as they can be landed to-morrow. Carpenters are working hard and lumber is coming up with the new transportation received this morning. After 150 of the worst cases had been brought up it was getting late and the animals were exhausted, and General Young suspended operations until morning. They can all be put in cots at the General Hospital and annex to-morrow, but the crisis may come when the other 500 or more still in the harbor have to be landed. I have plenty of room at the Detention Hospital. Every patient as he landed from the ambulance to-day received hot soup and milk punch from the hands of a female nurse and was placed in bed on a hair mattress. We have plenty of supplies. Need trained stewards to take charge of different departments and control the untrained element. VanCrede and one or two others reported to-day.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington; August 20, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Send immediately lists of patients and deaths on ships recently arrived at Montauk Point, giving name, rank, company, and regiment.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 20, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General,

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Keep sick on Olirette until you have ample accommodation for them on shore.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., August 20, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Will have five new wards up to-day and five more to-morrow. I feel confident I can take sick as fast as they come.

FORWOOD.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., August 21, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Olirette will proceed to Boston as you direct. *Rio Grande* unloaded this evening. Placed Major Powell on board to prepare, after twenty-four hours' cleaning up; I will put about 300 convalescents on, with all that is needed, and send them to New York Harbor. About 175 sick on transports, waiting to land. Have room, but need 50 more Hospital Corps men.

FORWOOD.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., August 22, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

A chief surgeon for this corps could help me very much here now in organizing the division hospitals as troops come out of detention camp and in providing for the needs of regimental surgeons. This would relieve pressure at the General Hospital. Surgeons of regiments want to send every man who complains of being unable for duty to the hospital. We have had only 11 ambulances up to this time. More came yesterday and will be put in use to-day.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 22, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General,

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Senn has been ordered to report to commanding general, Camp Wikoff. He can be assigned as chief surgeon of corps.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 22, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General,

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Byrne, chief surgeon, reports: "Have nearly 300 vacant beds under canvas and about 250 in civil hospitals."

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General,

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 22, 1898.

FORWOOD,

*Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff,**Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:*

Surgeon, Camp Black, wired to transfer Hospital Corps men for you. Can not you obtain some by transfer from your command? Corps commander can transfer under General Orders 58.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 23, 1898.

FORWOOD,

*Assistant Surgeon-General,**Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:*

You are expected to utilize the services of Major Borden and the contract doctors, female nurses, and Hospital Corps men with him, on their arrival from Key West.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., August 23, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Rio Grande sailed 5 p. m. with about 330 convalescents, 6 male nurses, and 4 medical officers under Major Powell; 1,000 pounds ice, 30 gallons milk, plenty of rations, delicacies, stimulants, and medicines, mattresses and blankets. Dr. Winter relieved from Detention Hospital to-day by order of General Wheeler. Work on hospital progressing nicely. Will have room now for all sick coming. Have about 20 more to send New Haven to fill quota. Very few deaths; sick improving.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 24, 1898.

FORWOOD,

*Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff,**Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:*

Forty Hospital Corps privates sent you from Camp Black. Twenty-four will arrive on transport from Key West. Will you need more?

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., August 24, 1898.*

STERNBERG,

Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:

Send 25 more than already ordered.

FORWOOD.

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk, N. Y., August 24, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Eleven hundred and twenty-nine sick in the General Hospital and annex and 336 in the Detention Hospital. Sterilizing and sending out from Detention Hospital every day. Forty went out to-day, and Dr. Cronin in charge. Thinks he can send 50 to-morrow. The disinfecting of articles is done in a 4-foot steam cylinder and boiler obtained from Marine-Hospital Service in Philadelphia and set up at

Detention Hospital. I am taking every possible precaution, just as though no doubt had been raised about the case in the flag hospital, but some people in authority are not taking any precautions at all and are taking advantage of their rank to break down all rules.

FORWOOD

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 25, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

Nineteen privates and two acting hospital stewards sent you from Camp Black to-day.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 26, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Major Wood failed to get a leave of absence from General Wheeler, who is not disposed to let medical officers leave their commands just now, and especially the Second Division, where there are so few present for duty. If Dr. Wood remains here, I will urge him to organize a division hospital and ask your authority to approve his requisition for supplies without waiting to send them to Washington.

FORWOOD.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., August 26, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Every tent at the General Hospital and at the annex stood firm and uninjured through the storm; no patients suffered. Deaths here have been almost without exception the result of conditions existing at the time of arrival. Lieutenant Osborne never regained consciousness after landing, and died before the storm. Red Cross tents near hospital were blown down and the camps were badly damaged. Surgeons in charge get bread from the commissary, where the supply was short only on one day, when a partial supply was obtained. There was a large amount on hand when the Secretary inspected. Mud about the kitchen from the heavy rain was corrected by the engineers with a few loads of gravel. Two unfinished sinks had not been provided with screens. The Secretary was profuse in his expressions of satisfaction and gratification at the condition of the hospitals and the comfort of the patients, notwithstanding a moderate amount of congestion.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 27, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

I will direct Lieutenant-Colonel Brown to issue at once on all requisitions approved by you.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, N. Y., August 26, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Major Wood, chief surgeon, First Division, Fifth Corps, is about to return to Cuba, and Dr. Bell, Seventy-first, will be mustered out, leaving the division short of medical officers and without a chief. Many regimental surgeons are sick or

absent, and there is immediate need of new assignments. Major Wood, in consultation here, asks for eight doctors, five stewards, and a quantity of medical supplies. I have sent Dr. Winter and two contract doctors to report to General Ames for duty with the division. There is no proper chief of corps here in the absence of Havard. Senn will not take the place, as he is about to return home soon. A chief surgeon then would straighten out many difficulties and be of great service.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 26, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

No chief surgeon available at present for Fifth Corps. Will send Bushnell for duty as chief surgeon First Division. Why does Wood go back to Cuba? Let me know when you have plenty of contract doctors. Stewards and doctors coming from Key West.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, N. Y., August 27, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Another long weary day of waiting for lumber; but one load came to the General Hospital, and not until fifteen minutes of 4 o'clock. I got a positive order from General Wheeler yesterday to have twenty loads sent to the Detention Hospital early this morning. Three loads only came, the first of which was at half past 1 o'clock p. m. Twenty-five carpenters were there to use it. Long trains of lumber were seen going to other parts of the camp. In the meantime the ambulance poured in all day with sick from the transports and camps. I keep one medical officer at the wharf to receive sick, another at departing trains to see the furloughed men off, and another all day at the freight depot getting out supplies and sending them up. A large amount of staff came up to-day, as usual. Dr. Ebert is in charge of the Detention Hospital, and Dr. Powell is ordered to make inspection of camps and report. Drs. Wood, Harris, and Kilbourne are to organize division hospitals and get supplies. Supplies in limited quantities furnished regimental surgeons on application, and hospital cases are taken in.

All ambulances except one to a regiment are called in, but many regiments have none. In that case patients are sent for. Have tables and dishes for the dining halls but they are crowded with the sick and the convalescents swarm around the kitchens to get their meals. The nurses under Mrs. Quintard have their own kitchen and mess tanks and sinks all in splendid order, and the Sisters have the same, together with a chapel and tents for priests. The Protestant chaplain has the large express and post office and reading room under his charge. There is an isolation ward for infectious cases and another for boisterous cases. I have determined to put female trained nurses at Detention Hospital and I want 25 for that purpose. The 10 telegraphed for this afternoon are to increase the force under Mrs. Quintard at the General Hospital. These nurses are invaluable. Male citizen nurses are worthless. About 60 convalescents from yellow fever received into Detention Hospital to-day. Large improvements must be made there to receive those coming. Colonel Byrne telegraphs 400 beds in New York hospitals, but I have no suitable transport on which to send any but men able to take care of themselves, and they can go on furloughs.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 28, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

The *San Marcos*, from Key West, will land patients in New York and then go to Montauk with doctors and nurses to bring a load of sick to New York and will remain subject to your orders as long as needed.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 29, 1898.

Col. WILLIAM H. FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,

Chief Surgeon, Montauk Point, N. Y.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Inclosed I send you a check for \$700, from the special fund, and you will use the money in accordance with your best judgment for the sick soldiers at Montauk Point. I would advise that you place \$200 in the hands of each chief surgeon of a division, for the purchase of necessary articles of light diet, etc.

Very truly yours,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, L. I., August 29, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

Secretary telegraphs a steamer will be here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning with cabin capacity of 400 sick. What is the name of it? Is it provided with doctors and nurses? Will the ship cook for and feed the patients? Are the cabin berths provided with bedding? The quartermaster here has no tinware, mess furniture, or mattresses. I am preparing to send 150 sick to New York on the *Yucatan* to-morrow in care of Major Powell. Have doctors and nurses enough now, counting those on the way. Have taken large number of sick to-day, but still have room, although crowded. I will be glad when the *San Marcos* arrives. When will that be? There are plenty of transports here, but they are not fit to take sick men. My telegram about lumber had the desired effect, and I have made great progress to-day in building. Many of the sick arriving from the transports are desperately ill and require the most careful nursing and handling. The three hospitals are well equipped, and at their normal capacity could provide ideal accommodation and care. Regimental surgeons coming in, and things in camp much improved.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 29, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Steamboat *Shinnecock* will be at Montauk Point 9 to-morrow morning; has cabin accommodations for 400, beds, linen, etc., on board. Will be at your service for transportation of sick for fifteen days.

Acknowledge receipt.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 30, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.

Letter from Maj. M. W. Wood, just received, says:

"Having been informed by Colonel Forwood that he has no authority as chief surgeon of this camp and that there is no one here my senior in authority as chief surgeon, I have the honor to state to the Surgeon-General that a deplorable condition of want of medical supplies exists here."

"In the division of which I am chief surgeon, and in which there are about 500 sick, there has been absolutely no medicine of any kind for distribution for five days but quinine, and that much distress and suffering has been caused thereby. * * *

"An assortment of medicines for malarial and other fevers, for diarrhea, dysentery, and other gastro-intestinal disorders are most needed, and urgently."

You have had from the outset instructions and unlimited authority to obtain all medicines necessary from the medical supply depot in New York. Telegraph at once for everything needed and have supplies sent by express. Acknowledge receipt.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., August 30, 1898.

General STERNBERG, Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:

Colonel Forwood has just shown me Colonel Wood's telegram to you and his reply. Colonel Wood and all the division surgeons told to-day they had no difficulty in medicines for their respective divisions. The reason Colonel Wood did not get medicines Sunday was that he did not send for them, as directed by myself. The General and Detention hospitals are well supplied with medicines. I know this from personal investigation, and Dr. Wood can get all the supplies he needs if he will make proper effort.

WHEELER, Commanding.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., August 30, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY.

Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch concerning Dr. Wood received. He failed to send his requisitions to me, as directed, for some days, hoping to get away on leave. Failing in this, he is disposed to make as much fuss as possible. His requisitions were approved and forwarded by me to Colonel Brown with request to send the articles without reference to Washington, as mentioned in one of my former telegrams to you. Since then, and in addition to this, full supply for each of the four divisions in separate lots have been ordered by telegraph to come up at once in charge of a special messenger. This was done Sunday, and they should be here now. Dr. Wood's statement that he could not obtain medicine from the General Hospital here is absolutely false. He not only could, but has been repeatedly ordered to send here and get all that was needed for current use until his supplies came. The chief medical officers of each brigade and myself meet every morning at 10 o'clock at General Wheeler's headquarters, at my request, to discuss and compare notes on this subject and to keep them active in looking after the sick of various regiments in camp and in organizing the division hospitals. It was chiefly on account of Dr. Wood's stubbornness and indifference that these meetings were called. Dr. Wood gave as his excuse for not getting medicines from here that he had no transportation, and General Wheeler then ordered him to send a mounted orderly and then if necessary make several trips. But this is not all; I find now on inquiry that he

has obtained and taken away a liberal supply of medicines and stores on several occasions for the use of his command. I have approved all requisitions made by regimental surgeons and forwarded them to Colonel Brown for immediate issue. The chiefs of the other divisions told General Wheeler that they got medical supplies here and that they had no difficulty. There is a standing order here, that so far as I can learn has never been disobeyed, to furnish medical supplies and medicines in limited quantities to all medical officers from the camps asking for them. In one instance I furnished twenty-four bedsteads, among other things, and I have sent all the medical officers and tents asked for.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 30, 1898.*

Colonel FORWOOD,

Assistant Surgeon-General United States Army,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

If you have not already done so, you should appoint a medical supply officer for your camp.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., *August 30, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Invoice of field chests received. More will not be needed at present. Powell inspected the camps and brought me a list of what the regimental surgeons had. It is not perhaps understood that the regiments landed here in many cases by detachment and odds and ends and they had to remain in detention camp, so that it was a long time before they were got together in such shape as to organize division hospital, and during this interval they had to be supplied by me with current supplies and necessary medical attendance, and there sick were taken into hospital. This assistance continues, but the difficulties are now at an end. The health of the commands is improved. The four division hospitals are in running order, and they can have and get all they want. The meetings at General Wheeler's headquarters were for the purpose of hearing complaints and finding out what was needed and supplying the demand. I will appoint a supply officer, as you direct, but if the regimental surgeons attend to their duty he will have very little to do.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 31, 1898.*

Colonel FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Requisition for quicklime for disinfecting purposes referred to me by Quartermaster-General. Order all the lime necessary and the Medical Department will pay bills.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., August 31, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Dr. Aby not arrived. Check for \$700 received and will be used as directed. I am informed that large sums have been turned over to each surgeon of division hospital. *Yucatan* and *San Marcos* given up, and Dr. Borden, with his assistants

and supplies, transferred to the *Shinnecock*, on which 200 patients were placed to-day for New York. Dr. Catlin's train here to take sick to Brooklyn to-morrow. Took in about 200 sick from transports and many from camp; have room still. *Shinnecock* good boat and well-equipped. Very sick men can not be sent, and this is the class we have now. Convalescents go on furlough. I wanted to send more, but it was not possible to find so many fit to make the journey. Only convalescents can go by rail without hospital train. I am glad to get this transport.

FORWOOD.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, L. I., September 1, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

I have but three stewards and need about five or six more. Of the two on transport *San Marcos* one was sick and went on furlough; the other was ordered to Fort Monroe. Please send some good ones at once.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 2, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.:

No more hospital stewards available at present. You should have now five, Reiss, Miller, Elsner, Schimann, and Neil, and six acting hospital stewards. Can not you have more acting hospital stewards detailed by corps commander under General Order 58?

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., September 3, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Forty-five female nurses and nine cooks will be needed for division hospital, and no more.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 2, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Please give special attention to Dr. French, of Philadelphia, who will visit Camp Wikoff on Saturday. He is secretary of the National Relief Committee.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 3, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Governor of Rhode Island telegraphs as follows: "Will you kindly permit surgeon general of Rhode Island and secretary State board of health permission to visit and inspect Camp Wikoff, in order to report to me if it will be practicable to care for 500 or 600 sick soldiers after our two batteries are mustered out? Quonset Point, the State camp ground, is almost sanitarily perfect, has abundance of fine water, directly on Narragansett Bay, has permanent buildings, cook houses, sinks, but would require guard, medical attendance, nurses. Will you kindly

direct surgeon in charge to assist surgeon-general, so that he can report intelligently to me? Please wire if permission is granted." My answer was as follows: "I shall telegraph to the chief surgeon at Camp Wikoff to confer with your surgeon-general and secretary State board of health with reference to proposed plan, and to submit his recommendations to me." Please extend every courtesy to the gentlemen referred to in Governor Dyer's telegram. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. M. STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 3, 1898.

Governor ELISHA DYER, Providence, R. I.:

I shall telegraph to the chief surgeon at Camp Wikoff to confer with your surgeon-general and secretary State board of health with reference to proposed plan, and to submit his recommendations to me.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 3, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram from governor of Rhode Island received. I shall be glad to give them every facility for inspecting this camp.

W. H. FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 7, 1898.

Colonel FORWOOD,

*Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Give instructions for more careful and thorough disinfection of typhoid excreta. See paragraphs 91 (a), 92, and 93, Manual for the Medical Department, 1898. Acknowledge receipt.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, N. Y., September 7, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch as to disinfecting in typhoid cases received, and will be complied with at once.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 9, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Colonel Greenleaf will leave from Long Island City on 9 a. m. train for Camp Wikoff to-morrow.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 9, 1898.

FORWOOD,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Transfer your sick to New York and Brooklyn hospitals by the Shinnecock as rapidly as possible.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 10, 1898.
 SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

There are now over 1,000 vacant beds in the three hospitals. Everything is running smoothly. The *Shinnecock* will load again Sunday afternoon. Board now at work trying to select a load among those able to go. There is nothing here for me to do now, and I am very tired and would like to get home.

FORWOOD.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 11, 1898.
 SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

The few patients remaining here temporarily under treatment will be perfectly comfortable in the altered wards now being prepared. The tents are taken off, the floor widened 2 feet, and the plate raised 2 feet. There are sliding windows and good ventilation and three medium base-burner stoves in each. Two of these are well under way. There is a large force of carpenters and plenty of lumber. Everything is ordered, and in three or four days four of these wards will be occupied. They will accommodate 50 patients each, and four will be, I think, more than enough. The *Shinnecock* took about 300 to-day. The *Relief* will take 300 from the division hospitals and here to-morrow and the *Shinnecock* will be ready for 300 more at 1 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday. Ebert said this evening he had less than 100 patients left and he is directed not to receive any more from any source. The only influx of sick will be from the camps to the General Hospital, where all typhoid cases have to be sent. I inquired in many wards and was told that patients were comfortable last night during the cold storm.

FORWOOD.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 10, 1898.
 SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

I have been sending away the sick as fast as they were ready to go. We have more hospital room offered and more transportation offered than we can accept. Every ward was carefully searched yesterday to load the *Shinnecock*, taking every one able to travel, convalescents and all. To-day the board of examiners are taking a list, and when the steamer arrives at 1 o'clock p. m. the loading will begin and the wards will be stripped of every man able to go, and about 50 may have to be taken from the division hospitals to make up a load. The sick are constantly coming in from the camps, and will as long as the troops remain here. The necessity for removing the troops has been urged upon General Wheeler repeatedly by every chief surgeon of division, by Colonel Senn, myself, and others. Had this been done there would have been fewer cases of fever in the early stage here now. There will be a small number of sick that must remain here for a time, and these can easily be taken care of. This was expected when the wards here were built. Three or four of the tent wards can be boarded up and a few small stoves put in. This will take little time or trouble. The carpenters are familiar with the plan and know how to make the change.

FORWOOD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 9, 1898.

Col. CHARLES R. GREENLEAF,

Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,

Chief Surgeon, Troops in the Field.

SIR: Upon your arrival at Montauk under the orders from the Major-General Commanding the Army you will proceed to transfer the sick from the General Hospital at that place to New York City, hospital ships being placed at your disposal for that purpose. In the selection of cases you will take those that are likely to require treatment for a considerable length of time, being careful to leave in the hospital those who are too ill or who would be likely to be injured in the journey. Patients who are convalescent will not be sent until all the very sick have been provided for. The medical officers must, if practicable, prepare transfer slips in all cases; or, if these can not be made, a properly prepared list must accompany the sick on each ship.

Timely notice of the departure of a hospital ship for New York will be telegraphed to Col. C. C. Byrne, chief surgeon, New York Harbor, stating the name of the ship, the number of patients, and the time of departure from Montauk Point. A duplicate of this dispatch will be transmitted by wire to the Surgeon-General.

You will confer with Dr. Doty, of New York, regarding the use of buildings at Fire Island as a camp for convalescents, proceeding to that place for the purpose of inspecting it if deemed necessary. Should it, in your opinion, be a suitable place, and the persons in charge will agree to take complete care of the convalescents, furnishing food, bedding, and everything necessary except doctors and medicines, you are authorized to secure the place at a rate not exceeding \$10 per week per man, notifying this office by telegraph before completing the arrangement.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,

Surgeon-General United States Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 10, 1898.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon

(Care of Colonel Forwood, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.):

Snowden reports four cases of yellow fever and one death at Ponce. Give me the names of immune acting assistant surgeons at Camp Wikoff who can be ordered there.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 10, 1898.

STERNBERG, Washington, D. C.:

Drs. Nunez, Moore, Lauranson, Fonde, Camp, Laurene, and Hamilton Jones are immune and can be spared.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 10, 1898.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon

(Care of Colonel Forwood, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.):

As soon as they can be spared, send the Sisters of Charity from annex hospital to report to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Reilly at Huntsville. Let me know when they can start.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 10, 1898.
 Col. CHARLES R. GREENLEAF,
Assistant Surgeon-General, United States Army,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, N. Y.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I received a telegram from Forwood to-day begging to be relieved, and I asked for orders sending him back to his proper station. The *Relief* will sail for Montauk Point to-morrow afternoon, and you should be ready to load her on Monday morning. I wish her sent to Boston, where 300 beds are at our disposal in the different hospitals. Telegraph me acknowledging receipt of this letter, also when the *Relief* will be ready to sail and how many patients she has on board, so that I may notify Dr. Bradford, who will take charge of distributing them. As you may wish to communicate with Dr. Bradford, I give you his address: Dr. E. H. Bradford, 133 Newbury street, Boston. Please let me know, also, when you send sick to New York by the *Shinnecock* and how many. I am sure you will agree with me that it is a great pity to vacate our beautiful tent hospitals, but they will be useful for a time yet in providing accommodations for convalescents. We will have to take good care of our convalescents and do everything possible to make them fit for service, and it seems to me we could not find a better place for this purpose than Camp Wikoff.

Very sincerely, yours,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 10, 1898.
 GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon*

(Care of Colonel Forwood, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.):

Have declined Fire Island. When sick are removed from Camp Wikoff, the General Hospital can be used for convalescents. See that there are plenty of blankets for all the sick. The nights are cold.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 11, 1898.
 GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Board up some of your tent wards and put in stoves, so that men too sick to be moved may be properly cared for. See that these boards are so braced as to be secure against the expected equinoctial storms.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 11, 1898.
 STERNBERG, *Washington, D. C.:*

General commanding did not like to detain *Missouri* against order of Secretary, and she was sent away before your telegram was received. *Shinnecock* will be loaded this afternoon. Patients carefully selected by a board composed of Senn, Nancrede, and Thomason. Only 100 left in Detention Hospital. Ambulance train is carefully handled. Forwood has ordered sufficient number of wards securely loaded and provided with stoves to protect from exposure to possible storms all sick that must remain, removal of well should be expedited by water as well as land transportation before storms begin.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 11, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Shinnecock sails this evening for New York with 275 patients.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 11, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, N. Y.:

Give me the names of two good acting assistant surgeons for duty at Willets Point, N. Y.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, N. Y., September 11, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Acting Asst. Surgs. H. W. Elliot and R. C. Halcomb are recommended for Willets Point.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk, N. Y., September 12, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Can contract nurses Whitmore and Johnson employed from New Orleans be ordered back there for duty? Is there any authority for thirty-day leaves of absence to nurses? If so, who gives them consent? Requests made by those returning from Cuba.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 12, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Contract nurses named not required for duty in New Orleans. If services of contract nurses are not required, annual contract to include ten days from date of leaving and give them transportation home.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 12, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Have ordered hospital train to New London to take convalescent regular soldiers to Plattsburg Barracks. You can send them to New London by the *Shinnecock*. Richard will report his arrival to you by telegraph.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 12, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

How many convalescents will the train to New London take?

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 12, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

I suppose the train will take two hundred.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 12, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

*Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:*Do you want the *Missouri* to take a load of patients to New York?

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 13, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Please order the *Missouri* here that I may load her with convalescents. Wire me when she will arrive.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 13, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

*Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:*Have ordered *Missouri* to report to you as soon as possible.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 13, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Shinnecock will leave here this evening with 200 regulars for New London and await there the arrival of your hospital train. Borden will make them comfortable and delays will be avoided.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 12, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, N. Y.:

The President directs that the sick and convalescents from division hospitals and regimental hospitals as well as those from general hospitals be sent away as rapidly as possible. Send only regulars to Plattsburg.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 13, 1898.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:

Have anticipated here to unload division and regimental hospitals and will continue the work.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 13, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Shall I continue to send the sick to New York?

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 13, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Do not send sick to New York beyond capacity of hospitals as reported by Colonel Byrne, who has charge of their distribution.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 13, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Relief is ordered to return to Montauk and take a load of sick to Philadelphia.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., September 14, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

The number of patients to be transferred is now so much reduced that I shall not require the services of the *Missouri*. Please instruct me as to orders for her in case she reports.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 14, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Have countermanded orders for *Missouri* to go to Montauk.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 14, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, N. Y.:

Please see that each regular regiment at Camp Wikoff has two medical officers. Select acting assistant surgeons now on duty at general hospitals to supply deficiencies.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., September 14, 1898.*

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:

Copies of telegrams regarding shipments of sick and convalescent from here are received. Your telegram September 12 referring to shipment of regulars to Plattsburg was construed as meaning the shipments of regulars only to that point, and did not exclude the shipment of regulars to other points. Also, there are practically no more volunteers here, and if Plattsburg is the sole destination of regulars, shipment to other places must cease. I telegraphed yesterday that *Shinnecock* left last night for New London, where she now is. Have had no message of any kind from Richard, and do not know where train now is. Relief sails to-day with 250 for Philadelphia, mostly regulars.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 14, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Richard left Jersey City for New London at 1:30 p. m. yesterday. Of course you will send sick regulars and volunteers to city hospitals and only convalescent regulars to Plattsburg.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 15, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Borden advises that Richard take his train to Jersey City instead of New London for next load. Train carries 180. *Shinnecock* carries 300. She could load train at Jersey City, sending her remaining sick to city hospitals New York. Richard is at Plattsburg with train waiting orders. *Shinnecock* sails for New York this evening with 300.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 15, 1898.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Please have Richard give me timely notice of the expected arrival of his train at New London so that I may time loading and departure of *Shinnecock* from here. His first dispatch did not reach me until half a day after she left.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 15, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Richard ordered to Jersey City as requested. Do not fail to notify Byrne of expected arrival of *Shinnecock*.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 16, 1898.

CHIEF SURGEON, *Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:*

Secretary of War desires a full report of sanitary condition of troops at Camp Wikoff since its occupation, with statement as to provisions for care of the sick, etc.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 16, 1898.

CHIEF SURGEON, *Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:*

Secretary of War desires full report on General, Annex, and Detention hospitals, showing capacity, sick treated, results, number of medical officers of Hospital Corps, of female nurses, condition as to supplies of all kinds, provision for special diet, etc.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 16, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Shall report on sanitary condition of troops at Camp Wikoff desired by Secretary of War be sent by telegraph or mail?

GREENLEAF, *Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 16, 1898.

GREENLEAF.

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Report on sanitary condition of troops at Camp Wikoff to be sent by mail.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 15, 1898.

GREENLEAF.

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

How many sick and how many convalescents have you yet to send away? Snowden asks for more doctors for Porto Rico. Send names of contract doctors at Camp Wikoff who wish to go.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 16, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Can not spare any more contract doctors. Have made contract to-day with Dr. S. W. Perry, discharged soldier, for duty in Porto Rico. Drs. Nunez, Lauranson, Fonde, and Laurene, immunes, reported in my telegram of the 10th, are still awaiting orders. Will report number of convalescents as soon as I hear from the field hospitals. Prevailing storm puts a stop to all transfer of sick. For some unknown reason could not get any replies from Byrne until yesterday to numerous telegrams. Had to communicate direct with Appel.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 16, 1898.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:

There are now 513 sick in hospital. About 300 of these will probably have to stay here from three to four weeks. There are now about 425 convalescents in hospital and camps to be sent away. Add to this the 200 prospective convalescents in hospital gives a total of about 625 convalescents who could go away within ten days. Could spare two or three doctors, not immunes, willing to go to Porto Rico.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 17, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Richard is at Jersey City with orders to take first load of sick from Shinnecock to Philadelphia hospitals and second load to Fort Myer General Hospital. Give Borden necessary instructions and send your sick and convalescents away as rapidly as possible, placing those not taken by Richard in New York and Brooklyn hospitals.

STERNBERG, Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 17, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received. Am loading Shinnecock from division hospitals for Plattsburg as previously ordered, transfer slips having been made accordingly. Will change destination to Philadelphia, as ordered, but some necessary delay will

result in altering transfer slips. Have already ordered those whom Richard can not take to be placed in New York and Brooklyn hospitals. It is impossible to send sick and convalescents more rapidly than is now being done and give proper consideration to their personal safety.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 17, 1898.*

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Have all surplus medical supplies at Camp Wikoff packed and stored ready for shipment to any point which may hereafter be decided upon. Major Brown could be placed in charge of these stores. Have complete inventories and packers' lists made.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., *September 19, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Referring to telegram of 17th instant, ordering storage here of all medical and hospital supplies, I recommend that authority be given for the cavalry division hospital to be transferred with the division to its new station in Alabama. This hospital is completely equipped as to personnel, except hospital stewards and material: has plenty of supplies and ambulances, tentage, etc. Will only need replenishing of a few days after reaching Alabama.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 17, 1898.*

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

There is an urgent call for Hospital Corps men for Porto Rico. How many can you spare to go by boat Tuesday or Wednesday?

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., September 18, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Can not spare any hospital men yet, but may have some ready to leave by Tuesday. Have discharged 90 nurses under your telegram of the 12th and sent away 42 Sisters.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 17, 1898.*

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Send any reliable female nurses you can spare to Major Jarvis, Army Building, New York City, for transportation to Porto Rico on ship sailing Wednesday. Eighteen have applied for such transfer. Report names.

STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., September 17, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

By whom shall the employees of the disinfecting plant be paid?

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 18, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Pay employees disinfecting plant from medical and hospital appropriation on usual vouchers.

ALDEN, Acting Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 19, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Shinnecock leaves here to-night with 190 for Fort Myer, Va.; hospital train and about 75 for New York City hospitals.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 19, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

The following-named contract doctors are recommended for Porto Rico: E. F. McClendon, Charles E. McDonald, W. M. Carson, William C. Le Compte, John J. Gilhouley, Elmer S. Tenney, E. C. Shattuck, W. O. Cutliffe.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 19, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

There are no funds belonging to the medical and hospital appropriation in this camp. Ireland has been notified that funds were requested, but they have not reached here.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 19, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Five thousand dollars with assistant treasurer at New York to credit of Assistant Surgeon Ireland. Money can not be placed in his possession. Checks should be drawn on assistant treasurer at New York, who will furnish check book on application.

ALDEN, Acting Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 19, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Did you wish the names of any more doctors than those already reported for Porto Rico? I can now spare several. Will notify you regarding nurses some time to-day.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 19, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Report names of additional doctors you can send to Porto Rico, so that orders can be requested. Vessel sails Wednesday noon. Have them all ready to go. Answer immediately.

ALDEN,

Assistant Surgeon-General, Acting Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 19, 1898.
GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Referring to telegram of to-day, report number of Hospital Corps men for Porto Rico, so orders can be applied for. Transport sails at noon Wednesday.

ALDEN, *Acting Surgeon General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 20, 1898.
SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Do not know what time *Shinnecock* will reach New York, probably early Thursday morning. She is expected to reach here to-morrow afternoon, and after loading will leave about 5 o'clock for New York.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 20, 1898.
SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Will the doctors already nominated for Porto Rico be ordered for Wednesday's steamers? Some of them wish to get away from here if their services are not needed here.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 20, 1898.
GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Telegraphic orders sent yesterday by Adjutant-General to commanding general, Camp Wikoff, for the eight contract doctors reported by you to proceed to New York and take steamer sailing on Wednesday for Porto Rico.

ALDEN, *Acting Surgeon-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 20, 1898.
GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Your telegram of September 19 as to cavalry division hospital is received and approved.

ALDEN, *Acting Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 20, 1898.
SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Maj. R. D. Fry, brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Contract Dr. H. E. Sears are available for Porto Rico. Do you wish to send them?

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 20, 1898.
GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Brigade Surgeon Fry and Contract Surg. H. E. Sears may be wanted later.

ALDEN, *Acting Surgeon-General.*

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 21, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Contract female nurses Cooper and Richards ordered to Bedloes Island; Gibson and Surnby to Lexington, Ky. Do you wish to send my contract male nurses away?

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 21, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Send contract male nurses that you can spare to Lieutenant-Colonel Maus, Jacksonville, Fla. Report number and names.

ALDEN, Acting Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 21, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Steamer *Segurancá* here, with one case of yellow fever and several suspicious cases; also some troops. We have no disinfecting plant, and I do not wish to unload the ship at this camp. Have asked if health officer of New York will take charge of her. Similar dispatch to superintendent Marine-Hospital Service in New York. Please notify Wyman; he should have a representative here at once. In anticipation of refusal of quarantine people to take the ship, have ordered the reestablishment of detention camp and hospital isolation ward and necessary personnel.

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 21, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Dr. Wyman advises that *Segurancá* be sent to Dr. Doty, quarantine station, Staten Island. I think this best plan.

ALDEN, Acting Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 22, 1898.

GREENLEAF,

Chief Surgeon, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.:

Steamship *Manteo* left Santiago September 14. Will no doubt go to New York City.

ALDEN, Acting Surgeon-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 21, 1898.

SURGEON-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Health officer of New York agrees to take *Segurancá*, with all her people at quarantine. There has been no communication between her and the shore. I regard this camp as quite safe. Can you inform me how many more ships are coming from Santiago?

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon.

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., September 21, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Shinnecock leaves this evening for New York with about 80 convalescents. She will not be required here again. Borden has been instructed to report from New York to you for orders. No telegrams from Richard, but his train is no longer required.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., September 22, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram received this morning from Richard, reporting his arrival at Jersey City. *Shinnecock* sailed last night, as previously reported. Have no further use for the hospital train.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

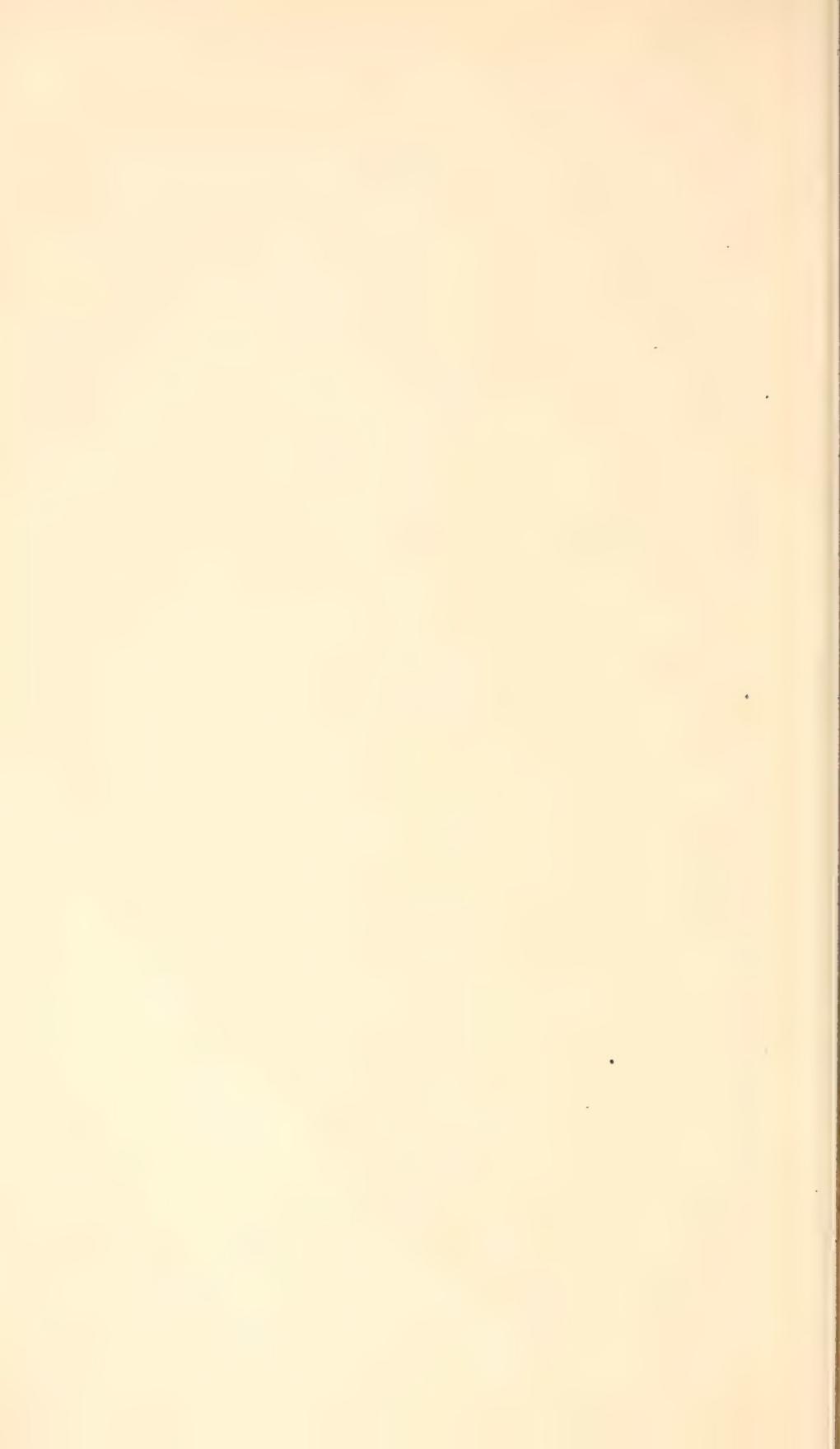
CAMP WIKOFF, *Montauk Point, N. Y., September 22, 1898.*

SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

My work here being accomplished, I leave to-day for Boston to inspect the hospital. Will be in Washington Saturday night. Major Heizmann is in charge here.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY
CONDITION OF THE CAMPS.



REPORT OF SANITATION BOARD.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., August —, 1898.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Headquarters Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.

SIR: The board appointed by paragraph 16, Special Orders, No. 67, current series, August 6, 1898, to investigate and report on the sanitary condition of all the camps of this command, has the honor to submit the following report:

The board visited and inspected all the camps in the park and the division hospitals, and submitted to each division, brigade, and regimental commander, and to all the medical officers in charge of hospitals, a list of interrogatories, copies of which are appended to the record as well as the replies thereto. From these papers and from its personal observation the board finds that the spring water brought from without the limits of the camp, while unpolluted, is not safe for use without boiling; that boiled water has not been generally used up to August 1, because sufficient kettles for boiling had not been furnished except in a few cases, and then at private expense, and because a sufficient supply of barrels for storing and cooling the water after boiling had not been furnished.

We believe that all the water in the park is unsafe for use unless boiled; that in some instances small bath houses have been constructed by regiments at their own expense, but that in a majority of the regiments there are no facilities for bathing.

POLICE OF CAMPS.

The police of camps is under charge of regimental officers of the day, and in some instances under special police inspectors, and is generally good, sinks excepted. Garbage and refuse have in some cases been dumped, and in others burned, and are now generally burned. Men's and kitchen sinks are in front of the regimental camps at a safe distance from the men's quarters. The sinks are generally open, because no lumber has been furnished. The camps of nearly all the regiments are now in open field and are well drained, but prior to August 1 nearly all were in the woods.

TENTAGE.

Average number of men in each tent, six to eight. Many regiments have tents which are unfit for use. Not more than four men should occupy a wall tent, and not more than ten men a conical tent, in this climate at this season of the year.

HOSPITALS.

The report of the board as to the condition and needs of the division hospitals has been already submitted, and is appended to this report.

From such facts as the board has been able to gather it would seem that the typhoid fever was brought here early in the season by incoming regiments, and has also resulted from the unsanitary state of the camps, to which its rapid increase within the past two weeks is mainly attributable, and greatly enhanced by the damp weather. We find that the sanitary condition of all camps, with but few exceptions, is bad, and that malarial and typhoid fever are alarmingly on the increase; that the nature of camp sites is such that it is impossible to dig proper sinks on account of rock prevalent everywhere, or to keep the sinks in good sanitary condition from want of lime and other disinfectants, which have been applied

for, both through the medical and quartermaster's departments, but without results prior to August 1; that in many of the camps sinks fill with water which the soil does not absorb.

It is the opinion of the board that much sickness would have been avoided if the tents had been floored and the men raised from the ground, but this has not been practicable generally, as no lumber has been furnished for flooring the tents, except by the men themselves; that camping the troops in the woods out of reach of the sun has rendered the camp grounds unsanitary; that the water supply and soil of the park generally are so polluted as to be dangerous to the health even of the regiments now encamped or to be encamped in the open fields, and that the typhoid fever has now become epidemic.

We mention these causes of the present condition of the camps and the health of the troops in order to negative an inference, to which some publicity has been given, that the prevalence of typhoid fever is wholly the result of the negligence of the men and of the officers in immediate command of them. Doubtless there has been some carelessness resulting from inexperience, but we are of the opinion that there has been also some neglect on the part of the officers largely responsible for the administration of Camp Thomas prior to August 1.

In further explanation of the situation the board believes that had the regimental hospitals retained the organization they had on arriving here, in place of being reduced to dispensaries in order to provide for the division hospitals, or had the latter been established on a suitable basis and made independent of the regiments for medical officers, nurses, attendants, etc., the sick would have been more effectively cared for in the early stages of disease than they have been, the number of sick would probably have been largely reduced, and the general sanitary condition of the regiments under far better and closer supervision. It has been difficult if not impossible for the one medical officer and hospital steward on duty with each regiment to properly examine the men at sick call, to care for the sick in quarters, and to look after the sanitation of the camps. As a result, the sick in quarters have been increased beyond expectation, and in many of the regiments the regimental dispensaries have expanded into hospitals with, in some instances, nearly a hundred inmates, with volunteer nurses and attendants and one medical officer. The truth is that neither the regimental dispensaries nor the division hospitals are equal to the present emergency, and the system appears to have broken down in a vain experiment. No one familiar with the organization of modern armies and their administration will question the importance of the division hospitals as a provision for the sick and wounded, but in no army are they maintained at the expense of the necessary regimental organizations, and we believe that in attempting to do so here we have added largely to the difficulties and obstacles in the way of proper sanitation.

In conclusion, the board is of opinion that it is too late to remedy the present conditions by processes which should have been resorted to when malarial and typhoid fever first appeared and before they became at all prevalent. The typhoid fever is now epidemic and the board is constrained to recommend, as the only effective remedy in view of the facts, that the troops be removed, for the present, at least, from Chickamauga Park to localities where proper sanitary measures can be inaugurated and carried on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. P. SANGER,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHARLES P. MATTOCKS,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHAS. F. ROE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

JACOB C. R. PEABODY,

Captain, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers,

U. S. Volunteers, Recorder.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., August 15, 1898.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.

SIR: The sanitary board convened by paragraph 16, special order 67, current series, headquarters Camp George H. Thomas, invite attention to the needs of the hospitals of the Second and Third Divisions, First Army Corps, and the First and Second Divisions, Third Army Corps, and respectfully suggest that they be remedied at once.

It appears from the records of these hospitals that repeated efforts have been made to remedy existing defects, and while some relief has been obtained, there is great necessity for immediate action. The state of these hospitals, as found by the board yesterday, is as follows:

SECOND DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS.

There are in this hospital about 200 patients, 17 of whom are without beds. The hospital is very much crowded and badly in need of cots and tent floors. It also needs more nurses and attendants; 23 men were without pillows; 6 men, who had been brought into the hospital in the morning, had not, up to 3.30 p. m., been bathed or their clothes removed, owing to the lack of attendants.

All the water of this hospital has to be hauled, and there are but 20 water barrels. The pipe line runs within 1,000 yards of the hospital, with which it should be connected. The hospital was established in its present locality June 15, and should be removed, although the surgeon in charge considers the site an excellent one. If it is to be retained where it is, the grounds should be drained according to the suggestions of the surgeon.

Twelve of the hospital attendants are now doing guard duty; they should be relieved and a guard supplied from the division at once.

THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS.

There are about 280 patients in this hospital, 200 of which have typhoid fever. This hospital is well supplied with everything, excepting that there are 5 tents in the convalescent ward and 7 in the regular wards without floors. None of the flies are floored, as the patients are only placed under them during the daytime in good weather.

FIRST DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS.

There are in this hospital 278 patients, 47 of which have typhoid fever. It is badly crowded and in need of more tentage and tent floors. Ten measles patients were found in one Sibley conical wall tent, without conveniences, nurses, pillow sheets, floors, etc.

There are no suitable boilers or other means of washing the bedclothing of the typhoid-fever patients. The hospital is much in need of at least 23 more bath tubs, bath towels, sponges, sheets, pillows, and pillowcases. The water supply is obtained from the pipe line, but is totally inadequate. There are only 6 wagons on hand; 18 are needed. The number of drivers is insufficient; civilians were asked for, but the requisition was refused. There is no guard provided for this hospital; one was applied for, but refused. It should be provided at once, in order that the public property may be taken care of and the escape of measles or other patients prevented. The hospital is situated in a very open wood; the site is very poor, without air, and in the opinion of the board should be moved at once.

SECOND DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS.

There are in this hospital 470 patients, of which 60 are typhoid cases. There are no suitable boilers or other means of washing the bedclothing of the typhoid-fever patients, and as a result there was at the time of inspection a large deficiency in bedclothing.

There are only 500 pillowcases, 500 sheets, and 500 blankets on hand, though repeated requisitions have been made and approved, but not filled. For the present number of patients there should be at least 1,000 of these articles. It is reported that some requisitions have been held at headquarters for over twenty days, and then not filled. There is not one available pillowcase, blanket, or sheet in the store, and 78 fever patients are now lying on blankets. There is an insufficient supply of pajamas and nightshirts. Many of the tents are not floored; 143 cots are on the ground. Two patients with mumps brought in this morning were lying on a board floor, with nothing but a blanket under them. The hospital is badly in need of towels and sponges. In the measles ward there are 12 tents and 17 flies, all full of patients. Both tents and flies are totally without floors, sheets, pillows, pillowcases, pajamas, or nightgowns. Slippers should be provided for this entire hospital. The water supply is very poor. Up to within a short time the only water they have had was from the pipe line from Chickamauga Creek, which is very muddy and full of foreign matter, but recently they have been hauling some water from Blue Springs.

There are no sufficient means provided for boiling the water or heating it for baths for the patients, and only four bath tubs are provided for the hospital.

The filters furnished are useless in a few days, owing to the immense amount of foreign substance in the water. Up to yesterday the hospital had only 3 wagons. Four more came yesterday, but they are entitled to 17. The supply of horses for orderlies is inadequate, and those that are supplied are many of them in such condition that they can not be saddled. A guard should be furnished for this hospital from the division, as a number of measles patients have already escaped and there is no adequate protection to public property.

Three boilers of 150 gallons each should be provided for each hospital for the purpose of boiling disinfected clothing.

It is respectfully recommended that all requisitions from hospitals take precedence over all others, and that if the stores are not on hand, that they be purchased at once in open market. Covered sinks should be provided in all cases with proper seats and a bucket or barrel of lime placed by each one for disinfecting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. P. SANGER.

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHAS. P. MATTOCKS,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHAS. H. ROE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

JACOB C. R. PEABODY,

Captain, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry,

U. S. Volunteers, Recorder.

OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.



ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,

UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, September 27, 1898.

Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge,

President Commission Appointed by the President to Examine into the Operations of the War Department during the War with Spain.

GENERAL: In compliance with request of your commission, I have the honor to submit the following brief outline of the operations of the Engineer Department in connection with the war with Spain up to August 31, 1898:

GUN AND MORTAR BATTERIES.

At the outbreak of hostilities with Spain the condition of the modern defenses of the country is shown by the table following:

	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch mortars.	Rapid fire.
Armament in place.....					
Ready for armament	10	44	9	88	
Under construction	5	32	22	72	5
Total.....	9	6	2	72	4
	24	82	33	232	9

Under allotments from the appropriation for national defense, act of March 9, 1898, and with funds derived from the regular fortification act approved May 7, 1898, and the deficiency act of July 7, 1898, permanent emplacements for modern guns and mortars have been commenced as follows:

12-inch.....	56
10-inch.....	35
8-inch.....	31
12-inch mortars.....	80
Rapid-fire.....	70

The condition of the permanent modern seacoast defenses on August 31, 1898, is given by the following table:

	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch mortars.	Rapid fire.
Armament in place.....					
Ready for armament	16	73	40	144	35
Under construction	33	28	10	68	13
Total.....	31	16	14	100	31
	80	117	64	312	79

Comparing the last table with the first table given, showing conditions of the modern seacoast defenses at the outbreak of the war, the results actually accomplished during the war up to August 31, 1898, appear as follows:

	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch mortars.	Rapid fire.
Armament placed in position.....	6	29	31	56	35
Additional platforms made ready for armament.....	34	25	19	52	43
Additional emplacements under construction.....	56	35	31	80	70

The permanent emplacements referred to above were under construction at 25 harbors, working with double shifts at most places.

Under the deficiency act of July 7, 1898, the construction of parapets and magazines for the dynamite battery at San Francisco has been commenced; also the installation of 200 depression range finders.

In addition to the permanent batteries temporary emplacements for 27 high-power B. L. rifles on 15-inch S. B. carriages and on modern barbette carriages have been constructed at 15 different localities. Of these emplacements 6 have their armament in place and the remainder are ready to receive their armament.

Fifty-two temporary emplacements for old-type armament and for modern siege guns were constructed at 13 localities. These emplacements have all been completed and with few exceptions have their armament in place. The existing old-type armament in old permanent forts has been overhauled and put in condition for service at 10 localities.

The approximate total of expenditures on account of gun and mortar batteries, both permanent and temporary, during the period of the war aggregates about \$4,821,500.

TORPEDOES FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

Purchase of material.—At the outbreak of hostilities there were on hand stored at various harbors about 3,500 mine cases, but no search lights, cable, explosives, electrical apparatus, or any of the multitude of minor articles essential to the successful maintenance and operation of submarine mines. The nature of the articles immediately required was of such a character that little or none was to be found in any quantity in the stocks of manufacturers and dealers. Cable especially was most difficult to obtain, and nearly every manufacturer was called upon to work night and day and to deliver his complete output for the torpedo service. Only the more important items of purchase can be here mentioned. They comprise nearly 400 miles of single and multiple cable, 150 tons of high explosives, 1,650 new torpedo cases, 1,500 new compound plugs, 4,500 new circuit closers and regulators, 17 sets of casemate operating apparatus, and 44 search lights. All of the above material, except the explosive, with a vast assortment of minor articles, was purchased and distributed through the engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y. With funds appropriated by the deficiency act approved July 7, 1898, 300 miles additional of single and multiple cable and 1,200 new torpedo cases have been contracted for, and delivery has commenced.

Planting and maintaining mine fields.—Submarine mines to the number of 1,535 were planted in 28 different harbors, together with all their cable, anchors, junction boxes, and electrical apparatus. A large number of additional mines with all accessory material were held in readiness to replace mines lost by accident or design, and to extend the mined areas if necessary. In this work there were required a large corps of skilled electricians, instrument men, sailors, and laborers, in addition to small detachments of engineer troops sent to each locality from Willets Point, with a fleet of tugs, lighters, and rowboats for planting the mines, repairing damages, and patrolling the mined areas.

The approximate aggregate of expenditures on account of torpedoes for harbor defense to August 1, 1898, amounts to about \$1,661,000.

EQUIPMENT OF ENGINEER TROOPS.

Ponton equipage.—The ponton equipage, including the small amount on hand April 1, 1898, which has been made ready for active service since the declaration of war, is as follows:

	Reserve train.	Advance train.
	Feet.	Feet.
Sent with army to Cuba		
Sent with army to Porto Rico	370	310
Available for service July 31, at engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y.	305	648
Total	980	958

In addition to the above, one more reserve division of 225 feet complete was ordered in July.

Instruments, intrenching tools, siege materials, etc.—Instruments for field reconnoissances were purchased and sent to the chief engineers of army corps. A large amount of intrenching tools and siege materials of every character, sufficient for an army of 30,000 men, was purchased and stored for an emergency at Willets Point, N. Y.; this was in addition to an enormous amount of similar material purchased under direction of the Major-General Commanding from appropriations under his control for the expeditionary force to Cuba.

Twenty-four wagon loads of engineer material were transferred to the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers for use in Porto Rico. This consisted of railroad tools, carpenters', blacksmiths', wheelwrights', miners' and electric linemen's tools, surveyors' instruments, general supplies of all kinds, rope, blocks, and intrenching tools of every character.

For the Philippines an allotment of \$35,000 was made, and the army took with it a complete outfit of engineer instruments, intrenching tools, siege materials, etc.

The approximate aggregate expenditure for equipment of engineers troops was \$165,000.

Until the first allotment was made, March 17, 1898, from the appropriation for national defense, act of March 9, 1898, the balances of funds at the disposal of the Chief of Engineers for purposes of seacoast defense, including submarine mining, and for engineer equipment of troops, were as follows:

Gun and mortar batteries	\$122,796.38
Torpedoes for harbor defense	3,855.38
Engineer equipment of troops	0.00

The funds since placed at the disposal of the Chief of Engineers for the above purposes from the appropriations for national defense, act of March 9, 1898; the deficiency acts of May 4, June 8, and July 7, 1898; the fortification appropriation act of May 7, 1898, and the Army appropriation act of March 15, 1898, have been as follows:

Gun and mortar batteries	\$9,786,000
Torpedoes for harbor defense	3,566,000
Engineer equipment of troops	218,000

Should your commission desire a more detailed report it will be promptly furnished.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. WILSON,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

[Copy of letter sent to certain officers of the Corps of Engineers in charge of harbor defense.]

[Confidential.]

Subject: Torpedo defense.

HEADQUARTERS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS,

UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, April 3, 1898.

SIR: The emergency which has been anticipated appears to be almost upon us.

I received yesterday an allotment of funds for torpedo service and at once ordered by telegraph the purchase of materials: it will probably take three months to obtain what will be needed for one-fourth of our coast line.

In the meantime you must make the best possible torpedo defense for the harbors in your charge, with the materials in hand and such temporary expedients as you can devise.

You can telegraph Major Knight asking when he can furnish what is absolutely necessary to complete the system so far as the mines you have available are concerned, and if his reply does not indicate that you can get them in a week or ten days then you are authorized to purchase whatever is absolutely necessary in open market wherever you can obtain it, reporting purchase and cost to this office.

You are requested to commence on receipt of this letter preparations for planting mines and to go as far as is possible in your work without interfering immediately with main channels; you are authorized to employ all necessary help, to adopt temporary expedients of any kind deemed proper by you, and to understand that all necessary power and responsibility so far as law and regulations will admit are now committed to you.

Be as economical as possible, and remember that there are numerous harbors besides those in your charge in regard to which similar orders will be sent.

It is not the fault of the Corps of Engineers that we are not fully prepared, but it will be its fault and that of each district officer in case we do not at once take advantage of the limited means now at our command.

I requested yesterday that orders be sent to Willets Point to send to you — non-commissioned officer — and — privates to aid you in your torpedo work: I would gladly send more, but already over one-third of the battalion has been named for these details.

Use every effort in this emergency; arrange for boats; set up operating apparatus in casemates; arrange mooring anchors; lay your cables and junction boxes; prepare your compound plugs; get your mines ready; purchase what is absolutely necessary for the mines you now have that you can not procure at once from Major Knight; extemporize temporary mines; employ all the help you want, but go ahead and show what the Corps of Engineers can do when an emergency arises for which our country is unprepared.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. WILSON,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

[Copy of a letter sent to a number of officers of the Corps of Engineers in charge of submarine mine defenses at various harbors.]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,

UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, March 28, 1898.

Corps of Engineers,

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will endeavor to organize a corps of about 120, more or less, patriotic citizens, who, without promise of pay, will be

ready to give you their services in case of a sudden emergency under which immediate action may be demanded.

These citizens should consist of expert electricians, civil engineers, machinists, telegraph and telephone experts, steam fitters, cable men, in fact, men who are willing to aid in an emergency, and whose youth, brains, and mechanical ingenuity will be of great help to you in a crisis.

This corps should be organized into convenient divisions, according to the class of work to be performed, such as land telegraph or telephone work, submarine mine work, expert electrical work, etc.

The divisions should be further organized into convenient squads with regard to further classification of work.

The divisions and squads should be assigned to the charge of the most expert and capable men as commanders.

A scheme of this kind already put in operation covers four divisions of four squads each, classified according to the nature of the work, and embracing all branches of electrical and steam engineering work and of signal work.

You are also requested to endeavor to have this organization at its own expense equip itself with tools ready for an emergency, everything boxed for a sudden movement, and you are also requested to find out just where you can place your hands upon all materials necessary for equipping and working the mines now under your control and assisting in the defense of the various harbors in the engineering district under your charge.

Arrangements of this character have been made for one or two of the most important districts, and it is hoped that you may be able to accomplish something of the same character.

Far more is now expected of the Corps of Engineers than ever before, and even with the very limited funds and materials at its command I am satisfied that it will be able to accomplish important results when the crisis comes.

Upon receipt of a telegram from me to go ahead, you will be authorized to make purchases of materials required and to employ such persons as are necessary, and I will endeavor to get an allotment for payments.

Your rolls should fully cover the name, character of employment, rate of pay, and time of all persons who may aid you when called upon.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. WILSON,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

INFORMATION DESIRED FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
IN ADDITION TO THAT GIVEN IN HIS REPORT OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1898.

1. Question. What was the organization of the Corps of Engineers April 1, 1898?

Answer. One brigadier-general, 6 colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 24 majors, 30 captains, 26 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, and 8 additional second lieutenants.

2. Question. What duties devolved upon the Corps of Engineers on April 1, 1898, and thereafter during the war with Spain?

Answer. The location, plans, and construction of permanent and temporary works for the defense of the seacoast; the defense of rivers and harbors by submarine mines; the survey and improvement of rivers and harbors; the construction of breakwaters and canals; the charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia; the superintendency of the United States Military Academy; the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia; the construction, care, and repair of light-houses throughout the United States; the survey and publication of charts of the Great Lakes; the purchase and supply of instruments and equipment for engineer troops operating in the field; the charge of the engineer school and depot at Willets Point, N. Y., and the disbursement of all funds appropriated by Congress for the purposes mentioned.

3. Question. What, if any, additions were made to the Corps of Engineers during the war?

Answer. Seven additional second lieutenants were attached to the corps early in April, 1898, from the graduating class of the Military Academy. On July 5, 1898, Congress authorized by law the gradual increase of the corps from 109 to 127 members, and on September 30 it consists of 121 officers.

4. Question. What was the organization of the Battalion of Engineers and its approximate enlisted strength April 1, 1898?

Answer. On April 1, 1898, the Battalion of Engineers consisted of 4 organized companies and 1 skeleton company, the maximum enlisted strength being 500 men.

5. Question. What additions were made to the battalion between April 1 and August 31?

Answer. Between April 1 and August 31 the maximum enlisted strength was increased to 750 men in 5 organized companies, but this maximum was never actually reached during the war.

6. Question. Where were the different companies of the battalion on duty during the war, and upon what work were they engaged?

Answer. Company A accompanied the army sent to the Philippines, and was engaged in that campaign. Companies C and E accompanied the army to Cuba, and were engaged in the Santiago campaign. Company D, with a detail from company B (in all 153 men), was detached on submarine-mine work at 26 harbors on the seacoast of the United States. Company B was on duty at Willets Point at the Engineer Depot, in charge of receiving, storing, and distributing the large amount of submarine-mine material, instruments, intrenching tools, engineer equipments, etc., purchased for the use of harbors and of troops in the field, and in the submarine-mine defense of the eastern entrance to New York Harbor.

7. Question. Under what authority did the Chief of Engineers erect temporary batteries for the defense of harbors where the land was not the property of the United States.

Answer. At the request of the Chief of Engineers, approved by the Secretary of War, dated March 26, 1898, Congress, by joint resolution dated April 11, 1898, authorized the suspension of the requirements of section 355 of the Revised Statutes in cases of emergency, when, in the opinion of the President, the immediate erection of temporary fortifications was necessary, upon the written consent of the owner of the land upon which the work was to be placed.

8. Question. At whose request was pontoon equipage sent by the Chief of Engineers for the army which was to operate in Cuba; when was the request received, and how long before the materials were started from the engineer depot?

Answer. About noon on April 29 verbal instructions were received by the Chief of Engineers from the Major-General Commanding, through one of his staff officers, to send pontoon equipage to Tampa, Fla., for use of the troops to operate in Cuba. By 8 that evening 455 running feet of reserve and advance train, together with two tool wagons filled with miscellaneous tools, were shipped from West Point, N. Y., and from Willets Point, New York Harbor.

9. Question. At whose request was pontoon equipage sent to Tampa at a later date, for use of troops to take part in the Porto Rico expedition, and how soon after the receipt of the request was the material sent from the depot?

Answer. On Sunday evening, June 12, a telegram was received in Washington, sent from Tampa by direction of the Major General Commanding the Army, calling for pontoon equipage for use of troops to take part in the Porto Rico expedition. Telegraphic orders were at once sent Maj. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, commanding at Willets Point, to send 300 feet of reserve train with two tool wagons filled with miscellaneous tools, and these were loaded in barges the next day in four hours, and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for shipment by rail to Tampa.

10. Question. When was request received at Washington for equipment with engineer materials of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, and when was delivery completed?

Answer. An approved requisition for a complete equipment of engineer tools and materials, consisting of 24 wagon loads of miscellaneous articles, valued at about \$12,000, for the use of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, about to start for Porto Rico, was received by the Chief of Engineers on the evening of July 28, 1898. This was sent at once by mail to the engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y., reaching there on the morning of July 30. The entire delivery of the materials, including in all 250 different kinds of articles, was completed on August 2, 1898.



REPORT OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U. S. A., IN REPLY TO INQUIRIES
OF THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.



REPORT OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE IN REPLY TO INQUIRIES OF THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, September 27, 1898.

The CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

SIR: The Acting Secretary of War directs that you submit to this office answers to the queries herewith, for the information of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain. In the submission of this report you are authorized to furnish such records, explanatory or bearing in any way upon the answers to these inquiries, as you may desire to have considered by the commission.

The information asked for should be furnished at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,

Washington, November 3, 1898.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War (through the Adjutant-General, United States Army), with report called for, accompanied by letter of transmittal.

D. W. FLAGLER,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, November 5, 1898.

Respectfully referred to the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. M. H. CARTER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION DESIRED FROM ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1. What was the organization of the Department on April 1, 1898?
2. How many arsenals were there where ordnance materials were being manufactured, and what was their daily capacity?
3. On April 1, 1898, what were the conditions in reference to the following:
How many modern, high-power, heavy breech-loading rifle guns were available, and what were their calibers?
How many gun carriages of each class were available?
How many 12-inch B. L. rifled mortars were available?
How many 12-inch B. L. rifled mortar carriages were available?
How many rapid-fire guns, and of what caliber, together with their mounts, were available?

How much black powder for heavy and rapid-fire guns was available?

How much smokeless powder for heavy and rapid-fire guns was available?

How many projectiles for each class of H. P. guns, rifled mortars, and rapid-fire guns were available?

How many rifled siege guns, howitzers and mortars, and of what caliber, with their carriages, were available, and what ammunition was ready for them? Was the powder black or smokeless?

How many rifled field guns, and of what caliber, with their carriages, necessary harness, etc., were available, and what ammunition was ready for them? Was the powder black or smokeless?

How many machine guns, with their mounts, were available, and what ammunition was ready for them? Was the powder black or smokeless?

How many rifles, and of what calibers, were ready for issue to troops, and what amount of ammunition was ready? Was the powder black or smokeless?

How many carbines, how many pistols, and how many sabers, with belts, etc., were ready for issue, and what amount of ammunition for the carbines and pistols was ready? Was the powder black or smokeless?

How many sets of horse equipments for cavalry and light artillery were ready?

How many knapsacks, haversacks, meat cans, tin cups, knives, forks, and spoons were ready?

An army of what size was the Ordnance Department prepared to completely equip in every respect ready for field service, with necessary artillery, small arms, ammunition, and all articles furnished by that Department, on April 1, 1898?

1. By August 31, what of the articles mentioned, in addition to those on hand April 1, had been obtained, how obtained, and how much had been issued?

5. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Chief of Ordnance in reference to the prompt compliance with proper requisitions, or complaints of any character in reference to the operations of the Ordnance Department in connection with furnishing necessary armament for permanent defenses, or siege and field artillery, rifles, equipments for infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and ammunition of all kinds?

6. What funds were under the control of the Department April 1, 1898, and what additional funds were available by August 31, under general or special legislation?

The amount and kind of camp and garrison equipage and other supplies that were on hand at the beginning of the war, the amount subsequently purchased, when and where purchased, when and where delivered to your Department, and when and where actually issued to the troops.

Similar information in regard to furnishing the troops with arms and accoutrements.

Such information relative to the conditions and operations of the Ordnance and Engineering departments as will be of value to us in our investigations.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, November 3, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR
(Through the Adjutant-General, U. S. A.).

SIR: In reply to letter of September 27, 1898, I have the honor to inclose here-with answers to the queries submitted by the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain.

The questions of the commission have been answered herewith categorically, as far as practicable, but as they do not exhibit fully the operations of the Department, there is added to the report the following appendixes, viz:

Appendix A. Statement of ordnance and ordnance stores issued, manufactured,

prepared, and received from contractors at Watervliet Arsenal from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Appendix B. Statement of articles manufactured, altered in construction, etc., at Watertown Arsenal, from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Appendix C. Statement of stores issued at Watertown Arsenal from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Appendix D. Statement of issues made at Springfield Armory to ordnance depots, Columbia and Benicia arsenals, from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Appendix E. Statement showing articles received from contractors for issue to Army at Springfield Armory, from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Appendix F. Statement of arms, components of arms, etc., fabricated, altered, and repaired at Springfield Armory from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Appendix G. Statement of stores procured and issued at Frankford Arsenal from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Appendix H. Principal manufactures at Rock Island Arsenal, deliveries from contractors, and issues to the Army from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Appendix I. Statement of all issues made at New York Arsenal from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Appendix J. Statement of articles manufactured and received from contractors at New York Arsenal from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

Which exhibit the operations of the department more fully, as it is supposed the commission will desire to have this additional information, although it is not called for.

If it should be practicable later, it is desired that the appendixes may be returned to the Ordnance Office, War Department.

Very respectfully,

D. W. FLAGLER,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

1. Question. What was the organization of the department on April 1, 1898?

Answer. One Chief of Ordnance, with rank of brigadier-general, 3 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 10 majors, 22 captains, 14 first lieutenants, 1 ordnance storekeeper with rank of major, 1 ordnance storekeeper with rank of captain, 104 ordnance sergeants, and 488 enlisted men of ordnance.

2. Question. How many arsenals were there where ordnance materials were being manufactured, and what was their daily capacity?

Answer. Five, and their capacity was as follows:

Watervliet Arsenal.—The estimated capacity of the large gun shop, working one shift, is 16 10-inch guns, 16 12-inch guns, and 14 12-inch mortars per annum; working two shifts, it is 22 10-inch guns, 22 12-inch guns, and 40 12-inch mortars. The capacity of the small gun shop is 450 field guns, 20 5-inch siege guns, 20 7-inch howitzers, and 20 7-inch mortars. This output contemplates no deficiency in supply of forgings.

Watertown Arsenal.—Watertown Arsenal is essentially the seacoast gun carriage factory for this department, but in addition to carriages there are manufactured cast-iron shot and shell for guns of all calibers; implements and equipments for seacoast fortifications, including gun lifts, siege and garrison gins, artillery targets, platforms for mortars; all blocking, skidding, etc., for mechanical maneuvers and the mounting of the new armament; rammers, sponges, etc. The daily capacity of such an arsenal is difficult to state. Its annual capacity, working at the rate of eight hours per day, is approximately 30 seacoast carriages for guns of 8, 10, and 12 inch caliber; or, working twenty-four hours per day, a capacity of about 75 carriages per year.

I append a report of manufactures at Watertown Arsenal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and published in my report for that year, which gives a very good idea of the capacity of the arsenal and the character of the work carried on there:

Statement of manufactures at Watertown Arsenal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

CARRIAGES.

Barbette carriages, F. P., hydraulic cylinders, 15-inch S. B. gun	6
Barbette carriages for 10-inch B. L. rifle	4
Barbette carriage for 12-inch B. L. rifle	1
Disappearing carriages for 8-inch B. L. rifle	5
Disappearing carriage for 10-inch B. L. rifle	1
Gun-lift carriages for 12-inch B. L. rifle	2

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Elevating bars for 15-inch barbette carriage	6
Gunner's sleeves, pairs	7
Maneuvering handspikes for 15-inch barbette carriage	12
Pinch bars for 15-inch barbette carriage	6
Muzzle covers and straps for 8-inch converted rifle	6
Pass boxes for 8-inch converted rifle	4
Pinch bars, steel, for 12-inch spring-return carriage	160
Rammers and staves for 8-inch converted rifle	11
Rammer and staff for 8-inch B. L. rifle	1
Rammers and staves for 8-inch B. L. rifles on disappearing carriage	5
Rammer and staff for 10-inch B. L. rifle	1
Rammer and staff for 12-inch B. L. rifle	1
Rammers and staves for 12-inch B. L. mortar	6
Sponges and staves for 12-inch B. L. mortar	7

PROJECTILES.

Shell, 3.2 inch, banded	1,200
Shell, 7-inch mortar, banded	634
Shell, 8-inch, cast iron, without sabots, for experiments with high explosives	50
Shell, 12-inch B. L. mortar, banded, 800 pounds	256
Shell, 12-inch B. L. mortar, banded, 1,000 pounds	57
Shot, 10-inch, banded, 575 pounds	56
Shot, 12-inch, banded, 1,000 pounds	440
Shell, 1.65-inch, for rapid-fire gun	1,000

ARTICLES FOR MECHANICAL MANEUVERS, ETC.

Blocks 12 by 1 by 44 inches	51
Blocks 12 by 2 by 44 inches	40
Blocks 12 by 4 by 44 inches	22
Blocks 12 by 6 by 44 inches	10
Blocks 12 by 12 by 44 inches	54
Blocks 12 by 1 by 46 inches	10
Blocks 12 by 2 by 46 inches	10
Blocks 12 by 2 by 48 inches	14
Blocks 12 by 4 by 48 inches	6
Blocks 12 by 12 by 48 inches	92
Blocks 8 by 1 by 20 inches	10
Blocks 8 by 2 by 20 inches	104

Statement of manufactures at Watertown Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

ARTICLES FOR MECHANICAL MANEUVERS, ETC.—continued.

Blocks 8 by 4 by 20 inches	86
Blocks 8 by 8 by 20 inches	86
Pulley blocks for garrison gin	set 1
Capstan bars, with iron bands and rings	4
Handcarts	4
Gun chocks, large	18
Loading cranes for 15-inch barbette carriage	6
Cradle for 8-inch B. L. rifle carriage	1
Gin falls, garrison	5
Gin fall, siege	1
Gin sling, siege	1
Gin handspikes	17
Handspikes with rings	12
Handspikes, maneuvering, 84-inch	48
Model of 8-inch disappearing carriage, one-tenth size	1
Shifting planks	27
Way planks	38
Platform for 4½-inch siege gun	1
Platform for 10-inch siege mortar	1
Platform, segmental, for mounting 8 and 10 inch disappearing carriage	1
Dummy projectiles for 3.2-inch rifle	2
Dummy projectiles for 8-inch converted rifle	8
Roller chocks	20
Hand rollers	6
Iron rollers	4
Long rollers	10
Short rollers	27
Securing stakes	148
Shears for Laidley gun lift	pair 1
Skids 8 by 8 by 72 inches	44
Skids 8 by 8 by 192 inches	12
Skids 12 by 12 by 192 inches	8
Sling chains	4
Sling chains, large, for gun lift	2
Sling chains, small, for gun lift	2
Trace ropes	2
Trestles for mortar	15
Wheel chocks	40

PARTS OF CARRIAGES, ETC.

Breech plates, bronze castings, for 8-inch B. L. rifle, model 1888, M ₁₁	15
Trays, bronze castings, for 8-inch B. L. rifle, model 1888, M ₁₁	15
Bar hooks, for 12-inch spring-return mortar carriages	320
Bolts and nuts for rear guides, Rodman gun, top carriages	4
Bolster, wooden, for 10-inch siege-mortar bed	1
Caliper and leveling tools for 8-inch disappearing carriage	2
Caliper and leveling tools for 10-inch disappearing carriage	7
Cast-iron pintle plate for 12-inch proof carriage	1
Counterweights, lead, for 8-inch disappearing carriage	2
Elevating circle, brass, for 12-inch spring-return mortar carriage	1
Keys and chains, with washers, for axle of 8-inch rifle top carriage	4
Keys for drum for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	2

Statement of manufactures at Watertown Arsenal, etc. -Continued.

PARTS OF CARRIAGES, ETC.—continued.

Keys for wheel for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	2
Name plates, bronze, marked B. I. C	sets 4
Name plates, bronze, marked K. M. C	do 10
Name plates, bronze, marked P. M. T. C	do 8
Name plates, bronze, marked W. C. & S. Co	do 8
Counterweight bottom plate, 8-inch disappearing carriage	1
Parts required for changes in 12-inch gun-lift carriage	sets 3
Parts required in making changes in 12-inch barbette carriage	sets 3
Pintle keys, 12-inch gun carriage	2
Rear eccentric sockets, brass, for 8-inch casemate carriage	4
Rear guide hooks, 15-inch barbette carriage	8
Retraction drums for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	2
Retraction ropes for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	13
Retraction ropes, steel wire, for 15-inch barbette carriage	9
Sight holders and brackets for 8-inch disappearing carriage	2
Stiffening bars, with bolts and pins, for 10-inch disappearing carriage	3
Templet for base plate, 8-inch disappearing carriage	1
Templet for traverse circle, 8-inch disappearing carriage	1
Templets for base plates, 10-inch disappearing carriage	7
Templets for traverse circle, 10-inch disappearing carriage	7
Traversing and elevating direction plates, 10-inch disappearing carriage	24
Trunnion brackets, 15-inch barbette carriage	2
Wrought-iron hood and journal (for crane pulley block) for barbette carriage for 12-inch B. L. rifle	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sponge heads, spring leaf, for 8-inch converted rifle	8
Keys and chains, with screw bolts, for gin braces	8
Ratchet-wheel pawls for gin windlass	4
Ratchet-wheel pawls, with spiral springs, for gin windlass	2
Shoes for garrison gin	6

INSPECTING INSTRUMENTS.

Exterior rests for star gauge	2
Punches for use with micrometer, for exterior lengths	2

TOOLS AND UTENSILS.

Flatters	5
Hammers	7
Holdfasts, iron	42
Mauls	21
Maul handles	12
Measuring rod, 12 feet long	1
Wrenches, single, 1 inch, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across flat	6
Wrenches, single, 2.9 inches, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across flat	6
Wrenches, double, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches across flat	6
Wrenches, double, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across flat	6

Springfield Armory.—The daily capacity of Springfield Armory on April 1 was 120 rifles or carbines, caliber .30, with necessary appendages and spare parts; 200

bayonet scabbards, caliber .30; 8,850 bayonet scabbards, caliber .45, with clips; also the production of the necessary tools and arm chests required for fabrication. The increased output for the war reached 363 per day, with two shifts of men.

Frankford Arsenal.—The daily capacity of the arsenal on April 1, 1898, was as follows: About 50,000 small-arm cartridges of all kinds and about 120 shrapnel. The arsenal also manufactured many miscellaneous stores, such as fuses, primers, quadrants, sights, inspecting instruments, etc. The increased output for the war was 180,000 cartridges per day, with a double shift of workmen and increased plant, and 300 shrapnel.

Rock Island Arsenal.—The manufactures at this arsenal are so varied in character, comprising field and siege carriages, implements and equipments, target material, all leather and canvas work, infantry, cavalry, and horse equipments, etc., that it is difficult to state the "daily capacity" for all these articles. Moreover, the plant at this arsenal, owing to lack of appropriations, was not fully utilized before the war. The output from April 1 to September 1 is as given in subsequent table, which indicates in general the manufacture during the war.

The daily capacity of the arsenal for the first quarter of the present year was as follows:

	Sets.
Infantry equipments	70
Cavalry equipments	70
Horse equipments	70

This was increased so that there were turned out per day during the war 3,000 sets infantry equipments complete, and 3,000 additional sets of what is called "mess outfits," consisting of knives, forks, spoons, etc.: of cavalry equipments about 350 sets complete, and a large additional number of certain parts: of horse equipments, about 40 sets complete, and a large additional number of spare parts.

The annual output of artillery harness at the beginning of the war was 113 sets of wheel and 226 sets of lead. This output was increased so that the daily capacity was about 20 sets of lead and 56 sets of wheel.

The annual output of field-gun carriages was about 40 per annum; of caissons, about 60 per annum: of battery wagons and forges, about 9 per annum; of siege-gun carriages, about 14 per annum, and of siege-howitzer carriages the same. This output was increased to an annual rate of 90 field-gun carriages, 90 caissons, 15 battery wagons, 20 siege-gun carriages, and 20 siege howitzers.

"How many modern, high-power, heavy, breech-loading, rifled guns were available, and what were their calibers? How many 12-inch B. L. rifled mortars were available? How many were available August 31?"

(These questions, although asked separately, can more conveniently and clearly be answered together.)

Answer. There were on hand 88 8-inch, 81 10-inch, and 46 12-inch B. L. rifles, steel, and 144 12-inch B. L. mortars, of which number there were mounted by April 1 in the fortifications 44 8-inch, 74 10-inch, and 15 12-inch B. L. rifles and 144 12-inch B. L. mortars.

From April 1 to August 31 there were completed, in addition, 10 10-inch and 4 12-inch B. L. rifles and 38 12-inch B. L. mortars, and the additional number mounted in the fortifications was 30 8-inch, 10 10-inch, and 5 12-inch B. L. rifles and 38 12-inch B. L. mortars, making the total number mounted by August 31 74 8-inch, 81 10-inch, and 20 12-inch B. L. rifles and 182 12-inch B. L. mortars.

"On April 1, 1898, what were the conditions in reference to the following: How many gun carriages of each class were available, and how many 12-inch B. L. rifled mortar carriages were available?

"By August 31, 1898, what of the articles mentioned, in addition to those on hand April 1, 1898, had been obtained, how obtained, and how much issued?"

(These questions, although propounded separately, can more clearly be answered by considering them together.)

Answer. At the outbreak of hostilities the department had issued to the service 336 seacoast carriages of all calibers, including mortar carriages. It had under construction, under contracts previously made, 46 carriages. Seventeen of these carriages were being built at Watertown Arsenal and the remainder by private manufacturers. The orders for these carriages had been placed in time of peace under conditions which would secure to the service a reasonable rate of delivery at economical prices. From the beginning of the war it was imperative, not only that the delivery of these carriages should be hastened as much as possible, but that orders for additional carriages should be placed at the earliest moment, and that the deliveries should be such as could be attained by increasing the existing plants, if necessary, and by carrying on the work night and day without cessation. With this in view, instructions were given to increase the force at Watertown Arsenal, and proposals were invited from private manufacturers for the construction of carriages, with the understanding that deliveries were to begin as soon as possible and continue at the highest rate consistent with their facilities. The prices obtained, while somewhat higher than those of previous contracts, were, considering the emergency and the greatly decreased times of delivery, very satisfactory, and orders were at once placed for the following carriages, to be constructed out of moneys allotted from the appropriation "National defense," viz:

Thirty-four 4.7-inch rapid-fire gun carriages, with guns; 25 5-inch rapid-fire carriages, navy mounts, with guns; 24 5-inch barbette carriages on pillar mounts; 8 6-inch rapid-fire gun carriages, with guns; 25 6-inch rapid-fire gun carriages, navy mounts, with guns; 15 6-inch disappearing carriages, for rapid-fire guns; 4 4-inch rapid-fire gun carriages, with guns; 5 10-inch barbette carriages; 18 12-inch barbette carriages; 16 8-inch disappearing carriages, L. F. model of 1896; 22 10-inch disappearing carriages, L. F. model of 1896; 17 12-inch disappearing carriages, L. F. model of 1896; 3 12-inch disappearing carriages, L. F. model of 1897, or a total of 216 carriages.

With a view of utilizing the 8-inch rifles which still remained in excess of the carriages provided, the department altered 21 15-inch S. B. barbette carriages to enable them to mount the 8-inch rifles, in accordance with drawings which had been previously prepared. An order for the necessary sets of parts for this conversion was placed April 27, 1898, and by July 29 all of the parts had been delivered. It may be added that while the carriages thus converted were of an old pattern and the maneuvering to be expected was slower than with carriages of the new armament, yet the action of the mounts as a whole is very satisfactory. This conversion was rapidly made at a trifling expense of about \$1,000 per carriage, and the chief advantage gained, besides the cheapness, was the rapidity with which these high-power guns could be installed, as they could be placed on platforms already prepared by the engineers for the 15-inch S. B. guns without further alteration.

As a result of the efforts thus made by the department, there were delivered to the service between April 1, 1898, and August 31, 1898, 102 seacoast carriages of all calibers, and the remaining carriages are being delivered at frequent intervals. At about the beginning of this year the question of proper caliber and mount for rapid-fire guns had been determined, after an exhaustive study of the subject and the trial of a number of guns and mounts obtained in this country and abroad for that purpose. The manufacture of these mounts had not been undertaken in this country, however, and as the emergency demanded immediate deliveries, the department was able to secure abroad 42 of these guns and mounts, all of which were promptly received, and all but two were installed before August 31.

The number of carriages available April 1, 1898, and the number secured and

issued to the service between April 1 and August 31, 1898, have been arranged according to the calibers of the guns in the following table:

Designation of carriages.	Number of sea-coast carriages available Apr. 1, 1898.	Number of sea-coast carriages obtained by contract or order between Apr. 1, 1898, and Aug. 31, 1898.	Number of sea-coast carriages issued to the service between Apr. 1, 1898, and Aug. 31, 1898.
4-inch Driggs-Schroeder carriages, with pedestal mounts		4	4
4.7-inch rapid-fire carriages (Armstrong pattern), pedestal mounts		34	34
5-inch barbette carriages, on pillar mounts, model of 1896	1		
6-inch rapid-fire (Vickers, Son & Maxim), pedestal mounts		8	6
8-inch barbette carriages, model of 1892	8		
8-inch altered barbette carriages		21	21
8-inch disappearing carriages, L. F., model of 1894	24	1	1
8-inch disappearing carriages, L. F., model of 1896	12	8	6
10-inch barbette carriages, model of 1893	5		
10-inch disappearing carriages, L. F., model of 1894	34		
10-inch disappearing carriages, L. F., model of 1896	35	13	11
12-inch barbette carriages, model of 1892	8		
12-inch gun-lift carriages	2		
12-inch altered gun-lift carriages	3		
12-inch disappearing carriages, L. F., model of 1896	2	5	4
12-inch mortar carriages, model of 1891	85		
12-inch mortar carriages, model of 1896	117	15	15
Total	336	109	102

"How many rapid-fire guns, and of what caliber, together with their mounts, were available April 1, and how many were available August 31?"

There were available 3 6-pounder guns and 3 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, with their mounts, from some experimental types of guns which the Department had procured for test, with a very limited supply of ammunition. One of the 3 4.7-inch guns was issued to the fortifications.

Orders were given abroad at once for the immediate delivery of 34 4.7-inch guns, and for early delivery of 8 6-inch guns, and an order for 4 4-inch guns for immediate delivery was placed in this country. These guns were received during the summer and sent to the fortifications.

The department placed contracts for an additional supply of these guns as follows: Twenty 6-pounders, 57 5-inch, 40 6-inch guns, and 80 15-pounders.

"How much black powder for heavy and rapid-fire guns was available, and how much smokeless powder for heavy and rapid-fire guns was available April 1, and how much was available August 31?"

On April 1 there was available for heavy cannon about 466 rounds of brown powder for 8-inch B. L. rifles, 254 rounds of brown powder for 10-inch B. L. rifles, 80 rounds of brown powder for 12-inch B. L. rifles, 700 rounds of black and 630 rounds of brown powder for the 12-inch B. L. mortars, which was sent to the fortifications.

By August 31 there were procured, in addition, 264 rounds of brown powder for the 8-inch B. L. rifles, 902 rounds of brown powder and 681 rounds of smokeless for 10-inch B. L. rifles, 1,300 rounds of black, 3,500 rounds of brown, and 700 rounds of smokeless for the 12-inch B. L. mortars, all of which was sent to the fortifications excepting the 700 rounds of smokeless powder for 12-inch B. L. mortars, which was stored at the powder depot.

The Department had on hand in the old armament of the fortifications a large number of 15-inch and 10-inch smoothbore guns, 11-inch and 8-inch M. L. rifles, converted, 100-pounder Parrott rifles, and some 10-inch smoothbore mortars, with a large quantity of projectiles for the same. In order to make this arma-

ment available for emergencies, contracts were placed for some additional supplies of powder, which was received during the summer. There was on hand some 96,000 pounds of powder for the 15-inch guns, 30,000 pounds for the 11-inch M. L. rifles, 80,000 pounds for the 8-inch M. L. rifles, 44,000 pounds for the 10-inch smoothbore and 100-pounder Parrott guns, and 31,500 pounds for the 10-inch smoothbore mortars. An additional supply of 25,000 pounds for the 10-inch smoothbore mortars and 25,000 pounds for the 10-inch smoothbore and 100-pounder Parrott guns was procured prior to August 31. It was not found necessary to issue any of this powder.

For filling the A. P. and D. P. steel shell it was the intention at first to use smokeless or black powder, but subsequently it was decided to use gun cotton for this purpose, and an order was placed abroad for 186,000 pounds of compressed wet gun cotton in zinc cases, fitted to the cavity of the projectiles. About one-half of this was received during the period of hostilities. A part was sent to the fortifications and the remainder stored at the powder depot. Contracts for an additional supply of gun cotton have since been placed with home manufacturers.

For the rapid-fire guns there were procured with the guns sent to the fortifications 300 rounds per gun for each 4.7-inch and 6-inch gun, and 60 rounds with the 4-inch guns. For the guns to be completed under contract from 200 to 300 rounds of ammunition per gun was provided by contract, none of which has yet been delivered. The ammunition for the rapid-fire guns included the powder charge, cartridge case, and projectile, the projectiles being common cast-iron shell, steel shell, and shrapnel. About 200 rounds per gun for each 4-inch gun was subsequently ordered.

"How many projectiles for each class of H. P. guns, rifled mortars, and rapid-fire guns were available April 1, and how many August 31?"

The total number of projectiles on hand April 1, 1898, was 1,253 projectiles for 8-inch B. L. rifles, 2,320 projectiles for 10-inch B. L. rifles, 1,518 projectiles for 12-inch B. L. rifles, 2,611 projectiles for 12-inch B. L. mortars, of which number the following had been issued to the fortifications. 500 for 8-inch B. L. rifles, 1,480 for 10-inch B. L. rifles, 220 for 12-inch B. L. rifles, 1,500 for 12-inch B. L. mortars, making about 12 rounds per gun for the 8-inch guns, 20 rounds per gun for the 10-inch guns, 15 rounds per gun for the 12-inch guns, 10 rounds per gun for the 12-inch mortars, mounted in the works at that time. The remainder were stored at the arsenals.

Contracts were placed for additional supplies of steel and cast-iron projectiles as follows: 3,831 for 8-inch B. L. rifles, 4,976 for 10-inch B. L. rifles, 1,827 for 12-inch B. L. rifles, 7,211 for 12-inch B. L. mortars, a total of 17,845 projectiles.

Of these there were delivered prior to August 31 the following projectiles: 825 for 8-inch B. L. rifles, 1,162 for 10-inch B. L. rifles, 3,334 for 12-inch B. L. mortars, and there was issued to the fortifications an additional number sufficient to make, for the guns mounted by August 31, 15 rounds per gun for 8-inch B. L. rifles, 41 rounds per gun for 10-inch B. L. rifles, 15 rounds per gun for 12-inch B. L. rifles, 24 rounds per gun for 12-inch B. L. mortars.

The remaining projectiles on hand were stored at the arsenals for issue to such points as the projectiles might be most urgently needed. Of these projectiles about two-thirds are steel armor-piercing projectiles and one-third cast iron. The total number issued to fortifications was 1,106 for 8-inch B. L. rifles, 3,321 for 10-inch B. L. rifles, 299 for 12-inch B. L. rifles, 4,312 for 12-inch B. L. mortars.

The projectiles for the rapid-fire guns are included in the foregoing items on number of rapid-fire guns.

"How many rifled siege guns, howitzers, and mortars, and of what calibers, with their carriages, were available, and what ammunition was ready for them on April 1? Was the powder black or smokeless?"

"By August 31, in addition to those on hand April 1, what guns had been obtained, how were they obtained, and how many have been issued?"

Of such cannon, with carriages, platforms, etc., there were on hand and available for issue at the outbreak of hostilities 21 5-inch B. L. guns, 20 7-inch howitzers, and 6 7-inch mortars.

Of these, 16 5-inch guns were sent to Tampa for service at Santiago. Two of these guns were subsequently sent to Porto Rico; 2 were also sent to accompany the expedition to Manila. Twenty 7-inch howitzers and 6 7-inch mortars were also sent to Tampa for service to Cuba.

During the period from April 1 to August 31 there were manufactured or repaired at the Army Gun Factory, in addition to the above, 12 5-inch B. L. guns, 12 7-inch B. L. howitzers, and 20 7-inch B. L. mortars, which became available for issue during that period. Carriages and platforms were also provided for these mortars.

Ammunition on hand April 1 for siege guns of all calibers was about 6,000 rounds. The powder for these was principally charcoal, but a portion of it was smokeless, and only smokeless powder was manufactured for these guns during the war. A portion of this smokeless powder was available and was issued as early as practicable after the outbreak of hostilities. There were procured from April 1 to August 31 11,000 rounds for the siege cannon, of which 5,000 rounds were issued.

"How many rifled field guns, and of what calibers, with their carriages, necessary harness, etc., were available, and what ammunition was ready for them? Was the powder black or smokeless?"

Including guns in possession of regular troops.....	40
Those issued for instruction purposes to schools and colleges, which were called in after the outbreak of hostilities	38
Those on hand at arsenals available for issue	27
Also those which had previously been issued to States, but which were turned over by the States to the volunteer organizations raised in them.....	23
Those in service or issuable April 1 amounted to.....	128
There were others on hand, not issued, as, for instance, those at military posts	29
Those retained by the governors of States, for use by their national guard	20
And some which had been altered.....	3
Amounting to	52
There were, therefore, on hand	180

3.2-inch rifles, of which 128 were issued or available for issue. These were provided with carriages and caissons. There were 80 3.2-inch guns under construction at the Watervliet Arsenal, of which about 30 were nearly completed.

The harness for these guns was not equivalent in amount to the guns on hand, for the reason that the organization of the regular batteries in time of peace was 4 guns, while they require in time of war 6 guns. The additional guns were immediately issued, and harness for them, but some delay was occasioned in the issuance of harness to the volunteer batteries. Those under the first call, 16, with 4 guns and caissons each, were finally fully equipped. The four new regular batteries belonging to the Sixth and Seventh regiments were equipped with the guns which at the outbreak of hostilities were in process of construction at Watervliet Arsenal, and the harness and other equipment and material was sent to them, but did not reach them until late in April.

Fifty guns, in addition to those on hand, were available for issue August 31, but were not issued. Twenty-one thousand rounds of ammunition were on hand at the outbreak of the war for these guns, principally charcoal powder, but smokeless powder was being manufactured, and very soon after the outbreak of hostili-

ties was issued exclusively to field batteries. Between April 1 and August 31 there were obtained 90,000 rounds of ammunition for 3.2-inch guns, including powder, of which 28,413 rounds were issued.

There were on hand April 1, available for issue, 22 3.6-inch rifles and 20 3.6-inch mortars. These guns use the same shell and shrapnel. There was available for the guns 3,600 rounds, and for the mortars 3,000 rounds. There was procured for guns of both kinds from April 1 to August 31, 1898, 28,000 rounds, of which 5,900 rounds were issued.

"How many machine guns, with their mounts, were available, and what ammunition was ready for them? Was the powder black or smokeless?"

Twelve Hotchkiss revolving guns were available for issue, and a portion of them was issued. Four thousand rounds of charges of charcoal powder were on hand, most of which was issued. No additional ammunition was procured. There were 30 caliber .30 Gatling guns on hand, and 31 were manufactured and completed between April 1 and August 31. The ammunition for these guns is the same as for the caliber .30 rifle, and is of smokeless powder. Twenty-six short-barreled Gatling guns, caliber .45, and 117 long-barreled Gatling guns, caliber .45, were on hand. No more were procured. The ammunition for these guns is the same as for the caliber .45 rifle, and was of charcoal powder. Later during the war smokeless powder was obtained for the caliber .45 rifle, but none was issued for the Gatling guns.

"How many rifles, and of what calibers, were ready for issue to troops, and what amount of ammunition was ready? Was the powder black or smokeless?"

"How many carbines, how many pistols, and how many sabers with belts, etc., were ready for issue, and what amount of ammunition for the carbines and pistols was ready? Was the powder black or smokeless?"

"How many sets of horse equipments for cavalry and light artillery were ready?"

"How many knapsacks, haversacks, meat cans, tin cups, knives, forks, and spoons were ready?"

"What was the amount of the small arms, ammunition, infantry, cavalry, and horse equipments obtained from April 1 to August 31; how was it obtained; and what was the amount issued and the amount remaining on hand?"

The following tables give the answers:

Articles.	On hand Apr. 1.	Received Apr. 1 to Sept. 1.	How received.		Issued Apr. 1 to Sept. 1.	On hand Sept. 1.
			Manufactured.	From contractors.		
SMALL ARMS.						
Rifles, caliber .30	53,508	26,728	26,728		53,571	27,665
Rifles, caliber .45	265,895	3,526	3,526		84,391	185,030
Carbines, caliber .30	14,875	1,140	1,140		11,715	1,300
Carbines, caliber .45	7,983				3,276	4,705
Revolvers, caliber .38	4,515	5,850	150	5,700	9,515	552
Revolvers, caliber .45	1,615	16,300	16,300		13,363	1,582
Sabers	46,304				8,045	38,259
Bayonet scabbard, caliber .30		86,255	86,255		20,234	66,021
Winchester repeating rifles, caliber .30		3,000		3,000		3,000
AMMUNITION.						
Rifle and carbine cartridges, caliber .30	4,569,568	18,858,000	11,285,000	7,573,000	17,428,568	5,909,000
Rifle cartridges, caliber .45	4,569,568	44,083,070	1,381,070	42,702,000	39,414,168	9,533,898
Carbine cartridges, caliber .45	6,180,012	105,000		105,000	2,977,118	3,307,894
Revolver cartridges, caliber .38	1,421,061	3,356,500	407,500	2,949,000	1,468,181	3,312,380
Revolver cartridges, caliber .45	2,934,509	1,170,000		1,170,000	569,537	3,534,972
Remington cartridges, caliber .30		2,000,000		2,000,000	2,000,000	
Mauser cartridges, 7 mm.		500,000		500,000	500,000	

Articles.	On hand Apr. 1.	Received Apr. 1 to Sept. 1.	How received.		Issued Apr. 1 to Sept. 1	On hand Sept. 1.
			Manufactured.	From contractors.		
INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.						
Blanket bags.....	15,918	171,894	77,190	94,704	140,668	47,144
Blanket-bag shoulder straps, pairs.....	15,540	201,771	129,654	72,117	143,350	73,961
Blanket-bag coat straps, pairs.....	13,005	202,842	128,604	74,238	145,670	70,177
Bayonet scabbard, caliber .45.....		217,597	217,597		128,761	88,836
Canteens.....	3,290	286,519	246,856	39,663	213,488	76,321
Canteen straps.....	29,201	219,664	130,138	119,526	234,082	44,783
Gun slings.....	22,488	177,030	76,276	100,754	182,468	17,050
Waist belts.....	3,907	12,630	9,566	3,064	14,554	1,983
Waist-belt plates.....	23,809	21,223	3,013	18,210	15,628	29,404
Noncommissioned officers' waist belts.....	1,455	1,542	1,542		2,505	492
CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.						
Carbine slings.....	3,898	16,000	2,681	13,319	4,620	15,278
Carbine-sling swivels.....	6,007	4,626	4,626		3,279	7,354
Pistol-cartridge boxes, caliber .38.....		9,841	9,841		9,520	321
Pistol holsters, calibers .38 and .45.....	14,952	21,575	12,204	9,371	33,304	3,223
Saber belts.....	7,979	20,880	3,668	17,212	14,399	14,660
Saber attachments.....	3,580	16,129	1,108	15,021	4,836	14,873
Saber knots.....	10,004	4,037	2,265	1,772	13,491	550
Canteen straps, short.....	5,870	37,513	323	37,190	20,550	22,833
INFANTRY AND CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.						
Cartridge belts, calibers .45 and .30.....	22,946	319,383	12,187	307,196	132,712	98,435
Cartridge-belt plates.....		63,444	50,444	13,000	54,449	8,995
Haversacks.....	20,470	242,441	114,771	127,670	216,448	46,463
Haversack straps.....	15,938	281,831	184,089	97,742	244,417	53,352
Meat cans.....	12,116	246,599	212,393	34,206	176,053	82,662
Tin cups.....	22,844	260,248	232,039	28,209	202,619	80,473
Knives.....	26,939	257,975	1,979	255,996	238,657	46,257
Forks.....	33,379	239,143	1,715	237,428	272,522	35,958
Spoons.....	28,446	287,923	986	287,937	218,725	97,644
HORSE EQUIPMENT.						
Saddles.....	8,427	17,172	8,071	9,101	21,712	3,887
Carbine boots.....	7,624	7,047	7,047		9,491	5,180
Saber straps.....	1,288	18,377	6,304	11,983	13,159	6,506
Curb bridles.....	19,538	1,576	1,576		20,927	187
Curb bits.....	24,347	4,546	4,546		19,786	9,107
Halter headstalls.....	9,905	26,354	4,898	21,456	16,858	19,401
Halter straps.....	7,564	33,138	11,822	21,316	6,767	33,935
Carbine scabbards.....	699	20,573	4,245	16,328	12,990	8,282
Cruppers.....		454			95	359
Currycombs.....	7,933	30,917	11,113	19,804	18,631	20,219
Horse brushes.....	4,874	28,022	6,382	21,640	18,957	13,939
Horse covers, cotton duck.....	1,485				471	1,014
Lariats.....	7,627	15,228	15,228		19,206	3,647
Lariat straps.....		32,449	9,811	22,638		
Links.....	15,031	5,648	5,648		8,687	11,992
Nosebags.....	7,427	22,852	3,238	19,614	21,510	8,769
Picket pins.....	9,281	29,735	29,735		17,804	21,212
Saddle blankets, cavalry.....	2,346	37,342		37,342	36,795	2,893
Saddlebags, black leather.....	5,435	28,273	3,426	24,847	23,183	10,525
Side lines.....	3,148	2,854	2,854		5,122	880
Stirrups with hood (pairs).....	34,910				22,826	12,884
Surcings.....	26,460				6,463	19,997
Spurs, pairs.....	5,663	51,807	30,190	21,617	49,757	7,713
Spur straps, pairs.....	2,242	53,324	53,324		45,551	10,015
Watering bridles.....	7,303	28,001	2,020	25,981	16,815	18,489

"An army of what size was the Ordnance Department prepared to completely equip in every respect, ready for field service, with necessary artillery, small arms, ammunition, and all articles furnished by that department, on April 1, 1898?"

This question can not be answered categorically. In addition to the limited Army and the National Guard already armed and equipped, the Ordnance Depart-

ment was prepared to arm and equip 11 light batteries, 4 guns each, and was prepared to furnish the amount of siege artillery stated above, and was prepared to arm about 300,000 new infantry troops and 23,000 new cavalry troops. It has not been the policy of the department to keep on hand the infantry equipments, horse equipments, cavalry equipments, and artillery equipments required to equip new armies in case of war, for the following reasons:

(1) Frequent renewals of such equipments that would be required in consequence of their rapid deterioration, and in consequence of changes due to improvements and changes of the requirements of the service, will make such a plan impolitic in consequence of the great cost. To carry in stock the equipments for 600,000 infantry and 50,000 cavalry (omitting for the present the complement of artillery) would cost, for care and preservation and for renewals once in seven years (for the reasons stated above), about \$1,500,000 per annum.

(2) Even if it were good policy to carry such an amount of equipments in store, it is certain that the necessary appropriations therefore could not be obtained. Therefore it is deemed impossible.

It has been the plan of the department, therefore, to carry in store only such limited supply of these equipments as might be necessary for immediate issue in case of sudden emergency (and this supply has been limited and restricted by the appropriations that could be obtained therefor), and then to be prepared to provide by manufacture, both at the arsenals and by contractors, equipments as fast as troops could be raised, organized, instructed, and disciplined sufficiently to prepare them for the receipt of arms and equipments. It was an element of this plan that about six weeks' warning could be counted on for providing these equipments before troops would be ready for them. In this particular case there was practically no warning and no time for preparation. It has been the plan of the present Chief of Ordnance to provide for supplying these equipments at the Rock Island Arsenal. In consequence of failure to obtain appropriations, appliances necessary for the work were not installed. This resulted in undue and injurious haste in meeting requirements.

Small arms.—The reasons for not carrying these in store are less strong than those stated, which applied to equipments, and as these can not be supplied as fast as equipments, it has been the policy to carry in store enough to arm the first troops called out, and thereby leave more time for arming larger armies later.

"What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Chief of Ordnance in reference to the prompt compliance with proper requisitions, or complaints of any character in reference to the operation of the Ordnance Department in connection with furnishing necessary armament for permanent defense, or siege and field artillery, rifles, equipments for infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and ammunition of all kinds?"

No formal complaints charging culpable negligence or inefficiency against the Ordnance Department were received. Of course, many telegrams and letters were sent stating that stores had not been received or that unexpected delays had occurred. Many of these were uncalled for, as time had not been allowed for filling the requisitions, while others were entirely proper, since it is acknowledged that equipments that had to be manufactured could not be supplied as rapidly as they were needed. On the whole, however, very few complaints of any description were received. The troops recognized the enormity of the task that devolved upon the department, and waited patiently until the stores could be provided. It should be noted that the supply of arms and equipments was so arranged that the troops taking part in expeditions could always be provided for. It is believed that no organization ever sailed for foreign service without being thoroughly equipped in all essential features.

The following are copies of the only documents on the files of this office that are considered to be complaints within the meaning of the investigation commission.

Others were made verbally to the Secretary of War and referred verbally to the Chief of Ordnance. Of these there is no record.

A memorandum relating to these complaints follows the complaints themselves.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., June 11, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

On May 31 the ordnance stores due on requisition that was issued to the First Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, and Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers, Infantry, were received here, but had to be used to equip regiments ordered to Tampa. Columbia Arsenal was notified June 1 of the stores taken from each, and asked to make them good immediately, but up to this date none have been supplied. There are due First Pennsylvania 237 Springfield rifles, 750 cartridge belts and plates, 308 canteens and straps, 277 tin cups, 257 knives, 240 forks, 347 spoons. There are due Second Missouri 600 Springfield rifles, 990 meat cans, 402 blanket bags and straps, 427 cartridge belts and plates, 450 bayonet scabbards, 560 canteens and straps, 650 haversacks, 140 tin cups, 114 knives, 91 forks, 179 spoons. There are due Thirty-first Michigan 823 Springfield rifles, 220 bayonets, 220 bayonet scabbards, 220 gun slings, 600 cartridge belts and plates, 295 blanket bags and straps. From the number of Springfield rifles understood to be available for issue it would seem that there should be no delay in furnishing these stores. No rifle that is at all damaged should be kept in the hands of the troops here, as there are no spare parts furnished with which to repair them. It would seem that the requisitions for these regiments have been lost sight of, inasmuch as they have been in the hands of the Ordnance Department for nearly a month. I urgently request that necessary action be taken to supply this ordnance without any further delay.

JOHN R. BROOKE,

Major-General Commanding.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., June 11, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Attention is invited to orders of Secretary of War to equip Ohio cavalry with same equipment as the regulars, with which we are ordered to be brigaded. Already canteens absolutely useless to mounted troops have been received, and yesterday cartridge belts were received unfit for issue to either infantry or cavalry, in addition to being intended for infantry, and without loops for pistol cartridges. On account of the large daily expense attending our delay in camp and the loss of horses due to lack of halters, the uselessness of the few saddles sent, with largest-sized girths, and lack of saddlery tools and supplies for cutting and shortening the cinchas, I request that all ordnance supplies be sent by express, which will effect a great saving of expense to the Government. Our recruits will all be here within eight days, and should find all their equipments awaiting them in order that they may be immediately transported to Florida to comply with orders from the War Department. Already long delay has been caused by the nonarrival of necessary articles of ordnance and ordnance stores. This regiment has made requisitions for 837 sets of equipments. You state that you have ordered equipment for 800. This will still leave us unequipped. Please increase your order to the amount actually needed. We need 804 carbines and 837 of everything else—meat cans, haversacks, etc. Officers are entitled to purchase under Army Regulations from these supplies, being unable to purchase these articles elsewhere, and it is of as much importance to have my officers equipped as the enlisted men.

DAY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

TAMPA, FLA., June 13, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Elevating arcs or gearing supplied with the 7-inch howitzers of the siege train all found never to have been fitted in the shops to the howitzers and carriages, and thus far none will go on. It appears in some instances skilled mechanics with appropriate tools might make the parts fit. Referring to telegram of 9th instant, the use of a handspike or other means improvised to maintain the howitzer at a given elevation is not applicable to this carriage, of which the trunnion carriage moves on a slide. Without knowledge of the defect, four of these howitzers have been sent into the field, where they will be entirely useless, and unless you send here proper mechanics and tools it will be necessary to turn all the howitzers in as unserviceable mounted.

Information as to your action in this matter is desired.

JOHN I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General Volunteers, Chief of Artillery.

WINDSOR HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 28, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Not one haversack, blanket bag, or web belt sent for a month to troops here. Can not you kindly say a personal word to those responsible and forward express? Headquarters' equipment urgently needed also. Thanks for prompt attention of blank cartridges.

GUILD,

Acting Chief of Ordnance, Seventh Corps.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., July 1, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of nearly a month ago stated that you had ordered cartridge belts of uniform pattern for this regiment, as had been directed by the Secretary of War. Under instructions of the President, on June 25 you stated that they would be sent to us as soon as they could possibly be obtained.

In reference to a telegram of mine to Manufacturer Orndorff, I am informed that no orders have been received by him to furnish belts for the Ohio cavalry. As the belts you have furnished this regiment are absolutely worthless on account of their flimsy character, poorness of sewing, and lack of room for the cartridges, I have to request that you either order the belts at once or notify me that you will not, in order that I may take such steps as may be necessary to obtain them.

DAY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., July 3, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY;

Washington, D. C.:

I deem it my duty to say that there has not been one single regiment fully equipped under the present system of supplying the ordnance equipment of the soldiers. This equipment has come here in dribs and drabs, no regiment having had the full amount of its requisition sent here at any one time. This system of filling requisitions is wrong. The service is not benefited and the soldier is deprived of that which he has a right to expect to be supplied with without delay. I have come

to the conclusion that the system of supplying is wrong, and if it should ever be my duty to command a camp of organization again, I should insist upon having a well-equipped ordnance warehouse for the supply of everything necessary for the number of troops expected to be organized. I now see that it was a mistake on my part not to have an ordnance depot here. I could not foresee that the setting aside of the Columbia Arsenal would result in having no source of supply in the way of depot. I deem it my duty to ask that this matter be laid before the Secretary of War that the remedy may be applied.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., July 6, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

On June 11 you state you have ordered sent to First Ohio Cavalry, by express, 804 regulation cavalry cartridge belts, caliber .30, in exchange for those furnished this regiment. This telegram was sent in answer to one from me inviting your attention to the fact that the Secretary of War had directed that this regiment be equipped in the same manner as the regulars, with whom we were brigaded. You have thus far failed to do so, and in place of the regulation belt have sent belts which evidently had been made for sale and not for use. They are absolutely unserviceable and are not in any manner suited for either wearing or for carrying cartridges. The manufacture of these belts is so poor that they will not carry cartridges ten days without tearing open, allowing the cartridges to drop out. In response to inquiry from me the manufacturer of the regulation belts stated that you had not ordered any from him for this regiment. This morning, in riding through brush, three cartridge belts were lost off troopers and can not be found. The responsibility for this loss rests with the Ordnance Department. Having these belts, we are worse off than without them, in that we are considered equipped. No answer has been received from you to any of my telegrams of recent date containing substantially these same facts. I renew my request that you state whether or not you intend to carry out the orders of the Secretary of War.

DAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

WINDSOR HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 7, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Why do shipping depots fail to ship with ordnance oil and waste requisitioned for this corps? Have not received any and equipments suffer in consequence. Please forward immediately a shipment by express and a larger amount by freight.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON,
Chief of Ordnance, Seventh Corps.

WINDSOR HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 9, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Not a single bayonet scabbard, cartridge belt, canteen, haversack, meat can, knives and forks, spoons, blanket bags, and no oil or cleaning material has been received by this corps at this station, notwithstanding requisition and repeated letters and telegrams. Such supplies are being issued elsewhere. I would

respectfully request an order from you in this matter, in order that this corps may be quickly and efficiently equipped.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON,
Major, and Chief of Ordnance, Seventh Corps.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., July 11, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

I have understood that delivery of ordnance supplies for my corps would receive precedence and would be expedited. For some days past this has been found not to be the case. I would ask again that the requisitions for the regiments in the First, Second and Third divisions be given precedence and sent by express. They are not large, and if pushed forward certainly two days' output of Rock Island would easily fill them. The system followed is exceedingly unsatisfactory. If the requisitions be added up and sent in bulk to Captain Rockwell, the corps will be equipped in two days. You know the regiments of the corps. It is not necessary to repeat them. Please give this your attention and advise me what I may expect.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General Commanding.

WINDSOR HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 11, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

This corps has never received any meat cans, knapsacks, knives and forks, blanket bags, or haversacks with the appropriate straps. Many of the recruits of the original men are without proper means of eating their food and taking care of themselves. Necessity of shipment of 5,000 equipments is most urgent, and I appeal to you to make it immediately. Requisitions do not appear to have the proper attention at the depots and arsenals, and, besides, recruits are reaching us daily, for which it takes time to prepare requisitions.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON,
Major, and Chief of Ordnance, Seventh Corps.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 17, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

This corps is greatly deficient in mess ordnance stores. Men are eating off paper and boards without knives or forks, and without tin cups in which to receive coffee. This condition of affairs causes much adverse criticism here. Please rush the mess equipments.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON,
Major and Chief of Ordnance.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 18, 1898.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Can not you authorize emergency purchases of tin cups, plates, knives, and forks for this corps? The men are suffering for means of properly eating and drinking their rations.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON,
Major and Chief of Ordnance Seventh Army Corps.

MEMORANDA IN REGARD TO COMPLAINTS.

1. The transfer of the ordnance stores issued to the First Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, and Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers to other regiments created much confusion. Although Columbia Arsenal was apparently notified June 1, the Ordnance Office did not receive intelligence of the exchange until June 11. Columbia Arsenal was unable to make good the deficiencies thus created, as the stores were not on hand there. As soon as information of the exchange was received at this office stores were sent, but on account of the delay in informing this office and time taken for the transportation of the stores some three weeks elapsed before the regiments referred to were again supplied.

2. The First Ohio Cavalry was equipped with cartridge belts no less than three times. The first issue, although considered strong enough, were, as stated by Colonel Day, not regulation, and the loops were too close together. The second issue were perfectly good belts, except that they did not have the loops for carrying 24 pistol cartridges. The third issue was the regulation Orndorff belt, which it had been impossible to procure at first. At the beginning of the war only one concern in the United States—Orndorff, of Worcester—had the facilities for manufacturing the web belts, and, although they largely increased their plant, it was impossible for them to supply the requirements of the service. The canvas belts with the thimbles sewed on were, therefore, purchased as a makeshift, and it was intended to replace them as soon as the others could be obtained. Only 800 sets of cavalry equipments were ordered issued to the regiment, because that was the number of enlisted men. The commissioned officers are expected to provide their own equipments. The additional 37 sets asked for were, however, sent to Colonel Day upon his urgent request.

3. The difficulty referred to in regard to the elevating arcs of the 7-inch howitzers was found to have been exaggerated. A mechanic at the Tampa ordnance depot readily put them in order.

4. The haversacks, blanket bags, and cartridge belts were the most difficult parts of the equipment to procure, and the troops going on expeditions were first supplied. As soon as these were provided for a large supply was sent to Jacksonville and a depot established.

5. See remarks in regard to complaint No. 2.

6. The blanket bags, haversacks, and cartridge belts were the last articles of the equipment of which the department obtained an adequate supply. The blanket bag was not considered essential, as a large part of the Army used by preference the blanket roll. The department desired, at the beginning of the war, to establish an ordnance depot at Chickamauga Park for the supply of troops that were known to be about to rendezvous there, but this course was objected to by the commanding general of the camp, and no depot was established until after his departure for Porto Rico. In this telegram he admits that it was a mistake not to have established a depot there.

7. See remarks in regard to complaint No. 2.

8. Oil and waste are not ordinarily issued with arms unless specially asked for. A supply was sent in response to this request.

9. See remarks in regard to complaint No. 4.

10. In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War, regiments about to leave the country were given precedence, and also camps from which it was expected that other troops would be taken for foreign service. About the time of the date of this telegram it was decided to send the First Corps to Porto Rico, and arrangements were immediately made for expediting its equipment. In about four days after the receipt of this intelligence stores to complete the equipment of the corps were put en route, and no further complaint was received from this camp.

11. See remarks in regard to complaint No. 4.

12. See remarks in regard to complaint No. 4.

13. See remarks in regard to complaint No. 4.

In regard to this telegram, a large supply of tin cups, meat cans, knives, forks, and spoons was sent by express to Jacksonville.

• What funds were under the control of the department April 1, 1898, and what additional funds were available by August 31, under general or special legislation?"

Amount of funds under control of the Ordnance Department,

United States Army, on April 1, 1898 \$7,837,446.59

Additional funds available by August 31, 1898, viz:

From "national-defense" act, approved March 9, 1898 5,693,800.00

From army act, approved March 15, 1898 1,150,000.00

From deficiency act, approved May 4, 1898 4,342,800.00

From fortification act, approved May 7, 1898 5,667,494.00

From sundry civil act, approved July 1, 1898 288,225.00

From deficiency act, approved July 7, 1898 12,887,513.00

Total 37,867,278.59

Respectfully submitted.

D. W. FLAGLER,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

APPENDIX A.

Statements of ordnance and ordnance stores issued, manufactured, repaired, and received from contractors at Watervliet Arsenal, from April 1 to August 31, 1898.

Articles.	Issued.	Manufactured, repaired, and received from contractors.
3-inch B. L. rifle, solid forging, with Dashiell breech mechanism		1
3-inch B. L. rifle, built up, with Stockett breech mechanism		1
3.2-inch B. L. rifles, steel, model 1885, W. P. F	5	5
3.2-inch B. L. rifles, steel, model 1888	10	10
3.2-inch B. L. rifles, steel, model 1890, M ¹	20	56
3.2-inch B. L. rifles, steel, model 1890	26	1
3.2-inch B. L. rifles, steel, model 1897	24	24
3.6-inch B. L. rifles, steel, model 1891	20	1
3.6-inch B. L. mortars, steel, with elevating arc attached	5	
5-inch B. L. siege rifles, steel, model 1890	13	12
7-inch B. L. siege howitzers, steel, model 1890	12	12
7-inch B. L. siege mortars, steel, model 1892		20
12-inch B. L. mortars, steel, model 1890, M ¹	25	22
3.6-inch field mortar carriages	5	
Carriages and limbers for light 12-pounder gun	19	19
Limbers for 4-inch siege gun carriages	2	
Metallic carriages for 3.2-inch rifle, with limbers	8	14
Combined forges and battery wagons	9	
Traveling forge "A," with limber	1	
Portable forges for mountain service modified for army use	11	
Forge chests, "Empire"	2	
For siege guns and mortars:		
Wrenches	416	83
Extractors for stop in carrier ring	52	
For siege and sea coast cannon:		
Bar screw drivers	986	1,365
Tools for unscrewing housing of crank catch	94	113
Extension pipe handles	94	185
Hooks for lifting obturator	183	295

Statements of ordnance and ordnance stores issued, manufactured, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Issued.	Manufactured, repaired, and received from contractors.
For siege and sea coast cannon—Continued.		
Locking nut washers.....	178	286
Obturator nut wrenches.....	184	304
Obturator nut washer.....	44	65
Primer keys.....	230	253
Pin punches.....	233	285
Tit wrenches.....	178	263
Pressure plug wrenches.....	179	295
Rings for lifting breech plate.....	94	143
Gunner's punches.....	269	314
Gunner's reamers.....	236	308
Gunner's gimlets.....	249	319
Gunner's pouches.....	236	—
Gunner's sleeves, pairs.....	184	295
Gunner's lanyards.....	236	268
Loading trays.....	236	301
Metal scrapers.....	179	318
Priming wires.....	107	23
Sponge and rammer props for seacoast guns.....	131	515
For 3.2-inch B. L. rifles, steel:		
Breech covers.....	8	—
Breech sight pouches.....	8	—
Combined tompons and muzzle covers.....	8	—
Front sight covers.....	8	—
Gunner's gimlets.....	25	30
Gunner's reamers.....	8	—
Gunner's haversacks.....	16	—
Primer pouches.....	16	—
Priming wires.....	35	30
Prolongs (section of picket rope).....	17	—
Rammers and sponges, short, combined, for chamber.....	52	—
Sponges and rammers, jointed, for bore.....	17	—
Sponge covers for bore sponges.....	8	—
Sponge covers for chamber sponges.....	16	—
Paulins, 12 by 12 inches, dyed duck.....	34	—
Vent punches.....	35	30
Lanyards, new pattern.....	16	—
Obturator spindle nut wrenches.....	19	24
Fuse punches.....	36	—
Fuse-punch pins.....	216	—
For 3.6-inch B. L. mortar, steel:		
Cartridge pouches or gunner's haversacks.....	5	—
Sponges and rammers combined.....	6	—
Sponge covers.....	5	—
Gunner's gimlets.....	5	—
Gunner's reamers.....	5	—
Lanyards.....	5	—
Primer pouches.....	5	—
Priming wires.....	5	—
Pointing scales.....	5	—
Recoil check ropes, 3½ inches circumference, 20 feet long.....	6	—
Paulins, 6 by 8 inches, dyed duck.....	5	—
Vent punches.....	5	—
Handspikes, for platform.....	12	—
For 3.2-inch B. L. rifles:		
Breech or rear sights.....	92	—
Front sights, bronze.....	92	—
For 3.6-inch B. L. rifles:		
Breech or rear sights.....	24	—
Front sights, bronze.....	23	—
For 5-inch B. L. siege rifles:		
Breech or rear sights.....	4	—
Front sights.....	4	—
For 7-inch B. L. siege howitzers:		
Breech or rear sights.....	2	—
Front sights.....	2	—
Gunner's quadrants, model 1892, modified.....	89	—
Buckets, water, galvanized iron.....	18	—
Buckets, watering, canvas, folding.....	8	—
Buckets, tar, iron.....	1	—
Budge barrels.....	10	—
For 5-inch rifles and 7-inch howitzers:		
Breech covers.....	52	—
Tompons and muzzle covers.....	52	—
Sponge heads, with sponges.....	104	—

Statements of ordnance and ordnance stores issued, manufactured, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Issued.	Manufactured, repaired, and received from contractors.
For 5-inch rifles and 7-inch howitzers—Continued.		
Sponge covers.....	104	
Rammer heads, bronze.....	52	
Sponge and rammer staves.....	52	
Guard nuts for sponge and rammer staves.....	156	
Lanterns, brass, tubular.....	18	
Fuse wrenches, for F. A. base percussion fuses, "A".....	2	10
Tit wrenches, A. P. and D. P. shell.....	3	
Tit wrenches, 5 and 7 inch steel shell.....	3	3
Gunner's levels, for 7-inch mortar.....	8	
For 8-inch M. L. converted rifle:		
Worms and staves.....	1	
Guimer spinchers.....	3	3
Vent covers.....		
3.2-inch B. L. rifle shell (13½ pounds), L. H. thread.....		26,076
3.6-inch B. L. rifle and mortar shell (20 pounds), L. H. thread.....		7,005
5-inch B. L. siege rifle shell (45 pounds), L. H. thread.....		2,800
7-inch B. L. howitzer shell (105 pounds), L. H. thread.....		3,634
7-inch B. L. mortar shell (125 pounds), L. H. thread.....		500
5-inch B. L. siege rifle shell (45 pounds), R. H. thread.....	725	
7-inch B. L. siege howitzer shell (105 pounds), R. H. thread.....	725	
5-inch B. L. siege rifle shell, steel (45 pounds), L. H. thread.....		1,800
8-inch B. L. rifle armor-piercing shell, steel, for gun-cotton charge, Peirce detonating fuse.....	52	
8-inch B. L. rifle armor-piercing shell, steel, for F. A. base percussion fuse and charge of small-arm smokeless powder.....	45	
3-inch rifle shot, Butler.....	20	
10-inch B. L. rifle solid shot, cast iron, 575 pounds.....	531	531
10-inch B. L. rifle armor-piercing shot, steel.....	7	
12-inch B. L. mortar deck-piercing shell, steel, 800 pounds.....	358	
Shell, cast iron, filled and fused, for 3.2-inch B. L. rifle (13½ pounds), "B" fuse L. H. thread (Dungan plunger).....	1,397	
Shell, cast iron, filled and fused, for 3.6-inch B. L. rifle (13½ pounds), "C" fuse L. H. thread.....	5,238	
Shell, cast iron, filled and fused, for 3.2-inch B. L. rifle (16½ pounds), "C" fuse L. H. thread.....		4,000
Shell, cast iron, filled and fused, for 3.6-inch B. L. rifle, "C" fuse, L. H. thread.....	1,828	
Shell, cast iron, filled and plugged, for 3.6-inch B. L. mortar, L. H. thread.....	2,410	
Shell, cast iron, filled and plugged, for 5-inch B. L. siege rifle, R. H. thread.....	1,888	
Shell, cast iron, filled and plugged, for 5-inch B. L. siege rifle, L. H. thread.....	136	
Shell, steel, filled and plugged, for 5-inch B. L. siege rifle, L. H. thread.....	200	
Shell, cast iron, filled and plugged, for 7-inch B. L. howitzer, R. H. thread.....	82	
Shell, cast iron, filled and plugged, for 7-inch B. L. howitzer, L. H. thread.....	1,643	
Cartridges, smokeless powder, for 3.6-inch mortar.....		2,730
Cartridges, smokeless powder, for 3.2-inch rifle, model 1885-1890.....	800	5,883
Cartridges, smokeless powder, for 3.2-inch rifle, model 1897.....	4,000	4,964
Cartridges, spher-hexagonal powder, U. F., for 3.2-inch rifle (3½ pounds).....	3,618	4,133
Cartridges, I. K. powder (4½ pounds), for 3.6-inch rifle.....	1,278	
F. A. base percussion fuses, "M," model 1894.....	1,910	
F. A. base percussion fuses, "A," model 1894.....	4,098	
F. A. base percussion fuses, "A. A.".....	3,461	
Friction primers, axial.....	16,964	
Shell powder, black.....	pounds	11,850
Smokeless powder.....	do	65,000
For 3.6-inch B. L. mortars, steel:		41,100
Platform.....	5	
Platform stakes.....	40	
Anchor stakes.....	5	
Rope slings.....	5	
For 3.2-inch B. L. rifles, model 1885, 1888, 1890, 1890—M. 1., and 1897:		
Carrier latch pins.....	62	128
Carrier latch-pin springs.....	128	200
Gas check pads.....	120	213
Steel split rings.....	48	136
Gas-check cups.....	6	6
Copper vent bushings.....	4	40
Lever-handle pins and screws.....	6	6
Breech mechanism, complete, for 3.2-inch B. L. rifle, model 1890.....	1	
Breech mechanism, complete, for 5-inch B. L. siege rifle, model 1890.....	1	1
Gas-check pads, for 8 and 10 inch B. L. rifles.....	7	7
For 8-inch B. L. rifles:		
Rotating crank catch.....	1	1
Securing latches.....	4	4
Catch for tray.....	1	1
Catch screws.....	2	2

Statements of ordnance and ordnance stores issued, manufactured, etc.—Continued.

Articles	Issued.	Manufactured, repaired, and received from contract- ors.
For 10 inch B. L. rifle:		
Rotating crank catch.....	1	1
Spring for spring lock, for tray latch, for translating roller.....	1	1
Locking bolts with wing nuts.....		2
Gas-check pads for 12-inch B. L. mortars.....	35	35
Bracket for Scott sight.....		1
Translating roller-crank handle for 12-inch mortar.....	1	
Spare parts for 3.6-inch B. L. mortars and rifles:		
Cap screws.....	36	36
Copper vent plugs.....	36	36
Conical pins.....	36	36
Latches.....	12	12
Stops.....	12	12
Latch springs.....	72	72
Hinge pins.....	12	12
Hinge-pin screws.....	72	72
Spline screws for obturator.....	36	36
Obturator springs.....	12	12
Vent covers.....	12	12
Vent-cover screws.....	12	12
Stop screws.....	6	6
Lever-pin screws.....	18	18
Gas-check pads.....	12	12
Spare parts for 5-inch B. L. siege rifles:		
Cap screws.....	18	18
Copper vent plugs.....	22	22
Conical pins.....	22	22
Latches.....	8	8
Stops.....	6	6
Latch springs.....	44	44
Stop screws.....	6	6
Lever-pin screws.....	24	24
Hinge pins.....	8	8
Hinge-pin screws.....	40	40
Spline screws for obturator.....	21	24
Gas-check pads.....	16	16
Obturator springs.....	10	10
Vent covers.....	8	8
Vent-cover screws.....	10	10
Spare parts for 7 inch B. L. howitzers, steel:		
Cap screws.....	18	18
Copper vent plugs.....	20	20
Conical pins.....	20	20
Latches.....	7	7
Stops.....	6	6
Latch springs.....	40	40
Stop screws.....	6	6
Lever-pin screws.....	21	21
Hinge pins.....	7	7
Hinge-pin screws.....	38	38
Spline screw s for obturator.....	21	21
Gas-check pads.....	14	14
Obturator springs.....	8	8
Vent covers, complete.....	7	7
Vent-cover screws.....	8	8
Operating latches.....	7	7
Operating springs.....	22	22
Operating screws.....	8	8
Spare parts for 7-inch B. L. mortars, steel:		
Cap screws.....	6	6
Copper vent bushings.....	6	6
Conical pins.....	6	6
Latches.....	2	2
Stops.....	2	2
Latch springs.....	12	12
Stop screws.....	2	2
Hinge pins.....	2	2
Hinge-pin screws.....	12	12
Spline screws for obturator.....	6	6
Gas-check pads.....	4	4
Obturator springs.....	2	2
Vent covers.....	2	2
Vent-cover screws.....	4	4
Wheels for mortar wagon.....	26	
Neck yokes.....		2
Singletrees.....	48	

Statements of ordnance and ordnance stores issued, manufactured, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Issued.	Manufactured, repaired, and received from contractors.
Doubletress	26	
Lunette props, battery wagon	9	
Bow spring recoil brakes for 3.2-inch carriages, pairs	17	
Shoes for caisson brakes	8	
Ammunition, chest bolts, and nuts	36	
Pintle keys and chains	9	
Lid props	36	
Lid prop plate pivots	36	
Turnbuckles for ammunition chests	10	
Nuts for assembling bolts for lazy tongs	18	
For 3.2-inch rifle carriage:		
Linch pins	54	
Linch washers	36	
Gear wheel for "Empire" forge	1	
Spring steel for 10-inch carriage	1	
Buckles, iron roller, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	36	
Buckles, iron roller, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	36	
Buckles, iron roller, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch	162	
Buckles, iron roller, 1-inch	36	
Buckles, iron roller, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	18	
Buckle latches	18	
Buckle springs	54	
Back straps	108	
Back-strap connections	72	
Breech straps	4	
Breech-strap eye washers	36	
Breast straps	54	
Bridles and bits, artillery, N. P.	54	
Bolts and nuts for top connections	41	
Bolts and nuts for bottom of collar	34	
Bolts and nuts for extension	26	
Bolts and nuts for trace plates	24	
Collars, steel	38	
Collar wrenches	18	
Draft springs	21	
Girths, hair, artillery, N. P.	72	
Halter straps	450	
Halters, artillery, N. P.	54	
Martingales with cincha straps	54	
Nuts for top connection bolts	8	
Nuts for pad bolts	18	
Nuts for extension bolts	27	
Nuts for bottom bolts	8	
Nuts for trace-plate bolts	22	
Neck-yoke pads	18	
Pad hooks	10	
Pad bolts and nuts	18	
Pole pads	8	
Rammer heads for jointed sponge and rammer, 3.2-inch	9	
Sponge heads and sponges for jointed sponge and rammer, 3.2-inch	18	
Sponge heads for short rammers and sponges, combined, 3.2-inch	18	
Surcingles	90	
Traces, lead, artillery, N. P.	36	
Traces, wheel, artillery, N. P.	36	
Trace plates	18	
Woolen sponges for 3.6-inch B. L. mortar, steel	2	2
Whips, artillery	36	
Buckles, iron roller, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	36	
Zinc plugs for 3.6-inch shell		2,359
Zinc plugs for 5 and 7 inch shells	1,200	7,941
Fuse plugs, wood, for 10-inch mortar shells	200	
Cartridge bags, for smokeless powder, model 1897		6,300
Cartridge bags, for smokeless powder, model 1885-90		2,895
Deck plank (yellow pine), 9-foot by 5-inch by 3.5-inch, for 10-inch siege-mortar platform	126	126
Wheels for wooden sling cart, large	2	2
Cord, ash, braided		121
Silk wiper, 18 by 18 inch	2,891	
Twine, assorted		504
Thread, patent, No. 35		do. 18
Thread, sheet, No. 10		do. 45
Copper wire, No. 12		do. 356
Copper wire, No. 16		do. 356
Horseshoes		number 1,188
Horseshoe nails		pounds 150
Nails, iron		do. 90

Statement of ordnance and ordnance stores issued, manufactured, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Issued.	Manufactured, repaired, and received from contrac- tors.
Padlocks and keys, brass.....	50	
Screws, wood.....	9	
Tacks, copper.....	18	
Tacks, iron.....	27	
Rivets and burrs, copper.....	19	
Bridle leather (216 pounds).....	18	
Harness leather (18 sides).....	360	
Black wax.....	do. 27	
Harness soap.....	do. 162	
Emery cloth, No. 00.....	quires 284	
Rotten stone.....	pounds 18	
Sandpaper, No. 00.....	quires 214	
Tripoli.....	papers 216	
Wagon sponges.....	pounds 178 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Beeswax.....	do. 18	
Vaseline.....	do. 1,856	
Oil, coal (kerosene).....	gallons 27	
Sperm oil.....	do. 196 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oil, neatsfoot.....	do. 36	
For 3.2-inch rifle:		
Paint, first coat.....	pounds 3	
Paint, second coat.....	do. 3	
Armament chests for 5-inch B. L. rifle.....	27	15
Armament chests for 7-inch B. L. howitzer.....	25	15
Armament chests for 8-inch B. L. rifle.....	44	55
Armament chests for 10-inch B. L. rifle.....	25	40
Armament chests for 12-inch B. L. rifle.....	25	35
Armament chests for 12-inch B. L. mortar, steel.....	80	145
Armament chests for 12-inch B. L. mortar, cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	4	
Implement chests for 3.6-inch B. L. mortars.....	5	
Cans for axle grease (1 gallon).....	46	
Cans, tin, for neatsfoot oil (2 gallons).....	18	20
Grease, axle (26 gallons).....	pounds 260	
Grease, wheel.....	do. 474	
Boxes, forge and battery wagon.....	5	
For 3.2-inch B. L. rifles:		
Inside micrometers, with case.....	2	
Extra rods for inside micrometer—set.....	1	
Chamber gauge.....	1	1
Thickness gauge.....	1	1
Cylinder gauge.....	1	1
Calipers.....	2	2
Gauge for gas-check seat.....	1	1
Vernier beam calipers, 48-inch.....	2	
For 3.6-inch B. L. rifles:		
Ring gauges.....	6	
Profile gauges.....	3	
For 5 and 7 inch shell:		
Eccentricity calipers.....	2	1
Eccentricity gauges.....	1	1
Profile gauges.....	4	
Ring gauges.....	2	2
Gauges, distance.....	1	1
For 10-inch solid shot:		
Profile gauge.....	1	1
Templet gauge—set.....	1	1
Axe helvæ.....	18	
Buckets, water, indurated fiber.....	651	
Bucket, water, wood.....	1	
Bronze drifts.....	104	70
Brushes, vaseline (1-inch Fitch tool).....	251	
Boiler makers' hammers (3 pounds).....	188	
Copper hammers (3 pounds head).....	186	153
Chisels.....	59	11
Cutting pliers.....	239	
Files.....	723	
Grease knives.....	52	33
Hammers.....	57	
Hand mallets, No. 5, lignum-vitæ.....	239	10
Long-handled mallets.....	178	260
Mauls.....	10	
Needles, saddlers'.....	495	
Oilers, steel, No. 2.....	246	
Oilers, sperm, rectangular, brass.....	8	
Oil cans of different patterns and sizes.....	479	610
Pickaxe handles.....	18	

Statement of ordnance and ordnance stores issued, manufactured, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Issued.	Manufactured, repaired, and received from contract- ors.
Tool chests for 3.6-inch B. L. mortars		2
Thimbles	36	
Small steel punches	4	
Iron nut wrenches	4	
Wheel grease cans	17	
Wheel grease can knives	17	
Saddlers' tools:		
Oil stones	9	
Aprons, leather, smiths'	20	
Anvils, 100 pounds, for battery wagon	10	
Chisels, handled, for cutting hot iron	29	
Chisels, handled, for cutting cold iron	11	
Creasers, wood	10	
Chisels, hand, cold	11	
Clinching irons	10	
Calipers, smiths', pairs	1	
Fore punches and creasers	10	
Fullers	1	
Saddlers' tool chests, handled	9	
Claw tools	9	
Compasses, 6-inch	9	
Cutting nippers, 10-inch	9	
Draw gauges	9	
Driving punches, No. 5	9	
Knives, round	9	
Pliers, large, 6-inch	7	
Rivet sets (two holes)	9	
Revolving punches, four tubes, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7	9	
Rules (2-foot), No. 18, two-fold	9	
Stitching horses, complete	9	
Awls, stitching, handled, assorted	54	
Small canvas bags for small stores	18	
Edge tools, No. 2	9	
Shears, 6-inch blade	9	
Knives, shoe	9	
Carpenters and wheelwrights' tools:		
Carpenters and wheelwrights' tool chests, handled	9	
Awls, scribing	9	
Auger bits, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	54	
Braces with 12 bits, assorted	9	
Brad awls, assorted, with and contained in handle	36	
Chisels, framing, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, 1-inch, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, and 2-inch	36	
Compasses, 10-inch wing	9	
Drawing knives, 12-inch	9	
Files, saw, assorted, 4 and 6-inch	108	
Files, wood, 10-inch	9	
File handles, iron, 4-inch flat and 4-inch round	27	
Gouges, framing, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, 1-inch, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	27	
Gages	9	
Handsaws, 20-inch	9	
Hand axes, No. 7	9	
Hammers, claw	9	
Linen tape line, Chesterman, Sheffield	9	
Oil stones, 8-inch	9	
Oilers, brass	9	
Planes, jack	9	
Plates, smoothing	9	
Pinchers, small	9	
Patent augur handles	9	
Ripsaws, 26-inch	9	
Rules (2-foot), No. 72, 4-fold, Stanley	9	
Rasp, wood, 10 inch	9	
Spoke-snakes	9	
Squares, trying, 9-inch	9	
Small canvas bags for small stores	18	
Table vises	9	
Blacksmiths' tools:		
Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch	10	
File handles, iron, 6-inch	9	
Fire rakes	9	
Oilers, brass	9	
Pair tongs for holding 1-inch iron	9	
Pair tongs for holding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron	9	
Pair tongs, 11 inch, smiths'	9	
Rules (2 foot), 4-fold, wood, No. 72, Stanley	9	
Small canvas bags for nails and small stores	18	

Statements of ordnance and ordnance stores issued, manufactured, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Issued.	Manufactured, repaired, and received from contractors.
Blacksmiths' tools—Continued.		
Vises, forge, for battery wagons	9	
Wrenches, small, for forges	9	
Fire shovels	10	
Shovels, coal	1	
Hammers, hand, handled	10	
Hammers, nailing	1	
Hammers, riveting	19	
Hammers, shoeing	10	
Hammers, sledge, medium	10	
Hardies	10	
Nail punches	10	
Nail claws	1	
Pokers	1	
Pair tongs	1	
Pritchels	10	
Die stock and taps	1	
Pinchers, shoeing, pairs	10	
Punch, round-handled	1	
Punches, round, hand	11	
Shoeing rasps	11	
Screw wrenches, 12-inch	18	
Screw-drivers, hand	1	
Shoeing knives	21	
Squares, steel	10	
Shoeing boxes, sole leather	10	
Toe knives	10	
Vise, hand	1	
Buttress	1	
Broom, split	1	
For battery wagon and forge:		
Canvas coal bags, 3-bushel	9	
Grindstones, arbor cranks and frames, iron, complete	9	
Jackscrews	18	

A. MORDECAI,
Colonel, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Commanding

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, October 12, 1898.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of articles manufactured, altered in construction, etc., at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

CLASS 2.

Barbette carriage, model 1896, on balance pillar mounting, for 5-inch R. F.

gun	1
10-inch disappearing carriages, L. F. model 1896	4
12-inch disappearing carriages, L. F. model 1896	2
10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1894, rebuilt	1
10-inch barbette carriages, model 1893, alterations in construction	3
8-inch barbette carriages, model 1892, alterations and additions	5
12-inch gun-lift carriages, alterations in design	2
12-inch spring-return mortar carriages, model 1896, alterations and additions	16
Chests with implements and tools for 8-inch barbette carriages	3
Chest with implements and tools for 10-inch barbette carriage	1
Chest with implements and tools for 12-inch barbette carriage	1

Statement of articles manufactured, altered in construction, etc.—Continued.

CLASS 3.

Chocks, iron, right and left	124
Fuse blocks	2
Handspikes, maneuvering, for 3.6-inch B. L. mortar	2
Loading or carrying bars for 8-inch converted rifle	24
Pass boxes for 8-inch converted rifle	60
Pinch bars, large	12
Rammers and staves for 8-inch converted rifle	42
Rammers and staves for 8-inch B. L. rifle on disappearing carriage	40
Rammers and staves for 10-inch B. L. rifle on disappearing carriage	35
Rammer and staff for 10-inch B. L. rifle on barbette carriage	1
Rammers and staves for 12-inch B. L. rifle on disappearing carriage	51
Rammers and staves for 12-inch B. L. rifle on barbette carriage	2
Rammers and staves for 12-inch B. L. mortar	89
Rammers and staves for 8-inch B. L. rifle on 15-inch barbette carriages	14
Shot hooks for 10-inch B. L. rifle	12
Shot hooks for 12-inch B. L. rifle	20
Shot hooks for 8-inch converted rifle	11
Shot tongs for 10-inch disappearing carriages	pairs 115
Shot tongs for 12-inch B. L. mortar carriage	do 4
Sponges and staves bore, 8-inch B. L. rifle mounted on 15-inch barbette carriage	19
Sponges and staves chamber, 8-inch B. L. rifle mounted on 15-inch barbette carriage	11
Sponges and staves for 8-inch converted rifle	43
Sponges and staves for 8-inch B. L. rifle, bore	37
Sponges and staves for 8-inch B. L. rifle, chamber	44
Sponges and staves for 10-inch B. L. rifle, bore	70
Sponges and staves for 10-inch B. L. rifle, chamber	60
Sponges and staves for 12-inch B. L. rifle, bore	37
Sponges and staves for 12-inch B. L. rifle, chamber	12
Sponges and staves for 12-inch B. L. mortar	281
Special bore sponges with staves for 8-inch B. L. rifle	35
Special bore sponges with staves for 10-inch B. L. rifle	100
Special bore sponges with staves for 12-inch B. L. rifle	25
Special bore sponges with staves for 12-inch B. L. mortar	60
Short rammers, 10-inch gun	100
Short rammers, 12-inch gun	15
Slush brushes with handles, 8-inch B. L. rifle	35
Slush brushes with handles, 10-inch B. L. rifle	100
Slush brushes with handles, 12-inch B. L. rifle	25
Slush brushes with handles, 12-inch B. L. mortar	100
Scrapers with sockets, 8-inch B. L. rifle	75
Scrapers with sockets, 10-inch B. L. rifle	130
Scrapers with sockets, 12-inch B. L. rifle	65
Scrapers with sockets, 12-inch B. L. mortar	60
Scrapers, iron	21

CLASS 4.

Shell, cast iron, 3-inch R. F. gun (15 pounds)	1,612
Shell, cast iron, 3.2-inch B. L. rifle (16½ pounds)	5,000
Shell, cast iron, 3.2-inch B. L. rifle (13½ pounds)	170
Shell, cast iron, 5-inch R. F. gun (55 pounds)	400
Shot, cast iron, 8-inch B. L. rifle (300 pounds)	152

Statement of articles manufactured, altered in construction, etc.—Continued.

CLASS 9.

Blocks, wood, 1 by 12 by 44 inches	129
Blocks, wood, 6 by 12 by 44 inches	182
Blocks, wood, 3 by 12 by 44 inches	6
Blocks, wood, 1 by 6 by 44 inches	24
Blocks, wood, 2 by 6 by 44 inches	12
Blocks, wood, 1 by 8 by 22 inches	10
Blocks, wood, 2 by 8 by 20 inches	4
Blocks, wood, 4 by 8 by 20 inches	116
Blocks, wood, 8 by 8 by 20 inches	194
Ammunition trucks, 10-inch disappearing carriage	12
Capstans, complete	4
Capstan bars	4
Chocks, iron, 10-inch gun	2
Chocks, iron, 15-inch gun	20
Chocks, wood, 15-inch gun	4
Chocks, roller	20
Cradle, for 8-inch B. L. rifle	1
Cradle, for 10-inch S. B. gun	1
Cradle, for 12-inch B. L. rifle	1
Cradles, for 15-inch S. B. gun	3
Gins, garrison	5
Gins, piper, complete with blocks and falls	3
Gin slings	5
Handspikes, gin	12
Handspikes, maneuvering, wood (84 inches)	377
Handspikes, roller	6
Hand carts	6
Rope straps, 3-inch rope	3
Rope straps, 5-inch rope	2
Rope slings, 16 feet long	2
Rope slings, 21 feet long	6
Rollers, iron	8
Rollers, wood, 1½ by 15 inches	8
Rollers, wood, 7½ by 36 inches	12
Rollers, wood, 7 by 120 inches	8
Rollers, wood, 5 by 36 inches	10
Rollers, wood, 6 by 42 inches	34
Rollers, wood, 7½ by 78 inches	12
Rollers, wood, 7 by 72 inches	44
Rollers, wood, 7 by 78 inches	50
Rollers, banded, 7 by 78 inches	20
Rollers, banded, 8 by 144 inches	12
Rollers, banded, 8 by 72 inches	27
Sling cart, hand	1
Sling chains	30
Pulleys, hoisting, 8-inch barbette carriage	sets 2
Shears	pairs 2
Shears, 2 ton	pair 1
Skids, 8 by 8 by 72 inches	14
Skids, 12 by 15 by 204 inches	14
Skids, 10 by 12 by 204 inches	4
Skids, 10 by 12 by 240 inches	2

Statement of articles manufactured, altered in construction, etc.—Continued.

CLASS 9—Continued.

Skids, 14 by 16 by 240 inches	2
Skids, 12 by 16 by 360 inches	8
Trace ropes	62
Timber rollers	2
Timbers, 12 by 12 inches by 26 feet	6
Timbers, 10 by 10 inches by 20 feet	20
Timbers, 6 by 10 inches by 20 feet	12
Timbers, 10 by 8 inches by 25 feet	2

CLASS 10—PART 1.

Cast-steel jacket for mounting 5-inch R. F. gun on 8-inch proof carriage	1
Elevating band for 12-inch steel mortar	1

CLASS 10—PART 2.

Azimuth pointers for 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	3
Azimuth pointers for 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	3
Azimuth pointer for 10-inch barbette carriage	1
Braided hemp packing	feet 5,742
Base ring for nondisappearing carriage	1
Bracket bolsters, for barbette carriage, for 15-inch S. B. gun	4
Bracket and worm shaft, for barbette carriage, for 15-inch gun	1
Bolts and nuts for coupling pawl lever, 8-inch converted rifle carriage	12
Bolts for top carriage, for barbette carriage, for 15-inch S. B. gun	8
Bolts for rear platform, for barbette carriage, for 15-inch S. B. gun	4
Bolts for front guide hooks, for barbette carriage, for 15-inch S. B. gun	2
Bronze handspike sockets, for barbette carriage, for 15-inch S. B. gun	2
Buffer cushions for 12-inch mortar carriages	96
Countersunk screw for elevating arc on top carriage	1
Crosshead pawl spring, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	1
Chain guide for 12-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	1
Crane spring leaf for 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	1
Counterweights, lead, for 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	12
Counterweights, lead, for 12-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	12
Elevating indicator for 10-inch barbette carriage	1
Elevating wheel for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	1
Crank with handle for retaining apparatus, 15-inch S. B. gun carriage	1
Direction plates for 12-inch mortar carriages	306
Floor boards for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	sets 23
Falls for loading cranes, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	9
Elevating clamp spring, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	1
Filling plugs for 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	40
Guide pulleys for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	2
Keys for eccentric trunnions for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	2
Key chains and washers, rear axle, 8-inch converted rifle carriage	4
Pin with eye head, for barbette carriage, for 15-inch S. B. gun	1
Taper pins, for barbette carriage, for 15-inch S. B. gun	2
Nuts for bolts for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	4
Packings for cylinders, for barbette carriage, for 15-inch S. B. gun	2
Retraction sheaves, 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	2
Screw for graduating arc	1
Traversing index finger for 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	1
Pawl spring, 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	1

Statement of articles manufactured, altered in construction, etc.—Continued.

CLASS 10—PART 2—Continued.

Rear guide bolts and nuts for 8-inch Rodman top carriage	2
Tripping bars, 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	6
Traversing crank handles, 12-inch mortar carriage	2
Leather gaskets, 12-inch mortar carriage	sets 40
Leather gaskets, 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	do 16
Leather gaskets, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	do 8
Leather gaskets, 12-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	do 8
Retraction chains, with eyebolts, etc., 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	44
Retraction sheaves, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	4
Retraction sheaves, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	sets 3
Handspike hooks, bolts, and nuts for 8-inch Rodman carriage	2
Lead washers for throttling bar bolts, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	12
Retraction ropes, 8-inch converted rifle carriage	2
Retraction ropes, 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	sets 2
Retraction ropes, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	pairs 10
Sight binder screw, 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F.	1
Traversing cranks without handles, 12-inch mortar carriage	2
Shell hoists screws, 12-inch mortar carriage	3
For counterpoise handspike, 15-inch S. B. gun carriage:	
Catch springs for single pawls	6
Friction band bolts	6
Friction bands	6
Set screws	6
Front axle pawls	3
Bolts for front axle pawls	4
For 15-inch center pintle carriage:	
Bolts and nuts for rear guide top carriage	8
Guards for front axles, with bolts and nuts	3
Bolts and nuts for diagonal braces	6
Bolts and nuts for front transom chassis	4
Bolts and nuts for middle transom chassis	4
Bolts and nuts for rear transom chassis	4

CLASS 10—PART 3.

Sponges, woolen, 3.6-inch B. L. mortar	4
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CLASS 10—PART 8.

Fuse plugs, 3.2-inch shell	250
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CLASS 10—PART 9.

Castor yoke for 10-inch ammunition truck	1
Covers for floating targets	5
Uprights for floating targets	6
Pole for hand sling cart	1
Pole for large sling cart	1

IRONMONGERY.

Bolts, iron, assorted	38
Angle iron	1
Brass strips	20
Wedges, steel	6

Statement of articles manufactured, altered in construction, etc.—Continued.

INSPECTING INSTRUMENTS.

Shop comparators	3
Inspecting instruments for shell for 3.2-inch B. L. rifle	7
Templet for band of 12-inch mortar shell	1
Inspecting instruments for 3.6-inch B. L. mortar	1
Calipers for measuring thickness of walls, 3.2-inch shell	2
Exterior rests for star gauge	2
Interior rests for star gauge	2
Caliper arms, wood frames, exterior diameter	1
Measuring and fixed points, exterior diameter	1
Measuring and fixed points, interior diameter	1
For 8-inch disappearing carriages, L. F. model 1896:	
Reference gauge and straight edge	1
Foundation bolt-hole gauges	3
Base-ring calipers	3
Base-ring gauges	3
Gauges for traversing rollers	4
For 12-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1896:	
Reference gauge and straight edge	1
Base-ring gauge	1
Racer gauge	1
Racer caliper	1
Traversing rack-seat caliper	1
Gauges for traversing rollers	1
Foundation bolt-hole gauge	1
For 10-inch barbette carriages:	
Foundation bolt-hole gauge	1
Racer caliper	1
Traversing roller gauges	2
For 12-inch barbette carriage:	
Foundation bolt-hole gauge	1
Traversing roller gauges	2
Racer caliper	1
For 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1896:	
Base-ring caliper	1
Base-ring gauge	1
Foundation bolt-hole gauge	1
Traversing roller gauges	2
For 12-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1897:	
Base-ring gauges	4
Racer gauges	4
Pintle gauges	3
Racer caliper gauges	3
Foundation bolt-hole gauges	4
Gauges for recoil rollers	5
Traversing rack-seat calipers	3
Traversing roller gauges	5
Recoil roller-path gauges	5
For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896:	
Caliper for base-ring pintle surface	1
Caliper for racer-pintle surface	1
Caliper for traversing-rack seat	1

Statement of articles manufactured, altered in construction, etc.—Continued.

INSPECTING INSTRUMENTS—continued.

For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896—Continued.

Caliper for traversing rack	1
Gauge for bolt in elevating rack	1
Gauges for traversing rollers	2
Gauge for roller path on base ring	1
Templet for foundation bolt holes	1
Templet for elevating rack	1
Templet for base ring	1

TOOLS AND UTENSILS.

Center punch	1
Crowbars	6
Handbarrows	2
Holdfasts, iron, assorted	62
Marline spikes	12
Mauls	16
Securing stakes	112
Sledge hammers	3
Steel straightedge	2
Wrenches, double, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and 1-inch, for 8-inch barbette carriage	2

APPENDIX C.

Statement of stores issued at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., from April 1 to August 31, 1898, inclusive.

CLASS II.

7-inch mortar carriages and platforms	6
8-inch carriages and chassis, F. P., hydraulic cylinder	2
Barbette carriages for 8-inch B. L. rifle, model 1892	5
10-inch disappearing carriages, L. F., model 1896	5
12-inch disappearing carriages, L. F., model 1896	2

CLASS III.

Gun sights, front, for 8-inch M. L. rifle	2
Buckets, water, wood, for garrison guns	2
Budge barrels	13
Chocks, wheel (casemate and barbette)	114
Fuse blocks	2
Fuse cutters	8
Fuse-plug wrenches	14
Fuse saws	6
Elevating arcs and indices for 8-inch rodman	9
Chocks, wheel, right, 8-inch carriage	2
Chocks, wheel, left, 8-inch carriage	2
Gun sights, breech or rear, 15-inch Rodman, model 1861	4
Gun sights, breech or rear, 8-inch Rodman, model 1861	9
Gun sights, front, 8-inch Rodman, model 1861	5
Handspikes, maneuvering	36
Handspikes, maneuvering 3.6-inch B. L. mortar carriage	2
Handspikes, maneuvering 8-inch barbette carriage	4

Statement of stores issued at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS III—Continued.

Handspikes, rear 8-inch barbette carriage	4
Ladles and staves, 8-inch Rodman	2
Pass boxes for 8-inch converted rifle	77
Priming wires, field (light 12-pounder)	2
Pinch bars	16
Pinch bars, 8-inch barbette carriage	2
Rammers and staves for 8-inch converted rifle	53
Rammers and staves for 8-inch B. L. rifle (on disappearing carriage)	21
Rammers and staves for 8-inch B. L. rifle (on barbette carriage)	24
Rammers and staves for 10-inch B. L. rifle (on disappearing carriage)	18
Rammer and staff for 10 inch B. L. rifle (on barbette carriage)	1
Rammers and staves for 12-inch B. L. rifle (on disappearing carriage)	8
Rammers and staves for 12-inch B. L. rifle (on barbette carriage)	17
Rammers and staves for 12-inch B. L. mortar	84
Sponges and staves for 8-inch converted rifle	53
Sponges and staves for 8-inch B. L. rifle, bore	47
Sponges and staves for 8-inch B. L. rifle, chamber	45
Sponges and staves for 10-inch B. L. rifle, bore	16
Sponges and staves for 10-inch B. L. rifle, chamber	16
Sponges and staves for 12-inch B. L. rifle, bore	25
Sponges and staves for 12-inch B. L. rifle, chamber	25
Sponges and staves for 12-inch B. L. mortar	123
Sponges and staves for 15-inch S. B. gun	5
Sponge covers for 15-inch S. B. gun	8
Scrapers, iron	21
Shot hooks for 8-inch barbette carriage	30
Shot hooks for 10-inch B. L. rifle	12
Shot hooks for 12-inch B. L. rifle	20
Shot tongs, 10-inch disappearing carriage	115
Shot tongs, 12-inch mortar carriage	4
Shot tongs for 10-inch projectiles	15
Lanyards for friction primers	16
Handspikes, counterpoise, with pawls	2
Carrying bars for 15-inch S. B. gun	4
Pass boxes for 15-inch S. B. gun	4
Shell hooks for 15-inch S. B. gun	14
Water tubs for 15-inch S. B. gun	16
Carrying bars for 8-inch B. L. rifle	35
Special bore sponges and staves, 8-inch B. L. rifle	37
Slush brushes with handles, 8-inch B. L. rifle	37
Scrapers with sockets, 8-inch B. L. rifle	37
Special bore sponges with staves, 10-inch B. L. rifle	77
Slush brushes with handles, 10-inch B. L. rifle	77
Scrapers with sockets, 10-inch B. L. rifle	77
Special bore sponges with staves, 12-inch B. L. rifle	15
Slush brushes with handles, 12-inch B. L. rifle	15
Scrapers with sockets, 12-inch B. L. rifle	15
Special bore sponges with staves, 12-inch B. L. mortar	26
Slush brushes with handles, 12-inch B. L. mortar	26
Scrapers with sockets, 12-inch B. L. mortar	26
Vent covers, S. C. gun and mortar	8
Vent punch, field (light 12-pounder)	1

Statement of stores issued at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS IV.

Shell, cast iron (15 pounds), for 3-inch R. F. gun	1,600
Shell, cast iron, for 7-inch B. L. mortar	186
Shell, Eureka, 8-inch M. L. rifle	550
Shot, cast iron (300 pounds), for 8-inch B. L. rifle	20
Shot, Butler, 8-inch, chilled	240

CLASS V.

Shell, 12-pounder field gun, 4.62, strapped and fixed	200
Shot, 12-pounder, 4.62, strapped and fixed	100
Spherical case shot, 12-pounder field gun, 4.62, filled and fixed	300

CLASS VIII.

Cartridges, metallic, Frankford ball rifle, reloading, model 1881, caliber .45	5,000
Cartridges, metallic, Lowell ball rifle, caliber .45	39,000
Pounds powder, hexagonal	9,000

CLASS IX.

Blocks, pulley, wood, assorted	59
Blocks, pulley, iron, assorted	23
Blocks, snatch, wood, assorted	8
Ammunition trucks 10-inch disappearing carriage	12
Blocks, wood, assorted	926
Blocks, whole	49
Blocks, half	84
Blocks, quarter	86
Capstans	6
Capstan bars	6
Carts, hand	6
Chocks, gun	38
Chocks, iron	16
Chocks, roller	102
Chocks, wheel	48
Crabs or windlasses, complete	5
Cranes, loading 8-inch barbette carriage	2
Cranes, loading 15-inch smoothbore carriage, F. P.	3
Cradle for 8-inch B. L. rifle	1
Cradle for 12-inch B. L. rifle	1
Cradles for 15-inch gun	2
Gin, casemate	1
Gins, garrison	2
Gins, piper	3
Gin slings	5
Gins, 14 feet, with blocks and falls, complete	2
Guys (200 feet 5-inch rope)	2
Handspikes, gin	12
Handspikes, roller	6
Handspikes, maneuvering, 84 inches	119
Levers with adjustable fulcrums and blocks	6
Planks, shifting	173
Plank, way	130
Pulleys, hoisting 8-inch barbette carriage	2

Statement of stores issued at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS IX—Continued.

Pulleys, differential, one-half ton capacity	sets	2
Rollers, assorted		198
Rollers, banded, assorted		59
Rope slings		8
Rope straps		5
Shears	pairs	4
Sling chains		8
Shears for gun-lift, Laidley		1
Skids, assorted		58
Store truck		1
Timbers, assorted		60
Timber rollers		2
Trace ropes		40

CLASS X—PART I.

Cast-steel jacket for 5-inch R. F. gun on 8-inch proof carriage		1
Elevating band, 12-inch B. L. mortar, steel		1

CLASS X—PART II.

Azimuth pointers, 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F., model 1894		4
Azimuth pointers, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F., model 1896		3
Balata	pieces	4
Braided hemp packing	feet	5,223
Braided hemp packing	pounds	594
Rubber cushions (buffer), 5 by 5		76
Buffer cushions, felt, 12-inch mortar carriage		96
Bolts for top carriage, 15-inch S. B. gun		8
Direction plates (with screws), 12-inch mortar carriage		250
Bolts and nuts coupling for coupling pawl lever and pawl rear 8-inch converted rifle carriage		12
Bolts and nuts for worm shaft bearing, 12-inch mortar carriage		3
Bolts and nuts for traversing bracket, 12-inch mortar carriage		4
Direction plates for elevating 12-inch mortar carriage	sets	2
Direction plates for traversing 12-inch mortar carriage	do	2
Distance ring with separator, 12-inch disappearing carriage		1
Retraction ropes (crane), 10-inch disappearing carriage		30
Eccentric trunnion rings, 8-inch converted rifle carriage (2-set)		21
Elevating clamp spring, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1894		1
Filling plugs, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1894		25
Oil plugs, 10-inch barbette carriage		31
Fork (long) for 8-inch converted rifle carriage		1
Floor boards for 8-inch converted rifle carriage	sets	21
Keys, chains, and washers, 8-inch converted rifle carriage	do	4
Leather gaskets for seacoast carriages	do	122
Nuts for bolts with slight neck on underside, 8-inch converted rifle carriage		4
Lead washers for throttling bars 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1896		12
Pieces counterweight for 10-inch disappearing carriage		24
Pawl spring for 8-inch disappearing carriage		1

Statement of stores issued at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS X—PART II—Continued.

For counterpoise handspikes, 15-inch S. B. gun carriage:

Catch spring, for single pawls	6
Friction band bolts	6
Friction bands	6
Front axle pawls	3
Bolts and nuts for pawls, front axle	4
Set screws	6

Pair chain guides, 12-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896

1

15-inch S. B. gun carriage:

Bolts and nuts for diagonal braces, chassis	6
Bolts and nuts front transom, chassis	4
Bolts and nuts middle transom, chassis	4
Bolts and nuts rear transom, chassis	4
Bolts and nuts rear guide top carriage	8
Guards for front axles, bolts and nuts for guards	3

Rear guides with bolts and nuts, 8-inch Rodman gun-top carriage

2

Handspike hooks, bolts, and nuts for 8-inch Rodman gun-top carriage

2

Retraction ropes for 8-inch converted rifle

14

Retraction ropes for 8-inch disappearing carriage

4

Templet for drilling racks of 10-inch barbette carriage

1

Elevating indicator complete for 10-inch barbette carriage (except the graduating arc)

1

Screw for the graduating arc

1

Retraction sheaves for 8-inch disappearing carriage, model 1894

2

Retraction sheaves for 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1894

4

Retraction sheaves for 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1894

sets 3

Retraction chains for 10-inch disappearing carriage

40

Shell hoist screws, 12-inch mortar carrier

3

Shot trays, 8-inch B. L. rifle carriage

2

Sight binder screw, 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1894

1

Traversing crank handles, 12-inch B. L. mortar carriage

4

Tripping bars, 8-inch disappearing carriage

6

Tap bolts for transom racer, 12-inch mortar carriage

8

Countersunk cheese-head screw for elevating arc on top carriage, 10-inch barbette carriage

1

Traversing index finger for 8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1894

1

Steel cradle for mounting 4.72 R. F. gun on 8-inch casemate carriage

1

Packings for cylinders of 15-inch gun carriage

2

Cross head pawl springs, 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1894

set 1

Crane spring leaf for 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1894

1

Barbette carriage for 15-inch S. B. gun:

Bolts for rear platform	4
Bolts for front left guide hook	2
Bronze handspike sockets with steel set screws	2
Pin with eye head	1
Taper pins	2
Crank with handle for retaining apparatus	1

8-inch converted rifle:

Keys for eccentric trunnion rings	2
Guide pulleys for short shaft above elevating rack	2
Elevating handwheel	1
Bracket and worm shaft for 5-inch barbette carriage on pillar mount I	1
Cast-iron bracket bolsters, barbette carriage, 15-inch S. B. gun	4

Statement of stores issued at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS X—PART III.

Sponge, woolen, spring leaf, 8-inch converted rifle	pieces	63
Sponge, woolen, spring leaf, 15-inch S. B. gun	do	35
Sponge, spring leaf, 8-inch B. L. rifle, bore	do	12
Sponge, spring leaf, 8-inch B. L. rifle, chamber	do	12
Sponge, spring leaf, 10-inch B. L. rifle, bore	do	20
Sponge, spring leaf, 10-inch B. L. rifle, chamber	do	20
Sponge, spring leaf, 12-inch B. L. mortar, bore and chamber	do	16
Sponge heads, 15-inch spring, covered	do	8
Sponges, woolen, 3.6-inch B. L. mortar	do	4

CLASS X—PARTS IV AND V.

Copper bands, 12-inch mortar shell	24
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CLASS X—PART VIII.

Fuse plugs for 3.2-inch shell	250
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CLASS X—PART IX.

Covers for floating targets	2
Uprights for floating targets	6
Caster yoke for ammunition truck (for 10-inch disappearing carriage) .....	.....	1

CLOTH, ROPE, THREAD, ETC.

Cotton cloth	yards	573
Cotton waste	pounds	100
Marline	do	10
Rope, assorted	feet	29,494
Rope, hemp	pounds	744
Rope, assorted	do	900
Lashing line	feet	300
Spun yarn	pounds	57
Thread, linen, patent	do	5
Twine	do	10
Twine, choke	do	15

IRONMONGERY.

Angle iron .....	.....	1
Bolts, assorted .....	.....	40
Brass strips .....	.....	20
Piece pipe .....	.....	1
Nails, steel wire	pounds	150

MATERIAL FOR HEATING, LIGHTING, ETC.

Emery cloth	quires	24
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PAINTS, OILS, DYES, AND LACQUERS.

Oil, kerosene	gallons	50
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Statement of stores issued at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS X—PART IX—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tallow.....	pounds..	100
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INSPECTING INSTRUMENTS.

8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1896:

Base-ring calipers	sets..	3
Base-ring gauges	sets..	3
Gauges for traverse rollers	sets..	3
Foundation bolt-hole gauges	sets..	3

10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model 1896:

Base-ring gauges	sets..	2
Base-ring caliper	sets..	2
Gauges for traverse rollers	sets..	2

Gauges for foundation boltholes, 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model,

1896	sets..	2
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12-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model, 1896:

Base ring gauge	sets..	1
Racer gauge	sets..	1
Racer caliper	sets..	1
Foundation bolt hole gauge	sets..	1
Gauges for traverse rollers	set..	1
Traversing rack seat caliper	sets..	1

12-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. model, 1897:

Base ring gauge	sets..	1
Racer gauge	sets..	1
Foundation bolt hole gauge	sets..	1
Pintle gauge	sets..	1
Racer caliper gauge	sets..	1
Gauges for recoil rollers	set..	1
Recoil roller path gauge	sets..	1
Traversing rack seat caliper	sets..	1
Traversing roller gauges	set..	1

10-inch barbette carriage:

Foundation bolt hole gauge	sets..	1
Racer caliper	sets..	1
Traversing roller gauges	sets..	2

12-inch barbette carriage:

Traversing roller gauges	set..	1
Foundation bolt hole gauge	sets..	1
Racer caliper	sets..	1

12-inch mortar carriage model, 1896:

Gauges for traverse rollers	sets..	2
Calipers for base ring	sets..	2
Calipers for traversing rack	sets..	2
Calipers for traversing rack seat	sets..	2
Calipers for racer	sets..	2
Templets for foundation bolt holes	sets..	2
Reference gauges and straightedges	sets..	2
Reference gauge and straightedge for 10-inch barbette carriage	sets..	1
Vernier and screws	sets..	1
Inspecting instruments for shell, 3.2-inch B. L. rifle (except fuse thread gauges)	sets..	3

Statement of stores issued at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., etc.—Continued.

INSPECTING INSTRUMENTS—continued.

Templets for band of 12-inch mortar shell (torpedo)	set	1
Calipers for measuring thickness of wall of 3.2-inch shell		2
Exterior rests for star gauge		2
Interior rests for star gauge		2
Caliper arms wood frames for exterior diameters up to 25 inches	set	1
Measuring and fixed points for exterior diameters	do	1
Measuring and fixed points for interior diameters 2 to 20 inches, with wood handles	set	1
Inspecting instruments complete, excepting fuse thread gauges, for shell for 8.2-inch B. L. rifle and mortar	set	1

TOOLS AND UTENSILS.

Breast drill with chuck attachment		1
Buckets, water, assorted		22
Calipers		1
Crowbars		6
Center punch		1
Axes		6
Drills, assorted		7
Hammers, copper		2
Handbarrows		2
Handles, ax		12
Holdfasts, assorted		62
Levels, machinists'		3
Mauls		22
Marline spikes		12
Mattocks with handles		18
Mattock handles		18
Pickaxes		6
Ratchet, 15-inch square shank		1
Sledge hammers		4
Steel straightedges		2
Hatchets		6
Standard taps	set	1
Stakes (securing)		112
Steel figures (for marking azimuth circles)	sets	22
Jackscrews		3
Saws, hand crosscut		2
Saws, crosscut, with handles		2
Hammers, riveting		2
Paint brushes, assorted		6
Shovels, long-handle		6
Shovels, short-handle		6
Wrenches, single $2\frac{1}{2}$ nut		2
Wrenches, double $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 nut		2
Wrenches, screw, large, assorted		5

APPENDIX D.

Statement of issues made at Springfield Armory, Mass., to all ordnance depots and to Columbia Arsenal and Benicia Arsenal, covering the period from April 1 to August 31, 1898. Issues to all other arsenals are not included.

CLASS I.

Gatling guns, caliber .30, 10 barrels long, model 1895	15
Gatling guns, caliber .45, 10 barrels long, model 1883	11
Gatling guns, caliber .45, 10 barrels long, model 1881	13
Gatling guns, caliber .45, 10 barrels short, model 1874	4
Gatling guns, caliber .45, 5 barrels short, model 1877	6

CLASS III.

Implements for Gatling guns:	
Cam extractors	12
Cascable wrenches	28
Drifts	40
Feed guides, caliber .30	30
Feed guides, caliber .45	64
Hopper attachments	6
Lock screw-drivers	39
Lever-bolt nut wrenches	13
Lever axis pin nut wrenches	15
Lever-pin nut wrenches	1
Pin wrenches	40
Rear-guide nut wrenches	28
Shell drivers	29
Screw-drivers	39
T screw-drivers	39
Wiping rods	39

CLASS VI.

Small arms:	
Springfield rifle muskets, caliber .58	2
United States magazine rifles	53, 571
Springfield rifles, caliber .45	41, 446
Springfield rifles, caliber .45, without bayonets	18, 600
Springfield rifles, caliber .45, model 1888, rod bayonets	24, 345
United States magazine carbines, caliber .30	11, 715
Springfield carbines, caliber .45	3, 276
Springfield shotguns	6

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CLASS VI—Continued.

Small arms—Continued.	
Winchester repeating shot-guns	5
Colt's revolvers, caliber .45, 5½-inch barrel	13, 363
Colt's revolvers, caliber .38, model 1894	9, 515
Cavalry sabers, officers'	20
Cavalry sabers, light	7, 392
Artillery sabers, officers'	10
Artillery sabers, light	623
Musicians' swords	24
Officers' swords	16
Officers' swords, general	3
Intrenching knives	140

CLASS VII.

Appendages for small arms:	
Screw-drivers, for Springfield rifles and carbines	115, 513
Screw-drivers, for United States magazine rifles and carbines	13, 121
Screw-drivers, for Colt's revolvers, caliber .38	9, 553
Screw-drivers, for Colt's revolvers, caliber .45	15, 171
Headless-shell extractors, caliber .45	3, 261
Headless-shell extractors, model 1882	12, 897
Spring vises	4, 703
Tumbler punches	16, 211
Barrack cleaning rods, rifle	• 635
Barrack cleaning rods, carbine	65
Wiping rods (wood), rifle	26
Small-arm oilers	22, 258
Bayonet scabbards, caliber .30	20, 234

CLASS VIII.

Ammunition:	
Cartridges, rifle-ball, caliber .45	108, 000

Statement of issues made at Springfield Armory, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS X.

Parts appertaining to Class I.

For Gatling guns:

Axis pins, washers, and nuts	15
Binder boxes, plates, screws, washers, pins, and keys	15
Cascable knobs	1
Crank handles and pins	15
Crank catches (spring) and screws	2
Extractors	15
Extractor screws	11
Firing pins, complete	19
Firing-pin nuts	2
Firing-pin nut pins	2
Firing-pin bushings	2
Firing-pin bushing screws	5
Mainsprings	5
Pointing levers, model 1883	1
Pointing levers, model 1890	25

Parts appertaining to Class II.

For Gatling guns:

Mounts, casemate	10
Pintle plates	10
Bolts (securing) for pintle plates	40

Parts appertaining to Class VI.

Springfield rifle, caliber .45:

Bands, upper, complete	917
Bands, lower	491
Band springs	340
Band-stacking swivels	115
Barrels, complete	129
Barrels, with receivers	100
Barrels, experimental	10
Bayonets, complete	9,580
Bayonet clasps	411
Bayonet-clasp screws	586
Bayonet-clasp stop screws	225
Breechblocks	5
Breechblocks, complete	175
Breechblock caps	106
Breechblock cap screws	7,682
Breech screws	20
Bridles	7,730
Bridle screws	7,842
Butt plates	18
Butt-plate screws	62

CLASS X—Continued.

Parts appertaining to Class VI—Cont'd.

Springfield rifle, caliber .45—Cont'd.	
Cam latches, complete	765
Cam-latch springs	9,113
Ejector studs	2,098
Ejector springs	19,284
Ejector spring spindles	19,027
Extractors	7,491
Firing pins	20,246
Firing-pin screws	9,039
Front sights, model 1879 and 1884	1,884
Front-sight pins, model 1879 and 1884	1,009
Front-sight covers, model 1884	300
Front-sight covers, model 1888	2,185
Guards, complete	282
Guard plates	30
Guard screws	550
Guard bows	30
Guard-bow nuts	210
Guard-bow swivels	432
Guard-bow swivel screws	367
Guard-bow swivel rivets	60
Guard bows, swiveled	5
Hammers	619
Hinge-pins	2,676
Hinge-pin studs	202
Locks	186
Lock plates	124
Mainsprings	7,273
Mainspring swivels	3,047
Mainspring-swivel rivets	2,837
Ramrods	771
Ramrod stops	207
Rear sights, complete, model 1879	635
Rear sights, complete, model 1884	2,446
Rear-sight bases	150
Rear-sight base screws	486
Rear-sight base springs	537
Rear-sight centering pins	1,000
Rear-sight joint pins	300
Rear-sight leaves	427
Rear-sight screws, front	424
Rear-sight screws, rear	386
Rear-sight slide screws	4
Rear-sight slide springs	150

Statement of issues made at Springfield Armory, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS X—Continued.

Parts appertaining to Class VI—Cont'd.

Springfield rifle, caliber .45—Cont'd.

Rear-sight slide binding screws	75
Rear-sight windage screws	250
Rod bayonets	4
Sears	5,939
Sear screws	8,379
Sear springs	7,392
Sear-spring screws	1,197
Side screws	1,344
Side-screw washers	264
Stacking swivels	99
Stocks, complete	150
Stocks (wood part)	3,029
Stocks (wood part), cadet	15
Stocks (wood part), model 1888	24
Tang screws	539
Thumb pieces	210
Tips	100
Tip screws	3,170
Triggers	142
Trigger screws	161
Tumblers, complete	4,552
Tumblers	9,089
Tumbler screws	9,840

Springfield carbines, caliber .45:

Front-sight covers, model 1890	75
Front-sight cover pins	75
Front sights, model 1884	75
Ramrods, jointed	12

United States magazine rifle, caliber .30:

Bayonets	280
Bolts, model 1892	280
Bolts, model 1896	206
Butt plates, model 1892	58
Butt plates, model 1896	23
Butt-plate screws, large	376
Butt-plate screws, small	617
Butt swivels, complete	266
Butt swivel-plate screws	315
Carriers and followers, assembled	186
Cleaning rods, first section	51
Cleaning rods, second and third sections	51
Cocking pieces and firing pins, assembled	614
Cut-offs, complete	2,546

CLASS X—Continued.

Parts appertaining to Class VI—Cont'd.

U. S. magazine rifle, caliber .30—Cont'd.

Ejectors	2,278
Ejector pins	2,557
Extractors	733
Extractor rivets	272
Extractor screws	2,869
Extractors and springs, assembled	353
Front sights	931
Front-sight pins	1,106
Gates	258
Guards	97
Guard screws, front	318
Guard screws, rear	316
Hand guards, complete	439
Hinge bars, complete	1,180
Lower bands	207
Lower-band pins	254
Lower-band swivels	199
Lower-band swivel screws	442
Magazine springs	1,373
Mainsprings	1,080
Ramrods	119
Rear sights, complete	61
Rear-sight bases	119
Rear-sight base screws, front	1,555
Rear-sight base screws, rear	1,606
Rear-sight base springs	152
Rear-sight leaves	208
Rear-sight joint screws	276
Rear-sight slides, complete	430
Rear-sight slide caps	89
Rear-sight slide-cap screws	299
Rear-sight slide pins	83
Rear-sight slide screws	49
Rear-sight slide springs	40
Safety locks, assembled	2,721
Safety-lock pins	1,354
Sears	325
Sear springs	1,105
Side plates	117
Side-plate screws	881
Sleeves	210
Stacking swivels	1,110
Stacking-swivel screws	1,663
Stocks (wood part)	893
Strikers	759
Triggers	164
Trigger pins	200
Upper bands	173
Upper-band screws	528

Statement of issues made at Springfield Armory, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS X—Continued.

Parts appertaining to Class VI—Cont'd.

Hotchkiss magazine rifle, caliber .45:

Band springs	1
Boltheads, first model	10
Cartridge stops	31
Cartridge-stop pins	50
Extractors	10
Trigger catches	17

United States magazine carbines, caliber .30:

Bands	20
Band springs	53
Front sights	150
Hand guards, complete	93
Rear sights, complete	56
Rear-sight bases	51
Rear-sight base screws, front	634
Rear-sight leaves	192
Rear-sight slides, complete	168
Stocks (wood part)	302
Swivels, complete	109
Swivel plate screws, front	257
Swivel plate screws, rear	254

Winchester repeating shotguns:

Action slides	1
Action slide hooks, model 1893	1
Action hook screws	3
Carrier lock springs	6
Carrier lock-spring pins	6
Extractors and springs	3
Firing pins	2
Firing-pin locks	1
Firing-pin springs	6
Mainsprings	3
Set screws, for carrier pins	6

Colt's revolvers, caliber .45:

Back straps	5
Back-strap screws	454
Bolts	182
Bolt screws	246
Center pins	100
Center-pin bushings	60
Center-pin screws	80
Center-pin catch screws	140
Cylinders	2
Ejector rods	55
Ejector springs	245
Ejector tubes	10

CLASS X—Continued.

Parts appertaining to Class VI—Cont'd.

Colt's revolvers, caliber .45—Cont'd.

Ejector-tube screws	263
Ejector heads	55
Firing pins	212
Firing-pin rivets	202
Gate catches	25
Gate-catch screws	190
Gate springs	240
Guard screws, long	216
Guard screws, short	242
Hammers, assembled	20
Hammers	186
Hammer cams	23
Hammer rolls	25
Hammer-roll rivets	25
Hammer screws	272
Hands, complete	197
Hand springs	210
Mainsprings	247
Mainspring screws	244
Sear and bolt springs	437
Sear and bolt spring screws	298
Stocks	75
Triggers	221
Trigger screws	270
Colt's revolvers, caliber .38:	
Crane locks	273
Crane-lock screws	277
Cylinder bolts and springs, assembled	612
Ejector-rod heads	258
Escutcheons	240
Hammers, assembled	300
Hammers	26
Hammer pins	142
Hammer stirrups	373
Hammer-stirrup pins	520
Hammer struts	36
Hammer-strut pins	40
Hammer-strut springs	338
Hands and springs, assembled	449
Handsprings	350
Latches	51
Latch pins	622
Latch springs	390
Locking levers	262
Locking-lever screws	382
Mainsprings	409
Mainspring tension screws	394

Statement of issues made at Springfield Armory, Mass., etc.—Continued.

CLASS X—Continued.

Parts appertaining to Class VI—Cont'd.

Colt's revolvers, caliber .38—Cont'd.

Recoil plates	132
Rebound levers	148
Rebound-lever arm pins	380
Rebound-lever springs	70
Rebound-lever spring pins	71
Rebound springs	150
Rebound-spring pins	300
Side-plate screws	78
Stocks	320
Stock pins	150
Stock screws	342
Triggers	26

Cavalry sabers:

Scabbards

Materials for heating, lighting, polishing and cleaning:

Brushes, wire, scratch, number

Material for laboratory use:

Soda, sal

CLASS X—Continued.

Parts appertaining to Class VI—Cont'd.

Paints, oils, dyes, etc.:

O l, cosmoline	pounds	1
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Miscellaneous articles:

Arm chests	8,484
Arm chests, company	40
Books, instruction, Springfield rifle, caliber .45	3,632
Boxes, packing	7
Chamois-skin saber cases	30
Chamois-skin sword cases	26

Inspecting instruments:

Mirrors, inspecting	6
Stamps, steel, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ordnance escutcheon	15

Stamps, steel, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ordnance escutcheon	4
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Tools and utensils:

Kits, armorers	2
Stamps, steel, letters sets	1
Stamps, steel, figures do	1

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC ARNOLD, JR.,

Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Commanding.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the articles received from contractors for issue to the Army, at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., during the period between April 1 and August 31, 1898.

CLASS I.

Gatling guns, caliber .30, complete, with implements and spare parts	49
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CLASS III.

Implements for Gatling guns:

Adjusting screw wrenches	20
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Clamps for worm gear	20
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Cascable plate wrenches	5
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Drifts	45
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Lock screw-drivers	70
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Lever-pin nut wrenches	5
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Pin nut wrenches	40
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Rear-guide nut wrenches	25
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Shell drivers	50
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Screw-drivers, small	55
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CLASS III—Continued.

Implements for Gatling guns—Continued.

T screw-drivers	30
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Wiping rods, brass	40
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Cam extractors	10
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Pointing levers, complete	17
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CLASS VI.

Small arms:

Winchester repeating rifles, caliber .30, complete, with slings and scabbards	3,000
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Colt's revolvers, caliber .38, model 1894, with screw-drivers	5,700
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Statement showing the articles received from contractors, etc.—Continued.

CLASS VII.

Appendages for small arms:

Bayonet scabbard bodies, triangular	111,600
Screw-drivers, Colt's revolvers, caliber .38	2,250

CLASS X.

Parts appertaining to Class I.

Parts for Gatling guns:

Adjusting knob springs	10
Adjusting knob spring screws	10
Cascable knobs	1
Crank catch springs	2
Crank catch spring screws	2
Crank handle	1
Extractors	216
Extractor screws	274
Firing pins	282
Firing pin nuts	126
Firing pin nut pins	282
Firing pin bushings	32
Firing pin brushing screws	191
Firing pin sleeves	124
Front sights	30
Front sight screws	30
Hopper latches	20
Hopper latch screws	30
Hopper latch springs	40
Hopper thumbscrews	20
Mainsprings	238
Rear sights	40
Rear sight springs	40
Rear sight spring screws	40
Spring keys	12

CLASS X—Continued.

Parts appertaining to Class VI.

For Springfield rifle, caliber .45:	
Tumblers	6,550
Colt's revolvers, caliber .38:	
Crane locks	500
Crane lock screws	1,000
Cylinder bolts and springs, assembled	1,000
Ejector rod heads	500
Escutcheons	500
Hammers	500
Hammer pins	500
Hammer stirrups	750
Hammer stirrup pins	1,000
Hammer struts	500
Hammer strut pins	750
Hammer strut springs	1,000
Latches	250
Latch pins	1,000
Latch springs	1,000
Locking levers	500
Locking lever screws	750
Hands and springs, assembled	1,000
Mainsprings	750
Mainspring tension screws	750
Rebound levers	750
Rebound lever arm pins	750
Rebound lever springs	750
Rebound lever spring pins	750
Recoil plates	250
Side plate screws	1,000
Stocks	1,000
Stock pins	1,000
Stock screws	1,000
Triggers	500

Respectfully submitted.

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APPENDIX F.

Statement of arms, components of arms, and appendages fabricated, altered, and repaired at Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., from April 1, 1898, to August 31, 1898.

FABRICATED.

CLASS 3.

Bruce feed guides, model 1897	138
Fuse punches	892

CLASS 6.

Magazine carbines, model 1898	1,140
Magazine rifles, model 1896	14,660
Magazine rifles, model 1898	12,068

CLASS 7.

Bayonet scabbards, caliber .30	86,255
Bayonet scabbards bodies, caliber .45	112,195
Barrack cleaning rods, carbine, caliber .30	267
Barrack cleaning rods, rifle, caliber .30	428
Screw-drivers, model 1897	5,493
Wooden wiping rods, rifle, caliber .45	5,250

CLASS 10.

Parts of class 3.

Fuse punch pins	6,847
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Parts of class 6.

Parts of magazine rifle, caliber .30:

Bolts	3,891
Butt plate screws, large	550
Butt plate screws, small	760
Butt swivel-plate screws	308
Cleaning rods, first section	84
Cleaning rods, second section	84
Ejectors	1,122
Ejector pins	2,132
Extractor springs	504
Extractor rivets	47
Front sights	346
Gates	646
Guards	94
Guard screws, front	298
Guard screws, rear	293
Lower band pins	278

FABRICATED—Continued.

CLASS 10—Continued.

Parts of Class 6—Continued.

Parts of magazine rifle, caliber .30—Continued.	
Lower band swivels	300
Lower band swivel screws	650
Magazine springs	769
Mainsprings	215
Rear-sight bases	92
Rear-sight base screws, front	988
Rear-sight base screws, rear	1,088
Rear-sight base springs	144
Rear-sight joint screws	250
Rear-sight leaves	201
Rear-sight slide pins	87
Rear-sight slide screws	132
Rear-sight slide springs	40
Rear-sight slide caps	96
Rear-sight slide-cap screws	286
Safety locks	743
Sears	308
Sear springs	744
Side plates	488
Side plate screws	350
Sleeves	21
Stacking swivels	988
Stacking swivel screws	1,288
Stocks	7,459
Strikers	425
Triggers	156
Trigger pins	196
Upper band screws	318
Bayonets, complete	849
Butt plates, complete	23
Butt swivels, complete	72
Cut-offs, complete	1,767
Extractors, complete	398
Hand guards, complete	71
Hinge bars, complete	1,071
Lower bands, complete	171
Rear sights, complete	200
Rear-sight slides, complete	450
Safety locks, complete	783
Upper bands, model 1892, complete	3

Statement of arms, components of arms, and appendages fabricated, etc.—Cont'd.

FABRICATED—Continued.

CLASS 10—Continued.

Parts of class 6—Continued.

Parts of magazine rifle, caliber .30—Continued.

Upper bands, model 1896, complete

Carriers and followers, assembled

Cocking pieces and firing pins, assembled

Parts of magazine carbine, caliber .30:

Bands

Band springs

Front sights

Rear-sight bases

Rear-sight base screws, front

Rear-sight leaves

Stocks

Swivel plate screws, front

Swivel plate screws, rear

Hand guards, complete

Rear sights, complete

Rear-sight slides, complete

Swivels, complete

Parts of Springfield rifle, caliber .45:

Bayonet-clasp stop screws

Butt plate screws

Cam latch springs

Ejector springs

Ejector spring spindles

Extractors

Firing pins

Firing-pin screws

Front sights

Front-sight pins

Guard bow nuts

Mainspring swivel rivets

Ramrods

Ramrod stops

Rear-sight screws, front

Rear-sight screws, rear

Sear spring screws

Side screws

Stocks

Tang screws

Tip screws

Trigger screws

Tumbler screws

Windage screw-head pins

FABRICATED—Continued.

CLASS 10—Continued.

Parts of class 6—Continued.

Parts of Springfield carbine, caliber .45:

Front-sight pins

100

Miscellaneous articles:

Arm chests, carbine, caliber

.30

114

Arm chests, rifle, caliber .30

1,361

Boxes, packing

1,084

Hand punches, assorted,

armorist's kit

1,332

Inspecting mirrors

6

Pintle plates, Gatling guns,

caliber .45

14

Pintle plate bolts, Gatling

guns, caliber .45

56

Pressure barrels, caliber .30

12

Steel stamps, ordnance es-

cutcheons

28

Tool chests, armorist's kit

200

Wire scratch brushes

12

Wire caliber brushes

6

ALTERED.

CLASS 6.

Springfield rifles, model 1884, al-
tered to Springfield cadet
rifles, model 1884

2,003

REPAIRED AND ALTERED.

CLASS 2.

Gatling guns, caliber .45, altered
for Bruce feed guides

60

Gatling guns, caliber .45, model
1883, altered for Bruce feed
guides and casemate mounts

9

Gatling guns, caliber .45, model
1883, altered for casemate
mounts

5

REPAIRED.

CLASS 6.

Colt's revolvers, caliber .38

150

Colt's revolvers, caliber .45

16,300

Springfield rifles, caliber .45

1,523

Statement of arms, components of arms, and appendages fabricated, etc.—Cont'd.

REPAIRED—Continued.

CLASS 7.

Headless shell extractors.....	10,960
Screw-drivers.....	12,328
Spring vises.....	942
Tumbler punches.....	1,857
Bayonet scabbards.....	37

CLASS 10.

Parts of Springfield rifle, caliber .45:	
--	--

Bands, lower.....	11,467
Bands, upper, complete	5,277
Band springs.....	12,003
Barrels.....	898
Barrels, complete	125
Bayonets, complete	2,904
Bayonet clasps.....	2,825
Bayonet clasp screws.....	8,325
Breechblocks.....	5,863
Breechblocks, complete	50
Breechblock cap screws.....	3,352
Breech screws.....	5,819
Bridles	9,514
Bridle screws	4,826
Butt plates, model 1884.....	7,590
Butt plates, model 1888, complete.....	61
Butt-plate screws	14,231
Cam latches.....	2,662
Cam latches, complete.....	7,224
Cam-latch springs.....	9,996
Cover-spring screws.....	700
Ejector springs.....	3,896
Ejector-spring spindles.....	7,462
Ejector studs	3,710
Extractors	5,955
Firing pins.....	3,914
Firing-pin screws	2,504
Front sights	400
Front-sight pins.....	340
Front-sight covers.....	125
Guards, complete	2,773
Guard bows.....	2,773
Guard-bow nuts.....	1,104
Guard-bow swivels.....	100
Guard-bow swivel screws	629
Guard plates.....	3,710
Guard screws	5,068
Hammers	13,871
Hinge pins.....	9,499
Hinge-pin studs.....	200

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC ARNOLD, JR.,
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REPAIRED—Continued.

CLASS 10—Continued.

Parts of Springfield rifle, caliber .45—Continued.	
Locks, complete.....	1,315
Lock plates	6,157
Mainsprings	12,286
Mainspring swivels	2,500
Mainspring swivel rivets	1,805
Movable base springs.....	1,000
Ramrod stops.....	2,902
Rear sights, model 1884, complete.....	4,766
Rear sights, model 1879, complete.....	5,057
Rear-sight bases	53
Rear-sight joint pins	7,061
Rear-sight leaves	53
Rear-sight screws, front	2,890
Rear-sight screws, rear	1,200
Rear-sight base screws	10,720
Receivers	50
Sears	14,892
Sear screws	11,472
Sear springs	8,369
Sear-spring screws	500
Side screws	25,077
Side-screw washers	5,885
Stocks, model 1884, wood part	2,175
Stocks, model 1884, com- plete	25
Tang screws	10,388
Thumb pieces	149
Tips	1,449
Tip screws	4,187
Triggers	3,904
Trigger screws	757
Tumblers	11,788
Tumbler screws	2,550
Windage screws	208
Windage screw-head pins	1,449
Parts of Springfield carbine, caliber .45:	
Bands	39
Guards, complete	17
Jointed ramrods	3,000
Swivels, complete	727
Swivel rings	688
Parts of Springfield cadet rifle, caliber .45:	
Stocks	16

APPENDIX G.

Statement of stores procured and issued at the Frankford Arsenal from April 1 to August 31, 1898.

Names of stores.	Manufactured and repaired.	Procured by purchase.	Issues.
CLASS III.			
Brackets for Scott telescopic sights, with 4 screws each, for 8, 10, and 12 inch seacoast guns	152		82
Cast-iron (trunnion) brackets for Scott telescopic sights, 8, 10, and 12 inch rifle, to be used as templets	3		3
Front sights for 3.2-inch rifle, model 1897	218		
Rear sights for 3.2-inch rifle, model 1897	218		
Front sights for 5-inch B. L. rifle	29		32
Rear sights for 5-inch B. L. rifle	29		32
Front sights for 7-inch B. L. howitzer	25		19
Rear sights for 7-inch B. L. howitzer	25		19
Front sights for 8-inch converted rifle	4		20
Rear sights for 8-inch converted rifle	14		23
Gunners' quadrants, F. A. model 1898		250	
Leather pouches for quadrant		59	
CLASS IV.			
Shrapnel, 3.2-inch, 13½ pounds	15,846	40,000	21,179
Shrapnel, 3.2-inch	5		7,234
Shrapnel, 3.2-inch, 16½ pounds			
Sample shrapnel, one each 3.2, 3.6, and 5 inch, sent to Chief of Ordnance	3		3
Shrapnel, 3.6-inch, 20 pounds	484		4,513
Shrapnel, 3.6-inch		16,500	
Shrapnel, 5-inch	733		300
Sample shrapnel, 5 inch, 45 pounds	1		1
Set separators for 5-inch shrapnel	1		1
Sample shrapnel, 7-inch, to Chief of Ordnance	1		1
Shrapnel, 7-inch, 105 pounds, 1 to Falls Rivet and Manufacturing Co	2		
Shrapnel, 7-inch, 105 pounds	172		300
Shrapnel, 7-inch, 125 pounds	135		
CLASS VIII.			
Cartridges, 12½ ounces smokeless powder, 3.2-inch field gun, model 1897, L. and R. lot 6, 1898, 16½ pounds	11,968		7,028
Cartridges, 18½ ounces Du Pont smokeless powder, for 3.2-inch field gun, model 1885 and 1890	5,902		8,400
Cartridges for 3.2-inch gun	7,155		
Cartridges for 3.6-inch gun, I. K., 4½ pounds			2,159
Cartridges for 3.2-inch gun, U. F., 3½ pounds			7,000
Cartridges, 20 ounces Du Pont smokeless powder, for 3.2-inch field gun	5,588		
Cartridges for 3.6-inch mortar, No. 2			338
Cartridges for 3.6-inch mortar, No. 3			600
Cartridges for 3.6-inch mortar, No. 4			812
Cartridges for 3.6-inch rifle, Du Pont smokeless powder	940		
Cartridges, rifle ball, caliber .30	11,285,000	7,573,000	14,342,050
Cartridges, rifle ball, caliber .30, for proving rifle barrels	40,560		
Revolver ball cartridges, caliber .45		1,126,000	604,300
Rifle and carbine blank cartridges, caliber .45		1,145,000	1,232,560
Cartridges, rifle and carbine, blank, caliber .30	35,000		195,000
Cartridges, rifle, blank, caliber .30, from fired shells	151,000		
Cartridges, rifle, blank, caliber .30	75,000		
Cartridges, dummy rifle ball, caliber .30	2,500		
Cartridges, rifle ball, caliber .45, smokeless powder	157,000	3,300,000	167,250
Cartridges, rifle ball, caliber .45	1,224,070	39,237,000	15,427,700
Cartridges, dummy revolver ball, caliber .45		12	12
Cartridges, revolver ball, caliber .38	407,500	2,850,000	1,014,150
Bullets, rifle, caliber .30		1,500	
Cartridge primers, caliber .30		13,000	
FUSES.			
F. A. base percussion fuses, A model 1894	19,880		3,724
Base percussion fuses, A N.	500		
Base percussion fuses, A. H. 20	4,600		536
Base percussion fuses, C model 1894	2,045		
Base percussion fuses, M	9,958		400
Point percussion fuses, N	2,000		537
Base percussion fuses, W	1,042		
Detonating fuses	2,643		3,252
Detonating fuses for A. P. shell	2,014		1,997
Detonating fuses for D. P. shell	912		

Statement of stores procured and issued at the Frankford Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

Names of stores.	Manufactured and repaired.	Procured by purchase.	Issues.
CLASS VIII—Continued.			
FUSES—continued.			
Detonating fuses for torpedo.....	732		1,001
Detonating fuses, experimental.....	12		.....
Blank fuse plug for detonating primer.....	1		.....
Combination fuses, 15-second.....	42,400		29,019
Combination fuses, 25-second.....	3,340		2,344
Cannon primers, friction, radial vent.....	46,000		31,870
Cannon primers, friction, axial vent.....	144,575		103,518
Cannon primers, friction, obturating.....	33,240		11,483
Electric primers, cannon.....	2,100		710
Cannon primers, electric, obturating.....	3,800		2,255
Primers for C fuses.....	41,100		.....
Priming charge holders, W.....	5		5
Delay fuse carriers for detonating fuse (2 each).....	8		8
Clips for electric primers.....	3		3
CLASS IX.			
Target pasters, black.....	900,000		439,500
Target pasters, buff.....			1,515,000
Pulley blocks.....		6	.....
CLASS X.			
Sight holders for disappearing carriages, 8, 10, and 12 inch guns.....	83		51
Cartridge bags, empty, for smokeless powder for guns, model 1885 and 1890, issued to Watervliet Arsenal.....	26,000		.....
Cartridge bags, empty, to store 1885 and 1890.....	232		.....
Primed cartridge shells, caliber .30 rifle.....	8,420		.....
Cartridge shells modified for protection of cartridge belts.....	20,045		20,598
Cartridge bags, empty, L. and R., 3.2-inch field gun, model 1897.....	378		.....
IRONMONGERY.			
Laflin & Rand firing box.....		1	.....
OFFICE.			
Seal stamp for company and post.....	1		73
Seal stamp.....		67	.....
PAINTS.			
Black paints for projectiles.....	gallons	5	.....
Vermilion.....	do.	3	.....
Turpentine asphaltum varnish.....	do.		10
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Cartridge storage cases:			
For 8-inch seacoast guns.....	60		100
For 10-inch seacoast guns.....	233		236
For 12-inch mortar.....	332		333
Locking device for seacoast cartridge cases.....	322		.....
Wooden packing boxes for shipping stores, etc.....	383		.....
Standard wooden boxes for shrapnel.....		10,000	.....
INSPECTING INSTRUMENTS.			
Pressure gauge for caliber .45 revolver cartridges.....	1		.....
Fixed cracher gauges, large.....	3		.....
Rifle guide plate for star gauge.....	1		1
Muzzle rest for star gauge.....	1		1
Star-gauge points, 4.05 and 5.55 inch.....	2		2
Star-gauge points, 7.75-inch.....	1		1
Star-gauge points, 8.75 inch.....	1		1
Star gauge points, 27.8 and 29 inch, 32.2 and 38.2 inch.....	1		1
B. and S. vernier caliper, 24 inch.....		1	.....
Brass thickness gauges, .001 to .01, .01 to .025.....	sets.	6	6
Brass thickness gauges, 12 inch cast-iron mortar.....	do.	2	2
Fuse-seat thread gauges for base percussion fuse A.....	do.	8	8
Thread gauges for base percussion fuse A.....	do.	1	1
Thread ring gauges for base percussion fuse A.....	do.	1	1
Minimum seat thread gauge for base percussion fuse A.....	do.	1	1
Fuse-seat thread gauges for base percussion fuse C.....	sets.	13	13
Fuse seat gauges for detonating fuses, 4 or 5-inch, 6 and 7 inch shells.....	sets.	2	2
Fuse-seat thread gauges, detonating fuses.....	do.	2	.....

Statement of stores procured and issued at the Frankford Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

Names of stores.	Manufactured and repaired.	Procured by purchase.	Issues.
CLASS X—Continued.			
INSPECTING INSTRUMENTS—continued.			
Fuse thread gauges, combination fuses, 15 and 18 seconds, sets	6		
Fuse-seat thread gauges for 5-inch 45 pound shrapnel, sets	2		
Ring gauges for 12-inch D. P., or torpedo shell and cast-iron shells	11		11
Gauges for inspecting shrapnel, 3.2-inch, 13½-pound, ring-gauges, body	11		11
Ring-gauges, band	11		11
Profile gauges	11		11
Inspecting instruments complete for 5-inch 45 pound shrapnel for body and band	2		2
Projectile ring gauges for inspector of 5-inch cast-iron shell for head, body, and band	3		3
Ring gauges for 5.123 inch, 5.117 inch, 4.97-inch, 4.95-inch	4		4
Ring gauges for 4.95-inch, 4.99-inch, 4.985 inch, 5-inch	4		4
Ring gauges for body, 4.95-inch, 4.97-inch	2		2
Ring gauges for band, 5.117-inch, 5.123-inch	2		2
Ring gauges for band and body	2		2
Templet for band for 5-inch cast-iron shells	1		1
Templet for seat for 5-inch cast-iron shells	1		1
Ring gauges for Bourrelet, 4.985-inch, 4.99-inch	2		2
Fuse seat thread gauges	2		1
Ring gauges for band	1		1
Ring gauges for body	1		1
Recess gauge	1		1
Ring gauges for head and body of 7-inch howitzer and mortar shells	2		2
Ring gauges for head, body, and band of 5 and 7 inch howitzer shells	3		3
Projectile ring gauges for inspection of 7-inch cast shells for mortar body and band	4		3
Ring gauges for 7-inch howitzer head, body, and band do	8		8
Ring gauges for body, 6.97-inch to 6.95-inch, 6.94-inch to 6.96-inch	2		2
Ring gauges for band, 7.117 inch to 7.123-inch	2		2
Templets for band for 7-inch shot, cast iron	2		2
Templets for band seat	2		2
Ring gauges for 7-inch shrapnel	3		3
Ring gauges, 7.123 inch, 7.117-inch, 6.97-inch, 6.95-inch, 6.99-inch	3		3
Ring gauges for bourrelet, 6.99-inch, 6.985-inch	2		2
Ring gauges for A. P. shot and shell, 8-inch:			
For body	2		2
For band	3		3
For bourrelet	2		2
Templet for band for 8-inch shot and shell	1		1
Templet for band seat, 8-inch shot and shell	1		1
Ring gauges for A. P. shot and shell:			
For body	2		2
For band	3		3
For bourrelet	2		2
Ring gauges for 10-inch projectiles	do		
Templet for band for 10-inch shot, steel	1		1
Templet for band seat for 10-inch shot, steel	1		1
Ring gauges for body, 9.92-inch to 9.94-inch	2		2
Ring gauges for band, 10.297-inch to 10.303-inch	2		2
Ring gauges for bourrelet, 9.955-inch to 9.99-inch	2		2
Templet for band for 12-inch shot, steel	1		1
Templet for band seat, 12 inch shot, steel	1		1
Ring gauges for body, 11.92 inch to 11.94-inch	2		2
Ring gauges for band, 12.297 inch to 12.303-inch	2		2
Ring gauges for bourrelet, 11.985-inch to 11.99-inch	2		2
RELOADING TOOLS, HAND.			
Priming tools, with .45 caliber spindles and 5 extra pins	50		
Adjustable chargers	3		3
Priming tools	3		3
Priming tools, no spindles	2		2
Brush wipers	3		3
Drifts	3		3
Funnels	3		3
Melting ladle	1		1
Pouring ladle	1		1
Strainer	1		1
Decapping and cleaning tools, caliber .30 shell	sets	4	4

Statement of stores procured and issued at the Frankford Arsenal, etc. —Continued.

Names of stores.	Manufactured and repaired.	Procured by purchase.	Issues.
CLASS X—Continued.			
ADDITIONAL TOOLS FOR RELOADING CALIBER .30 GALLEY SHELLS.			
Sets	14	.....	14
Decapping spindles	2	.....	2
Decapping spindle pins	5	.....	5
REPAIRS.			
<i>Inspecting instruments.</i>			
Repairing 1 star gauge head	1	.....	1
Altering 1 set ring gauges for 10-inch projectiles	1	.....	1
Repairing 12 rear sights for 3.2 inch rifle	12	.....	12
Renovating F. A. combination fuses, model 1894, 15-second	315	.....	315
Fitting 5-inch screw tops on metallic powder barrels	1,500	.....	1,500

APPENDIX H.

Principal manufactures at Rock Island Arsenal, deliveries from contractors, and issues to the Army, from April 1 to August 31, 1898.

Articles.	On hand Mar. 31, 1898.	Made at Rock Island Arsenal.			Received from contractors.	Total provided from Apr. 1 to Aug. 31.	Issued to the Army
		New.	Cleaned and repaired.	Total			
3.2-inch B. L. rifles and other field guns	11	.....	25	25	.....	25	29
Carriages, 3.2-inch and other field guns	111	32	33	65	.....	65	147
Limbers, 3.2-inch and other field guns	168	180	70	250	.....	250	297
Caissons, 3.2-inch and other field guns	92	104	38	142	.....	142	130
Combined forge and battery wagons	9	.....	1	1	.....	1	10
Carriages for 5-inch rifle and 7 inch howitzer	52	11	.....	11	.....	11	56
Various implements and equipments for 3.2-inch and 3.6-inch batteries	7,406	1,489	.....	1,489	.....	1,489	7,684
Various implements and equipments for 5-inch and 7 inch batteries	2,465	613	.....	613	.....	613	1,726
Miscellaneous artillery implements and equipments	21,003	867	97	964	.....	9,64	1,436
Artillery harness, lead horses, sets	131	402	96	498	.....	498	593
Artillery harness, wheel horses sets	206	99	49	148	.....	148	289
Artillery harness, extra parts Springfield carbines, caliber .45	18,140	1,740	750	2,490	.....	2,490	2,425
Springfield rifles, caliber .45	2,528	.....	17,500	17,500	.....	17,500	2,385
Colt's revolvers, caliber .38 and .45	25,741	.....	26,100	26,100	.....	26,100	27,781
Sabers and swords	5,780	.....	2,447	2,447	.....	2,447	5,745
Carbine slings	3,035	.....	2,681	2,681	13,319	16,000	4,036
Carbine-sling swivels	5,274	.....	4,626	4,626	.....	4,626	1,618
Cartridge belts, caliber .30 and .45	19,128	1,027	11,160	12,187	25,140	37,327	56,237
Cartridge belt plates	4,194	50,444	.....	50,444	.....	50,444	53,886
Cartridge boxes, caliber .38 and .45	5,817	5,000	4,841	9,841	.....	9,841	15,340
Pistol holsters, caliber .38 and .45	12,268	5,778	6,426	12,204	9,371	21,575	28,690
Knapsacks, light artillery	1,876	250	.....	250	.....	250	2,633
Saber belts, cavalry and artillery	930	100	3,568	3,668	17,212	20,880	6,525
Saber attachments	2,315	.....	1,108	1,108	15,021	16,129	6,249
Saber knots	875	1,023	1,212	2,265	1,772	4,037	4,365
Spurs	469	30,190	.....	30,190	21,617	51,807	41,544
Spur straps	1,573	49,700	3,624	53,324	.....	53,324	34,867

a From Springfield armory.

Principal manufactures at Rock Island Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand Mar. 31, 1898.	Made at Rock Island Ar- senal.			Received from con- tractors.	Total provided from Apr. 1 to Aug. 31.	Issued to the Army.
		New.	Cleaned and re- paired.	Total.			
Waist belts, noncommis- sioned officers	1,455	1,500	42	1,542	—	1,542	2,505
Bayonet scabbards, hook at tachment	7,882	208,000	9,597	217,597	—	217,597	136,751
Blanket bags	15,013	a 48,603	2,087	50,690	37,150	87,840	90,181
Blanket-bag shoulder straps, pairs	14,643	a 75,248	3,156	78,404	19,319	97,723	79,270
Blanket-bag coat straps, pairs	12,245	a 78,601	3,428	82,029	22,607	104,636	89,975
Canteens	779	96,047	148,089	244,136	39,663	283,799	208,929
Canteen straps, infantry	16,540	a 98,491	347	98,838	119,526	218,364	190,466
Canteen straps, cavalry	4,735	—	323	323	37,190	37,513	19,415
Gun slings	20,905	71,942	4,334	76,276	100,754	177,030	180,913
Haversacks	19,443	a 82,788	1,466	84,254	70,933	155,187	152,393
Haversack straps	15,534	a 124,614	1,175	125,789	35,957	161,746	156,561
Meat cans	10,866	208,841	3,552	212,393	34,206	246,539	175,278
Tin cups	21,786	231,400	639	232,039	28,209	260,248	201,746
Knives	25,831	—	1,979	1,979	255,996	257,975	237,614
Forks	32,265	—	1,715	1,715	237,428	239,143	235,516
Spoons	27,385	—	986	986	286,937	287,923	217,728
Waist belts	2,123	74	9,492	9,566	3,064	12,630	12,985
Waist-belt plates	22,193	—	3,013	3,013	18,210	21,223	15,862
Curb bridles	18,807	—	1,476	1,476	—	1,476	17,770
Watering bridles	6,600	—	2,020	2,020	25,981	28,001	15,115
Curb bits	5,590	—	4,546	4,546	—	4,546	3,615
Carbine boots	6,655	—	7,047	7,047	—	7,047	8,816
Carbine scabbards	649	4,240	5	4,245	16,328	20,573	13,930
Currycombs	6,690	10,947	166	11,113	19,804	30,917	17,388
Halter headstalls	8,634	4,047	241	4,288	21,456	25,744	17,747
Halter straps	6,139	10,772	440	11,212	21,316	32,528	21,368
Horse brushes	2,717	6,204	178	6,382	21,640	28,022	16,802
Lariats	2,224	14,692	536	15,228	—	15,228	13,806
Lariat straps	2,867	9,805	6	9,811	22,638	32,449	7,272
Links	9,354	1,900	3,748	5,648	—	5,648	2,697
Nosebags	5,945	2,503	735	3,238	19,614	22,852	20,028
Picket pins	8,640	29,687	48	29,735	—	29,735	17,263
Sabre straps	6,648	6,011	383	6,394	11,983	18,377	18,519
Saddles	8,150	4,478	3,593	8,071	9,101	17,172	21,453
Saddle bags	4,916	1,596	1,830	3,426	24,847	28,273	22,673
Side lines	1,653	—	2,854	2,854	—	2,854	4,499
Saddle blankets, cavalry and artillery	6,246	—	—	—	37,342	37,342	25,776

a Includes those partly made at Rock Island Arsenal, completed at Allegheny and Indianapolis arsenals, and returned to this arsenal for issue.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of all issues made at New York Arsenal (including issues to Columbia Arsenal and Benicia Arsenal) from April 1 to August 31, 1898.

CLASS 1.

Sims-Dudley dynamite guns,
2½-inch, with carriages
and accessories, complete

Rapid-fire guns, 4.72-inch

Mountain guns, 3-inch,
Hotchkiss

Revolving gun, 1.5-inch,
light field, Hotchkiss

Revolving gun, 1.5-inch,
heavy field, Hotchkiss

S. B. guns, bronze, light 12-
pounder

CLASS 2.

15	Field-gun carriages, with limbers, 3-inch Hotchkiss	4
36	mountain gun	—
4	Field-gun carriage, with- out limber, 1.5-inch Hotch- kiss revolving gun, light	1
1	field	—
1	Field-gun carriage, with- out limber, 1.5-inch Hotch- kiss revolving gun, heavy	1
33	field	1

Statement of all issues made at New York Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Limber for 1.5-inch Hotchkiss revolving-gun carriage.....

Pedestal mounts with shields for 4.72-inch rapid-fire guns.....

CLASS 3.

Accessories and spare parts, Hotchkiss:

1.5-inch revolving-gun sets.....

Mountain-gun sets, 3-inch.....

4.72-inch rapid-fire gun sets.....

Buckets:

Wood, garrison, sponge

Wood, 14-inch, sponge

Wood, 16-inch.....

Watering, leather.....

Fuse gauges.....

Fuse mallets.....

Fuze setters, brass.....

Fuze plug wrenches, Bornmann's.....

Gun sights, breech, 4.5-inch rifle.....

Gun sights, breech, 8-inch Rodman gun.....

Gun sights, breech, 10-inch Rodman gun.....

Gun sights, breech, 100-pounder Parrott gun.....

Gun sight, breech, Scott's telescopic.....

Gun sights, front, 12-pounder gun.....

Gunners' gimlets, field.....

Gunners' haversacks.....

Gunners' pincers.....

Gunners' quadrants, wood.....

Gunners' sleeves, pairs.....

Handspikes, manevring.....

Handspikes, shod.....

Handspikes, trail, 12-pounder

Bridles for 3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun.....

Pack saddles for 3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun.....

Sets harness for Sims-Dudley 2½-inch gun.....

CLASS 3—Continued.

Lanterns, magazine, brass..... 131

Lanyards 40

1 Mauls, wooden, banded 7

Pass boxes 21

Paulins, cotton duck, 5 by 5 inches 2

Pendulum hausses, light 12-pounder gun 36

Pendulum hausse seats, light 12-pounder gun 40

Pinch bars 2

2 Powder measures, copper 5

Powder scoops, brass 8

4 Powder funnels, copper 2

Powder scoop, copper 1

36 Priming wires, field 40

Rammers and staves for 8-inch Rodman gun 6

38 Rammers and staves for 10-inch Rodman gun 16

26 Rammers and staves for 15-inch Rodman gun 9

1 Rammers and staves for 100-pounder Parrott gun 4

4 Scrapers, cannon, exterior 18

4 Shell hooks, 15-inch Rodman gun 3

2 Sponge covers, 12-pounder gun 32

4 Sponges and rammers, light 12-pounder gun 32

5 Sponges and staves, 8-inch Rodman gun 6

4 Sponges and staves, 10-inch Rodman gun 16

1 Sponge covers, 15-inch Rodman gun 4

40 Sponges and staves, 100-pounder Parrott gun 4

36 Sponges and staves, 15-inch Rodman gun, "block" 2

5 Sponges and staves, 15-inch Rodman gun, spring head 7

33 Sponges and staves, 15-inch Rodman gun, "block" 87

12 Tube pouches 36

21 Vent pouches, field gun 7

32 Worms and staves, field gun 32

CLASS 4.

20 Shot for S. B. 12-pounder gun 10

9 Shot for 10-inch gun 210

Statement of all issues made at New York Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

CLASS 4—Continued.

Shot for 15-inch gun	10
Shell for 15-inch gun	70
Shot, 8-inch solid, cast iron, for rifled guns	2
Shot, 8-inch A. P. steel, for rifled guns	53
Shot, 10-inch solid, cast iron, for rifled guns	50
Shot, 10-inch A. P. steel, for rifled guns	121
Shot, 12-inch solid, cast iron for rifled guns	11
Shot, 12-inch A. P. steel, for rifled guns	10
Shell, 7-inch mortar, cast iron, for rifled guns	500
Shells, 12-inch mortar, cast iron, 800 pounds, for rifled guns	232
Shell, 100-pounder Parrott, percussion, for rifled guns	100
Shell, Hotchkiss 1.5-inch per- cussion, fuse, heavy field	113
Shot, Eureka, chilled, 8-inch M. L. converted rifle	357

CLASS 5.

Shot for 12-pounder S. B. gun	640
Shell for 12-pounder S. B. gun	800
Spherical case shot for 12- pounder S. B. gun	890
Canisters, filled, for 12- pounder S. B. gun	950
Shell, Hotchkiss 1.5-inch revolving gun, light field	2,200
Shell, Hotchkiss 1.5-inch revolving gun, heavy field	519
Shell, Hotchkiss 1.65-inch mountain gun	3,600
Shell, Hotchkiss 3-inch mountain gun	130
Shrapnel, Hotchkiss 3-inch mountain gun	370
Cartridges, powder, for 2½-inch Sims-Dudley dyna- mite gun	2,200
Detonators for 2½-inch Sims- Dudley dynamite gun	2,200
Projectiles for 2½-inch Sims- Dudley dynamite gun	2,200

CLASS 5—Continued.

Cartridge cases, loaded and primed, for 4.72-inch rapid- fire gun	3,300
Cartridge charges in bags for 4.72-inch rapid-fire gun	3,300
Armor-piercing shell for 4.72-inch rapid-fire gun	2,160
Common shell for 4.72-inch rapid-fire gun	7,560
Shrapnel for 4.72-inch rapid- fire gun	1,080
CLASS 6.	
Machetes, with scabbards	4,450
Rifles, Springfield, caliber .45	269
Rifles, Springfield, caliber .45, without appendages and spare parts	4,128
Revolvers, Colt's, caliber .45	200
Swords, musicians'	65
Swords, noncommissioned officers'	146
Sabers, light artillery	302
Sabers, light cavalry	103
Infantry equipments:	
Blanket bags	33,173
Blanket-bag coat straps, pairs	37,297
Blanket-bag shoulder straps, pairs	38,183
Cartridge belts, canvas, with fasteners, caliber .30	6,710
Cartridge belts, canvas, with fasteners, caliber .45	113,094
Cartridge belts, woven, blue, with fasteners, caliber .30	22,269
Cartridge belts, woven, blue, cavalry, caliber .30	1,956
Cartridge belts, woven, blue, with fasteners, caliber .45	982
Cartridge belts, woven, blue, without fasteners, caliber .45	3,006
Cartridge-belt plates	2,252
Haversacks	32,829
Haversack straps	32,859

Statement of all issues made at New York Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

CLASS 6—Continued.

Infantry equipments—Cont'd.	
Artillery saber belts....	2
Artillery saber belt plates.....	2
Snap hooks, (horse equipments)	165
Infantry accouterments:	
Cap pouches.....	79
Packs, "Merriam".....	100
Scabbards for intrenching knives.....	440
Sliding frogs for waist belt.....	4
Waist belts and plates..	4
Screw-drivers for caliber .45 revolver	200

CLASS 8.

Ball cartridges, rifle, caliber .30	1,372,000
Ball cartridges, rifle, caliber .45	11,057,000
Ball cartridges, revolver, caliber .45.....	26,000
Pounds explosive gelatine	6,149
Friction primers, radial vent	4,800
Fuses, paper, 5 seconds.....	60
Fuses, paper, 8 seconds.....	25
Fuses, paper, 10 seconds.....	250
Fuses, paper, 12 seconds.....	125
Fuses, paper, 15 seconds.....	765
Fuses, paper, 20 seconds.....	480
Fuses, paper, 25 seconds.....	245
Fuses, metallic, for 100-pounder Parrott gun.....	100
Gun-cotton charges in zinc cases, for D. P. shell, 800 pounds.....	

CLASS 9.

Azimuth instruments, complete.....	
Base-measuring apparatus, set.....	1
Iron pulley blocks, double ..	3
Iron pulley blocks, treble ..	3
Wood pulley blocks, single ..	19
Wood pulley blocks, double ..	15
Wood pulley blocks, treble ..	7

CLASS 9—Continued.

Wood pulley blocks, snatch ..	16
Quarter-ton blocks, Yale-Weston	38
Electric-firing machines	24
Handcarts	14
Intrenching knives	440
15-ton hydraulic jacks, with claws	13
20-ton hydraulic jacks, with claws	6
30-ton hydraulic jacks, with claws	26
60-ton hydraulic jacks, with claws	3
Position finders, depression	2
Sling, rope, for 15-inch gun	1
Sling chains, cannon	2
Targets, floating	10
Telescope for Fisk range finder	1
Time-interval recorders	80
Transits, engineers', complete	8
Transit, engineers', complete, with solar attachment	1
Trucks, store, hand	14
CLASS 10, APPERTAINING TO CLASS 3.	
Sponges, woolen, 8-inch gun	4
CLASS 10, APPERTAINING TO CLASSES 4 AND 5.	
Sabots, wood, 15-inch	520
Tin straps, 10-inch	250
Tin straps, 15-inch	840
CLASS 10, APPERTAINING TO CLASS 6.	
Appendages for rifle, caliber .45:	
Breech-block cap screws	61
Cam latch springs	61
Ejector springs	61
Extractors	24
Firing pins	61
Firing-pin screws	61
Firing-pin springs	61
Mainsprings	61
Sear springs	61
Screwdrivers	246
Spring vises	12
Tumbler punches	49
Tumbler screws	61

Statement of all issues made at New York Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

CLASS 10, APPERTAINING TO CLASS 7.

Double loops for caliber .45	
pistol cartridges.....	6,000

CLASS 10, APPERTAINING TO CLASS 8.

Cartridge bags for 10-inch Rodman gun.....	200
Metallic fuse plugs, with water caps, for 8-inch gun.....	100
Metallic fuse plugs, with water caps, for 10 and 15-inch gun.....	1,325
Water caps	11

CLASS 10, APPERTAINING TO CLASS 9.

Handles for hydraulic jacks.....	2
Tripods for position finders.....	2
Valves for hydraulic jacks.....	2

SECTION 1.

Cloth, rope, etc.:

Burlaps yards.....	5,311
Sash cord, hemp .. lbs.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton waste .. do.....	3,832
Flax, packing, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, feet	1,125
Hemp, packing, braided, pounds	100
Marline .. pounds	173
Rope, manila .. do.....	403 $\frac{1}{2}$
Serge, woolen .. yards	511
Silk, sewing, black .. lbs	5
Thread, linen .. do.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twine, flax .. do.....	107
Twine, hemp .. do.....	41
Twine, linen .. do.....	5
Twine, sailmaker's .. do.....	5
Yarn, spun .. do.....	45

Ironmongery :

Iron brads, wire .. lbs ..	10
Brass, 9 feet, 6 inches long by 1-inch .. pcs ..	10
Chain, galvanized iron, feet	3,130
Nails, iron wire .. lbs ..	100
Padlocks, brass	4
Screws, machine, brass, gross	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Solder, tinnings' .. lbs ..	35
Spikes, iron, cut .. do ..	400
Tacks, copper .. do ..	9
Tacks, iron .. do ..	17

SECTION 1—Continued.

Ironmongery—Continued.

Wire, copper, insulated, pounds	79
Black wax .. pound ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lumber, etc.:	
Scantling, white pine, dressed .. pieces ..	10
Paper, petroleum, pounds ..	110
Heating:	
Stove, oil, complete ..	1
Lighting:	
Candles, sperm .. lbs ..	142
Candles, sperm, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, pounds ..	25
Globes, lantern, glass ..	20
Lamps, hurricane, jappanned ..	20
Lamps, tubular, 32 candlepower, Dietz, No. 60	16
Lamp wicking .. pound ..	1
Lanterns:	
Brass, with reflector ..	1
Brass, for candles ..	25
Brass, bull's-eye, tubular	36
Conductor's, brass ..	12
Globe, brass ..	119
Hanging, brass, tubular	82
Tin, with reflectors ..	12
Lantern wicks ..	286
Cleaning:	
Bath bricks ..	65
Brooms, corn ..	379
Brushes, counter ..	25
Chamois skins ..	6
Crocus cloth .. quires ..	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Emery cloth .. do ..	286
Emery paper .. do ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Putz-pomade .. pounds ..	66
Rotten stone .. do ..	93
Sandpaper .. quires ..	76
Soap, castile .. pounds ..	120
Soap, laundry .. do ..	170
Sponge .. do ..	15
Tripoli .. boxes ..	130
Books:	
Gun commander's range scales .. copies ..	1,500
Office utensils:	
Bar for beam compass ..	1
Compasses, beam, complete ..	5

Statement of all issues made at New York Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

SECTION 1—Continued.

Office utensils—Continued.

Compasses, prismatic	6
Dividers, proportional, pairs	4
Drawing boards	16
Drawing instruments, sets	10
Pocket magnifying glasses	20
Pantograph, peawood	1
Protractors, circular, 8- inch	2
Protractors, ivory, rec- tangular, 6-inch	4
Protractors, circular, 10- inch, G. S. pairs	14
Plotting boards	2
Rules, measuring, brass or G. S., 40-inch	9
Scales, triangular, wood, 12-inch	16
Splines, rubber	18
Spline weights	43
Straightedges, steel, 60- inch	3
T squares, rubber, 48- inch	11
Thumb tacks	686
Thumb tacks and pins, centering sets	24
Trestles, pine pairs	12
Triangles, celluloid	2
Triangles, rubber	24

Stationery.

Inks:

Colored sets	9
Crimson bottles	2
India do	56

Paper:

Blue process yards	20
Cross section do	110
Cross section, mounted, yards	20
Drawing, brown, yards	124
Drawing, white, mount- ed yards	235½
Drawing, white, mount- ed, 6 by 8 inch sheet	1

Pencils:

Lead, blue	12
Lead, Siberian	198

SECTION 1—Continued.

Stationery—Continued.

Pens:	
Crow-quill	84
Lithographic	150
Mapping	104
Gillott's, No. 303, gross	1½
Steel, assorted do	6
Rubbers:	
Ink erasers	12
Faber's, No. 12	54
Faber's elliptical	9
Sponge	26
Tracing cloth yards	149
Table, white pine, complete	1
Laboratory materials:	
Muriatic acid pounds	9
Alcohol, grain gallons	218
Alcohol, wood do	5
Lye, concentrated, pounds	710
Whisky gallons	5
Chalk, white pounds	7
Beeswax do	25½
Sal soda do	50
Tallow, beef do	237

Paints, oils, etc.

Coal tar	gallons	371
Drier, Japan	do	51½
Lampblack, dry pounds	do	29
Lead, red	do	35
Lead, white	do	403

Oils:

Cosmoline	gallons	341½
Kerosene	do	1,871½
Lard	do	10
Linseed, boiled	do	345
Linseed, raw	do	103
Neats-foot	do	20
Neutral	do	6,031
Porpoise	pint	1
Railroad	gallons	487
Sperm	do	543½
Synovial	do	36

Paints:

Bessemer	pounds	781
Black	do	539
Brown metallic	do	1,590
Graphite, No. 38, gal- lons	do	616
Graphite, No. 57, gal- lons	do	167

Statement of all issues made at New York Arsenal, etc.—Continued.

SECTION 1—Continued.

Paints, oils, etc.—Continued.

Paints—Continued.

Lead color	pounds	50
Olive	do	5,280
Petrolatum	do	9,599
Putty	do	31
Rosin	do	2,799
Turpentine	gallons	410
Varnish, copal	do	10
Vermilion	pounds	16
Whiting	pound	1

Electric:

Bunsen's battery	cells	
Le Clanché battery	do	
Long-distance oscillator		
Receiver		
Transmitter, small		

Miscellaneous articles:

Anchors, kedge		
Arm chests		
Ammunition, dia-		
phragm	boxes	
Lead-lined, on castors,		
boxes		
Tin or zinc, for high ex-		
plosives	cases	
C porcelain	cells	
S porcelain	do	
Grease, wheel	pounds	
Rubber hose, 1-inch,		
complete	feet	
Reel for rubber hose		

SECTION 2.

Pumps:

Force, hand, Gould's		
Hand, "Hydropult"		
Ax handles, felling		
Axes, feiling, handled		
Bench screw		

Bits for braces:

Augur		
Center		
Gimlet		
Pod		

Screw-drivers

Braces:

Drill		
Hand		
Ratchet		

Brushes:

Fitch		
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SECTION 2—Continued.

Brushes—Continued.

Paint	239
Sash	217
Stencil	1
Wall	154
Wire, 12 inches long	12
Buckets, water, oak	18
Cant hooks	2
Chains, surveyor's, 100 feet	4
Chalk lines	2
Chisels, cold, hand	4
Chisels, framing, handled	4
Countersink	1
Crowbars	4
Drills, ratchet	2
Drills, hand, with set of 11	
bits	2
Drills, twist	6
Drill, taper shank, twist, set	1
Painters' dusters	87
Faucets, iron, 1-inch	58
Figure, steel, stamping	1
File cards	4
File handles	2
Files for metals	100
Set copper funnels	1
Furnace, tinner's	1
Gouges, primer	2
Grindstone, 2 feet diameter,	
mounted, complete	1
Hammers:	
Boilermakers'	4
Claw	13
Copper	14
Machinists'	5
Riveting	1
Sledge	5
Smiths'	13
Hammer handles, claw	3
Hammer handles, sledge	48
Handbarrows	2
Hatchet handles	12
Hatchets, claw	6
Knives, drawing	2
Levels, spirit	14
Leveling rods, 16-foot	4
Mallets	3
Rakes, hand:	
Grass, wooden	2
Hay, wooden	1
Steel	3
Reamers, fluted	4

Statement of all issues made at New York Arsenal, etc.—Continued

SECTION 2—Continued.

Rulers, wood, 2-foot, carpenters'	
Rulers, caliper, 2-foot, four-fold	
Saws, hand:	
Crosscut, 5 feet	
Crosscut	
Rip	
Scales, counter, grocers'	
Scales, platform	
Scissors	
Scoops, brass	
Scoops, copper	
Scrapers, box	
Scrapers, ship	
Scrapers, triangular	
Screw-drivers, hand	
Screw plates, with three pairs of dies	
Scythes	
Scythe snaths	
Scythe stones	
Shovels, long-handled	
Shovels, short-handled	
Sledge handles	
Slippers, magazine, pairs	
Soldering irons	
Spades, steel	
Square, steel, carpenters'	
Stencil cutters and figures, brass	set
Stencil cutters (letters and figures), brass	set
Strainers, tin, paint	
Marking pins, steel	sets
Mattocks (picks)	
Maul handles	
Measures, copper	

SECTION 2—Continued.

8	Measures, copper	sets	8
	Measures, tin		6
	Nail pullers, "Giant"		7
2	Needles, harness, saddlers'		12
	Needles, helix eye, papers		2
1	Needles, packing, 6-inch		556
4	Needles, sail		12
3	Oilers, No. 2		7
13	Oilstone, sand		1
18	Palms, sailmakers'		6
1	Pan, dust, copper		1
12	Pans, dust, tin		7
2	Pickax handles		24
2	Pickaxes		12
4	Planes:		
12	Fore		1
50	Jack		1
	Jointer		1
2	Smoothing		1
2	Pliers, flat-nose		3
2	Pots:		
6	Glue		1
18	Marking, tin		4
6	Paint, tin		94
12	Punches, round		2
302	Tapes, metallic, 100 feet		4
5	Tapes, steel, 100 feet		21
24	Taps, hand, machinists', 1 set		1
1	Taps and drills (Scott sight), 1 set		1
	Water tubs		7
1	Vises, bench, Parker's		2
45	Wheelbarrow, wooden		1
4	Wrenches, screw		23
6	Wrench, chain, Brock's		1
12	Wrenches, Stillson		2
57			

FRANK C. PHIPPS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Commanding.

NEW YORK ARSENAL, GOVERNORS ISLAND,

New York Harbor, October 7, 1898.

APPENDIX J.

Statement of articles manufactured and received from contractors from April 1, 1898, to August 31, 1898.

Fabrications:

Gunners' sleeves	pairs	50
Sling, rope, for 15-inch gun		1
Floating targets		2

<i>Statement of articles manufactured and received from contractors, etc.—Cont'd.</i>	
Fabrications—Continued.	
Boxes, packing	678
Crates, packing	43
Funnels, copper	10
Received from contractors:	
Rapid-fire guns, 4.72-inch, with pedestal mounts, with shields and accessories and spare parts, complete	20
Rapid-fire guns, 4.72-inch, Elswick, with pedestal mounts, with shields and accessories and spare parts, complete	14
Rapid-fire guns, 6-inch, with pedestal mounts, with shields and accessories and spare parts, complete	8
Sims-Dudley dynamite guns, 2½-inch, complete	10
Ammunition:	
Rounds of ammunition for Sims-Dudley gun	1,000
A. P. shell, 4.72-inch, Elswick	840
Common shell, 4.72-inch, Elswick	2,940
Shrapnel, 4.72-inch, Elswick	420
A. P. shell, 4.72-inch, Vickers	1,200
Cast-steel shell, Vickers (4.72-inch R. F. gun)	2,400
Cast-iron shell, Vickers (4.72-inch R. F. gun)	1,800
Shrapnel, Vickers (4.72-inch R. F. gun)	600
Common shell, percussion fuse, for 3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun	779
Shrapnel, combination fuse, for 3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun	96
Cast-iron shell for 6-inch R. F. gun	320
Cast-steel shell for 6-inch R. F. gun	320
Strong-headed shell for 6-inch R. F. gun	720
A. P. shot	240
Cartridge cases, loaded and primed, for 6-inch R. F. gun	800
Cordite charges, in bags	800
Blanket bags	57,554
Pairs coat straps	51,631
Pairs shoulder straps	52,798
Cartridge belts:	
Canvas, caliber .30	20,000
Canvas, caliber .45	150,738
Woven, caliber .30, with fasteners	58,318
Woven, caliber .45, with fasteners	30,000
Woven, caliber .45, without fasteners	23,000
Fasteners for cartridge belts	13,000
Haversacks	56,737
Haversack straps	61,685
Double loops, caliber .38	31,800
Double loops, caliber .45	22,500
Cartridge cases, loaded and primed, for 4.72-inch R. F. gun	3,000
Cordite charges	3,000
Rifle-ball cartridges:	
Caliber .30	1,372,000
Caliber .45	10,101,000
Cotton duck	yards 21,273

FRANK H. PHIPPS,

*Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Commanding,
NEW YORK ARSENAL, GOVERNORS ISLAND,
New York Harbor, October 7, 1898.*

ANALYSES OF BEEF SAMPLES FURNISHED THE COMMISSION.



ANALYSES OF BEEF SAMPLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1899.

Major MILLS,

Recorder of Commission, etc.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith true extract of a letter received from Capt. Alfred E. Hunt, of Pittsburg, Pa., in regard to canned roast beef.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. SCHERER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE PITTSBURGH REDUCTION COMPANY,
Pittsburg, Pa., January 19, 1899.

Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. L. C. SCHERER,

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C.

SIR:

* * * * *

When my command returned from Porto Rico we had 9 cases of canned roast beef, each case containing two dozen cans, which had not been used. These cans of roast beef are still in my possession. I have taken one of those cans of Armour's roast beef to the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Limited, 325 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa., and have had it there subjected to chemical analysis; and they have made the following report, signed by Mr. James O. Handy, their chief chemist:

"The beef was marked 'Prime roast beef, manufactured by the Armour Canning Co., Chicago, Ill.' and contained no nitrate of potash, no salicylic acid, no boracic acid, no borax; salt, 0.14 per cent. Appearance, pink, fibrous, with yellowish-white granular suet. Odor, fresh. Taste, fresh, pleasant, and palatable."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED E. HUNT,
*Late Captain of Artillery, Commanding Light Battery B,
Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

A true extract.

L. C. SCHERER,

*Captain, A. A. G., U. S. V., First Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A.,
Recorder Board of Survey, S. O., No. 308, A. G. O., 1898.*

THE PITTSBURGH REDUCTION COMPANY,
January 27, 1899.

Col. GEO. B. DAVIS,

Acting Commissary-General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

SIR: At the request of Capt. J. C. Read, of the Commissary Department, I send you the official report of Mr. James O. Handy, head chemist of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Limited, 325 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa., who analyzed a sample can of canned roast beef of Armour's manufacture, said beef being of a lot

of the canned roast beef which was issued to Light Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Ponce, Porto Rico, in September, 1898, and which remained over and was not consumed out of the issue when the battery was mustered out of the United States service at the place of enrollment, Pittsburg.

You will notice that the beef was of good quality and contained no salicylic acid or boracic acid. The percentage of salt is fourteen-hundredths of 1 per cent of the weight of the beef substance taken for the analysis.

This report I have not made public in any way, other than through the recorder of the board which was called to investigate the subject of the loss of a lot of beef that had been shipped to the army in Porto Rico. The recorder of this board sent me a series of questions, which I answered to the best of my ability, stating that I did not know of any evidence of any of the fresh beef issued to my command while I was in service with it being treated with any chemicals whatever, and stated that I had had the analysis made of the canned roast beef, two cans of which I had in my possession, at the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Limited, and gave the recorder the same results as I am reporting to you with this letter.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED E. HUNT,

*Late Captain of Artillery, Commanding Light Battery B,
Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY, LIMITED,
Pittsburg, Pa., January 12, 1899.

15285.

Analysis of beef.

Received from A. E. Hunt, esq., New Kensington, Westmoreland County, Pa.
Received at laboratory January 9, 1899.

Remarks: "Prime roast beef"—The Armour Canning Company, Chicago, Ill.

Nitrate potash	None.
Salicylic acid	None.
Boracic acid	None.
Borax	None.
Salt	per cent.. 0.14.

Appearance.—Pink, fibrous, with yellowish-white granular suet.

Odor.—Fresh, pleasant, sweet.

Taste.—Fresh, pleasant, very palatable.

PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY, LIMITED.
JAS. O. HANDY, *Chief Chemist.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Sir: I transmit herewith my report on the examination of samples of fresh beef received from Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president of the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain.

These samples were brought to this laboratory on Monday morning, January 23, 1899, by Maj. Stephen C. Mills, and consisted of the following:

Laboratory No. 17559.—Label: "Specimen of refrigerator beef furnished by Nelson Morris & Co. to U. S. troops at Greenville, S. C., Jan. 21st, 1899. Taken by me from middle of hind quarter (weighing 118 lbs.), above date at 9 a. m.—James C. Mullikin, Maj. & C. C. S., U. S. V."

Laboratory No. 17560.—Label: "Specimen of refrigerator beef furnished by Nelson Morris & Co. to U. S. troops at Greenville, S. C., Jan. 21st, 1899, 9 a. m. Taken by me from middle of fore quarter, above date, 9 a. m.—James C. Mullikin, Maj. & C. C. S., U. S. V."

Laboratory No. 17561.—Label: "Taken from fore quarter out of refrigerator car Jan. 20, 1899, 9 p. m., and placed in this jar at 10 p. m.—J. H. Heatwole, Major & C. S. V., Athens, Ga."

Laboratory No. 17562.—Label: "Taken from hind quarter out of refrigerator car Jan. 20, 1899, 9 p. m., and placed in this jar at 10 p. m.—J. H. Heatwole, Major & C. S. V., Athens, Ga."

Laboratory No. 17563.—Label: "Sam'l W. Hay, Major & C. C. S., U. S. V., chief commissary, Anniston, Alabama, January 21st, 1899. From inside of fore quarter."

Laboratory No. 17564.—Label: "Sam'l W. Hay, Major & C. C. S., U. S. V., chief commissary, Anniston, Alabama, January 21st, 1899. From outside of fore quarter."

Laboratory No. 17565.—Label: "Sam'l W. Hay, Major & C. C. S., U. S. V., chief commissary, Anniston, Alabama, January 21st, 1899. From outside of hind quarter."

Laboratory No. 17566.—Label: "Sam'l W. Hay, Major & C. C. S., U. S. V., chief commissary, Anniston, Alabama, January 21st, 1899. From inside of hind quarter."

The samples received from Greenville, S. C.—Nos. 17559 and 17560—were each in a separate Mason's fruit jar, and the jars sealed and packed in a box. Each sample was in very good condition, although No. 17559 did not seem quite as fresh as No. 17560. The color in each case was very dark, showing that the meat had been off the ice for some days. No. 17559 contained some clotted blood. The taste in each case was normal.

The samples from Athens, Ga.—Nos. 17561 and 17562—were each in a separate Mason's fruit jar, but were unsealed. The color of the meat was very dark and the odor of the samples was not entirely sweet, but seemed to be very slightly tainted.

The samples from Anniston, Ala.—Nos. 17563, 17564, 17565, and 17566—were each in a separate Mason's fruit jar, the jars packed in a sealed tin box, which was in turn packed in ice in a larger box. The samples were all in the best condition, being bright red in color, as though freshly killed. The odor and taste of all were fresh and sweet. No. 17563 had on the outside apparently a portion of the blue stamp of the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The examination of the samples commenced immediately after their reception and has now been finished. Careful search was made for salicylic acid, borax or boric acid, and benzoic acid. It was not thought worth while to look for other preservatives rarely used, and which, to our knowledge, have never been found in samples of American beef. In no case was any preservative of any description found, and the most careful tests proved beyond question the absence of both salicylic and boric acids. The meats, as you will see by the above description, were all in good condition when received except one sample.

I beg you to transmit this report to the honorable president of the commission.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, *Chemist.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
January 28, 1899.

Hon. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

SIR: The five samples of beef submitted to me for investigation have been examined, and I now have the honor to submit the following report:

The samples were as follows:

No. 1. Marked "From Gen. N. A. Miles, January 23, 1899. Taken from express package; opened in General Miles's office in my presence." Signed S. C. Mills, recorder. The sample was canned roast beef, labeled "Wilson Packing Company, N. Y." Was received open, sweet, in good condition.

No. 2. Marked "Refrigerator meat, furnished the troops at Huntsville, Ala., by Swift & Co. Cut from inside of a hind quarter January 21, 1899, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. C. H. Grierson, chief commissary, U. S. V." Was very slightly tainted, the odor being barely perceptible.

No. 3. Marked "Sample of refrigerator meat furnished the troops at Huntsville, Ala., by Swift & Co. Cut from outside of fore quarter January 21, 1899, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. C. H. Grierson," etc. Condition like that of No. 2.

No. 4. Marked "Macon, Ga., Jan. 22, 1899. From inside quarter. Sample 1 pound." Signed Don. A. (or Wm. A.?) Dodge, etc. Perfectly fresh.

No. 5. Marked "Macon, Ga., Jan. 22, 1899. From outside quarter of beef. Sample 1 pound." Signed Don. A. Dodge, etc. Perfectly fresh.

All five samples were carefully examined, corroborative tests being applied. No boric acid, borax, nor salicylic acid was found in any case. Sample No. 1, however, the canned beef, contained some saltpeter. As this is recognized as a legitimate preservative, especially in canned goods, its presence can not be regarded as objectionable.

Very respectfully,

F. W. CLARKE, *Chief Chemist.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR: I transmit herewith my report on the examination of samples of fresh beef received from Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president of the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain.

These samples were brought to this laboratory on Thursday, January 26, 1899, by Maj. Stephen C. Mills, and consisted of the following:

Laboratory No. 17916.—Label: Headquarters 2nd Brig., 1st Div., 2nd Army Corps, Camp Marion, Summerville, S. C., Jan. 21, 1899. "The within piece of beef was cut from the inside of a quarter of beef, the same having been furnished my commissary to be issued the troops of my command, said beef having been supplied by Nelson Morris & Co., contractors."—J. R. Waties, Brig. Genl. Comdg. (From hind quarter.—M. J. Henry, Capt. & C. S. V.)

Laboratory No. 17917.—Label: Headquarters 2nd Brig., 1st Div., 2nd Army Corps, Camp Marion, Summerville, S. C., Jan. 21, 1899. "The within piece of beef was cut from the outside of a quarter of beef, the same having been furnished my commissary to be issued the troops of my command, said beef having been supplied by Nelson Morris & Co., contractors."—J. R. Waties, Brig. Genl. Comdg. (From fore quarter.—M. J. Henry, Capt. & C. S. V.)

Laboratory No. 17918.—Label: "Specimen inside hind quarter beef taken from refrigerator car, Jan. 24, of Armour Pkg. Co. at Albany, Ga."—J. Colfax Grant.

Laboratory No. 17919.—Label: "Specimen outside hind quarter beef taken from

refrigerator car, Jan. 24, of Armour Pkg. Co. at Albany, Ga."—J. Colfax Grant, Capt. and Commissary, Albany, Ga.

Laboratory No. 17920.—Label: "Sample fore quarter refrigerator beef taken from car, Jan. 24, 1899, at Albany, Ga. Meat furnished by Armour Pkg. Co."—J. Colfax Grant, Capt. and Commissary, Albany, Ga.

Laboratory No. 17921.—Label: "From Lt. Col. James N. Allison, Chief Commissary, 2nd Army Corps, Augusta, Ga., January 24, 1899."

Laboratory No. 17922.—Label: "From Lt. Col. James N. Allison, Chief Commissary, 2nd Army Corps, Augusta, Ga., January 24, 1899."

The samples received from Summerville, S. C., Nos. 17916 and 17917, were each in a glass-stoppered bottle, and the bottles were both sealed. The samples were in good condition, No. 17916 being rather dark in color and No. 17917 bright red.

The samples from Albany, Ga., Nos. 17918, 17919, and 17920, were in sealed Mason's fruit jars, the first two being contained in the same jar, although tagged separately. The first and last of these samples were quite dark in color and very slightly tainted, but the second was quite red and fresh.

The samples Nos. 17921 and 17922 from Augusta, Ga., were each in separate sealed Mason's fruit jars. They were both bright red in color, although the second did not seem quite fresh.

The examination of the samples commenced immediately after their reception, and has now been finished. Careful search was made for salicylic acid, borax or boric acid, and benzoic acid. It was not thought worth while to look for other preservatives rarely used, and which to our knowledge have never been used in samples of American beef. In no case was any preservative of any description found, and the most careful tests proved beyond question the absence of both salicylic and boric acids. The meats, as you will see by the above description, were all in good condition when received, except one sample.

I beg you to transmit this report to the honorable president of the commission.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, *Chemist.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
January 31, 1899.

Maj. S. C. MILLS.

SIR: Your note upon canned roast beef is at hand. I can not report upon the nutritive value of the sample examined, for that is a physiological matter, while I am a chemist. Only upon chemical questions would my opinion carry any weight. I may say, however, that the contents of the can seemed to me to be very scrappy and not of a high grade. Prime cuts are probably not used for canning, and my notions may be somewhat fastidious. I am sorry to add that the sample was used up in making the tests, or I would return it to you. If I had been informed as to the question now propounded, I would have reserved a portion of the beef.

Very respectfully,

F. W. CLARKE, *Chief Chemist.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR: I transmit herewith my report on the examination of samples of canned beef received from Gen. Grenville H. Dodge, president of the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain.

These samples were brought to this laboratory on Monday, January 30, 1899, by Maj. Stephen C. Mills, and consisted of the following:¹

Laboratory No. 17935.—Label: Prize winner brand. Prime roast beef. Prairie State Packing Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Laboratory No. 17936.—Label: Prime roast beef. Armour Canning Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Laboratory No. 17937.—Label: Prime roast beef. Libby, McNeal & Libby. The best. Packed at Chicago, Cook Co.

Laboratory No. 17935 was pale in color and had an odor of corned beef.

Laboratory No. 17936 was pale in color, with a few dark spots on a dark surface. The odor was not entirely fresh and particularly a slightly bitter taste was observed. The sample contained an abnormally large amount of fat.

Sample No. 17937 was red in color when freshly broken, but rapidly turned darker upon exposure. A large piece of gristle was found in the can. The entire contents of the can weighed 730 grams, and the piece of gristle mentioned, 170.

The examination of the samples commenced immediately after their reception, and has now been finished. Careful search was made for salicylic acid, borax, or boric acid, and benzoic acid. It was not thought worth while to look for other preservatives rarely used, and, which to our knowledge, have never been used in samples of American beef. In no case was any preservative of any description found, and the most careful tests proved beyond question the absence of the preservatives mentioned. The cans were all so made that no solder whatever was exposed to their contents, except that no shield was placed below the point last soldered in Nos. 17936 and 17937. At the request of General Dodge, an examination was also undertaken of the nutritive value of the meat in question. For this purpose, but one can only was used, No. 17936. The sample was found to contain:

	Per cent.
Water	58
Proteids	24.5
Fat	16.7
Ash	1.1
Total	98.3

The average composition of fresh beef taken from the flank, exclusive of waste, is as follows:

	Per cent.
Water	56
Proteids	18
Fat	25
Ash	.8
Total	99.8

In comparing the chemical composition of the canned roast beef with the average composition of the fresh beef, as has been done in the above tables, it is seen that the differences are found chiefly in the relative quantities of proteids and fat. It is evidently the purpose of the canners of meat to remove as much as possible of the fat before the canning is consummated. The sample in question, however, as has been noted above, contained the usual large amount of fat in the canned beef. Nevertheless the relative portions of the proteids and the fats in the canned beef and the fresh beef are almost exactly reversed. In so far as

¹ These were cans which were drawn in Porto Rico by the First City Troop of Philadelphia, Pa., and brought back to this country and forwarded in the original cases to the commission by Capt. J. C. Groome.

regards nutrition, it may be stated that not only does it depend upon the chemical composition of the food in question, but also upon its percentage of digestibility. Experiment has shown, however, that in the case of meats the proteid matter and the fats are practically all digestible when they are fed in properly balanced rations. For the present purpose, therefore, it may be assumed that the proteids and fat in the samples are practically all digestible.

It is generally established also by experimental data that the fats are primarily generative of animal heat while the proteids are chiefly employed in the nutrition and in the sustenance of the tissues in general, and especially of the muscular tissues. In regard to the actual nutritive worth of the proteids and fats, the researches of physiological chemists have shown that they have practically the same value. Excluding the water and the ash, the total percentage of digestible substance in the canned meat was 41.2 and in the fresh meat 43. There is, therefore, very little difference between them. For use in tropical countries, where the production of animal heat is not of so great importance, but where the nourishment of the muscular tissues is for soldiers who have long marches to perform, the superiority of the canned meat is very striking. In other words, the canned meat contains 24.5 per cent of nutritive substance which is particularly suited to the sustenance of the muscular tissues, while the fresh meat contains only 18 per cent of similar substance. It is evident that in order that the full nutritive value of the canned meat may be secured it should be fed in connection with some food rich in carbo-hydrates, such as sugar or starch, potatoes and rice, which are typical foods of this kind. It appears, therefore, that a ration of the canned roast beef, such as has been tested above, should be issued with a proper quantity of rice or potatoes, and under such conditions would be particularly well suited for the sustenance of soldiers in tropical countries. The ingestion of such a ration should also be accompanied by a judicious and well-supervised use of the fruits natural to the country.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, *Chemist.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR: I transmit herewith my report on the samples of refrigerated beef received Wednesday, February 1, from Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, president of the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain.

The description of the samples is as follows:

Laboratory No. 17946.—Label: 1. Piece cut from beef taken from the *Michigan* January 24, 1899, at 2.30 p. m., in presence of board of officers, of which Col. O. E. Wood was president.—A. S. Smith, Lt. Col.

Laboratory No. 17947.—Label: 2. Piece cut from beef taken from the *Michigan* January 24, 1899, same as No. 1.—A. S. Smith, Lt. Col.

Laboratory No. 17948.—Label: Outside piece. Put in Swift & Company's refrigerator January 5, 1899; cut January 13, 1899.

Laboratory No. 17949.—Label: Inside piece. Put in Swift & Company's refrigerator January 12, 1899; cut January 23, 1899.—Winston S. —, Capt.

The samples were each in sealed glass-stoppered bottles and were somewhat decomposed when they reached the laboratory.

The examination of the samples commenced immediately after their reception and has now been finished. Careful search was made for salicylic acid, borax

or boric acid, and benzoic acid. It was not thought worth while to look for other preservatives rarely used, and which to our knowledge have never been used in samples of American beef. In no case was any preservative of any description found, and the most careful tests proved beyond question the absence of the preservatives above mentioned.

I beg you to transmit this report to the honorable president of the commission.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, *Chemist.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,

Washington, D. C., February 6, 1899.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR: I transmit herewith my report on the samples of refrigerated beef received on Friday, February 3, from Maj. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain.

The description of the samples is as follows:

Laboratory No. 17956.—Label: Swift and Co., cold-storage house, Playa Ponce, Porto Rico, January 24th, 1899. "Taken from outside hind quarter of beef delivered at Ponce on Jan. 7th, 1899, by S. S. *Port Victor.*"—A. R. Piper, Capt., C. S., U. S. V., depot commissary.

Laboratory No. 17957.—Label: Swift and Co., cold-storage house, Playa Ponce, Porto Rico, January 24th, 1899. "Taken from outside hind quarter of beef delivered at Ponce on January 7th, 1899, by S. S. *Port Victor.*"—A. R. Piper, Capt., C. S., U. S. V., depot commissary.

Laboratory No. 17958.—Label: Swift and Co. Cold Storage House, Playa Ponce, Porto Rico, January 24, 1899. "Taken from inside hind quarter of beef delivered at Ponce on Jan. 7, 1899, by *Port Victor.*"—A. R. Piper, Capt. and Depot Comsy.

Laboratory No. 17959.—Label: Swift and Co. Cold Storage House, Playa, Ponce, Porto Rico, January 24th, 1899. "Taken from inside hind quarter of beef delivered at Ponce on January 7, 1899, by S. S. *Port Victor.*"—A. R. Piper, Capt. U. S. V., Depot Commissary.

The samples were each packed in a glass jar which had originally been sealed with beeswax. They had not been refrigerated, however, and were in an advanced state of decomposition.

In the case of the first two samples the tops had been forced from the jars by the products of decomposition and the meat was protruding from the mouths of the jars.

The seals of the jars containing the last two samples were not broken, but the meat in each case was badly decomposed.

The examination of the samples commenced immediately after their reception, and has now been finished. Careful search was made for salicylic acid, borax or boric acid, and benzoic acid. It was not thought worth while to look for other preservatives rarely used, and which to our knowledge have never been found in samples of American beef. In no case was any preservative of any description found, and the most careful tests proved beyond question the absence of the preservatives above mentioned.

I beg you to transmit this report to the honorable president of the commission.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, *Chemist.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
 DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR: I transmit herewith my report on the samples of refrigerated beef received on Friday, February 3, from Gen. John M. Wilson, of the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain.

The description of the samples is as follows:

Laboratory No. 17952.—Label: Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 26, 1899. Refrigerated beef, "from depot commissary, Santiago, Cuba"—"Inside of the quarter." Condition on leaving Santiago, Cuba, "perfect."

Laboratory No. 17953.—Label: Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 26, 1899. Refrigerated "beef," from depot commissary, Santiago, Cuba—"Outside of the quarter." Condition on leaving Santiago, Cuba, "perfect."

Each sample was accompanied by a sample of the cheese cloth which Major Mills states was originally used as a wrapper for the meat. These pieces of cheese cloth have received the laboratory Nos. 17954 and 17955, respectively, and were also examined for preservatives. The samples had evidently been refrigerated during their entire passage and were in perfect condition when received in the laboratory.

The examination of the samples commenced immediately after their reception, and has now been finished. Careful search was made for salicylic acid, borax or boric acid, and benzoic acid. It was not thought worth while to look for other preservatives rarely used, and which to our knowledge have never been used in samples of American beef. In no case was any preservative of any description found, and the most careful tests proved beyond question the absence of the preservatives above mentioned.

I beg you to transmit this report to the honorable president of the commission.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, *Chemist.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
 DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR: On Friday, February 3, there was received at this laboratory a can of prime roast beef, packed by the Armour Canning Company, Chicago, Ill. According to the express receipt accompanying the package, it was received on January 10, from Major Carson, of the Commissary Department at San Juan.

On opening the can there was an evident influx of air. The contents of the can were in good condition, and the meat fresh and sweet. The can was of the outside seam variety, and no solder was exposed to its contents except a globule at the base of the shield, covering the point where the can was last soldered.

The examination of the sample commenced immediately after its reception, and has now been finished. Careful search was made for salicylic acid, borax or boric acid, and benzoic acid. It was not thought worth while to look for other preservatives rarely used, and which to our knowledge have never been used in samples of American beef. In no case was any preservative of any description found, and the most careful tests proved beyond question the absence of the preservatives above mentioned.

I beg you to transmit this report to the honorable president of the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, *Chemist.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,

Washington, D. C., February 4, 1899.

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR: I transmit herewith my report on the samples of cheese cloth¹ which accompanied the samples of refrigerated beef, Nos. 17952 and 17953, of which mention was made in my report on the samples of beef in question.

These samples of cheese cloth received laboratory numbers 17954 and 17955. The examination of the samples was commenced immediately after their reception, and has now been finished. Careful search was made for salicylic acid, borax or boric acid, and benzoic acid. In no case was any preservative of any description found, and the most careful tests proved beyond question the absence of the preservatives above mentioned.

I beg you to transmit this report to the honorable president of the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, *Chemist*,

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY,

UNITED STATES ARMY,

San Juan, Porto Rico, January 23, 1899.

The COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows upon the refrigerated beef issued in this island under my directions:

I have received one shipment of 35,000 pounds; began issuing on the 7th of January, and the last pound was issued yesterday, the 22d. In this lot one piece weighing 60 pounds was rejected by a company commander, and I immediately called for a board of officers and inclose copy of the proceedings, from which it appears that even this piece was found to be of excellent quality and in perfect condition, so that the entire shipment has been accepted and issued.

I inclose reports from the various posts supplied with this meat, all testifying to its excellence, the general satisfaction it gives, and the desire to be supplied with this meat in preference to any other. I would invite attention to the fact that Arecibo is about 50 miles from this place and gets about 500 pounds daily, and Camuy is about 60 miles away and gets about 100 pounds daily, and I have not had a complaint from either place, although the meat is in the cars about five hours before delivery.

I give the subject of the delivery of this beef my closest personal attention, and to insure its delivery in proper condition the shipments farthest away are sent on ice, and I send an intelligent man from my depot with the train each day to see that proper deliveries are made at the various stations en route and that the meat is properly cared for until delivered to the troops when it leaves the jurisdiction of the Subsistence Department. Upon various occasions I have eaten this meat and always found it excellent.

Swift & Co.'s refrigerator here will hold between 35,000 and 40,000 pounds of meat—about two weeks' supply for the present force to be supplied from this depot—and if I can count upon receiving a fresh supply every two weeks the troops now being supplied can have this meat continuously.

Only the troops in the vicinity of the refrigerator and those that can be reached

¹ All refrigerated meat sent abroad is wrapped before shipment. An examination of samples of the wrapping was desired.

by rail can be supplied with refrigerated beef, for I deem it unwise to send it long distances by wagon and take chances of its being condemned on its appearance. In carrying out your positive instructions to give the troops the best food obtainable, I endeavor to let them see this is being done, and as far as possible avoid causes of complaint, and when complaint is made I demand an investigation.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LITTLE,

*Major, United States Army, Commissary of Subsistence,
Purchasing and Depot Commissary.*

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
San Juan, Porto Rico, January 9, 1899.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,

Arecibo, Porto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will forward to this office, as soon as practicable, a report on the refrigerated meat now being supplied your command from this depot. This report should be:

1. As to the quality of the beef.
2. Its condition when received at your post.
3. Is it necessary for its preservation that it be shipped on ice?
4. Your recommendation as to whether refrigerated beef or native beef should be furnished to your command.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LITTLE,

*Major, U. S. A., Commissary Subsistence,
Purchasing and Depot Commissary.*

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY B,
FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, N. Y. U. S. V.,
Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, January 14, 1899.

The PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY,

San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in answer to your request of the 9th instant, that the quality of beef delivered this station has been very good; it has reached us in good condition; it is not necessary that it be shipped on ice. I would recommend that refrigerated beef be furnished instead of native beef, as it is much tenderer and has better flavor, and can be roasted or cut into steaks, while the native beef can only be used for stews.

Respectfully,

J. E. LAVENS,

*First Lieutenant Forty-seventh Infantry, N. Y. U. S. V.,
Commissary Troops at Rio Piedras.*

*Report of board convened to examine issue of fresh beef made to Company E,
Eleventh Infantry, January 18, 1899.*

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *January 19, 1899.*

The board met in accordance with directions contained in indorsement of January 18, the same date, both members present.

The board proceeded to the cold-storage house, where the beef in question was shown. The beef issued and rejected, identified as per affidavit herewith, consisting of a hind quarter and part of a shoulder, was thoroughly examined and

found to have no taint whatever. To further test the quality of the beef, two pieces from the beef in question were cooked and found in every respect of the first quality.

It is the opinion of the board that the beef was excellent, and they are unable to find any reason for its rejection.

W. A. GLASSFORD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Signal Corps, U. S. V., President.
GEO. G. GROFF,
Major and Brigade Surgeon. U. S. V., Member.

A true copy:

JOHN LITTLE,

Major, United States Army, Commissary of Subsistence.

(Affidavit not appended.)

MANATI, PORTO RICO, January 13, 1899.

JOHN LITTLE,

Major, U. S. A., C. S., San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to state that your letter of the 9th instant, addressed to commanding officer, in regard to fresh beef, has been handed me to reply to, and I beg to submit the following:

1. The beef you are now shipping is of a better quality than any we have ever purchased on the island. It is most tender.

2. It is in very good condition when received by us at this post.

3. It is, we think, for its preservation necessary that it be shipped on ice.

4. We heartily recommend that refrigerated beef be furnished this command.

We would suggest that if possible about 25 pounds of ice be delivered here with our beef, as it is received at the hottest time of the day, and has to be kept twenty-four hours, and besides we have not a very desirable place to keep it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW R. HUMES,
Lieutenant and Post Quartermaster.

VEGA BAJA, PORTO RICO, January 11, 1899.

Maj. JOHN LITTLE, U. S. A.,

Commissary Subsistence.

SIR: Replying to your communication of January 9, I have the honor to state: The beef received at Vega Baja is of good quality and excellent condition when received. I do not consider it necessary to ship it on ice, as the post is only two hours by rail from San Juan. It is much superior in every way to any native beef I have ever seen on the island.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. FULLER,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Detached Post, Vega Baja, Porto Rico.

POST OF SAN JUAN, January 11, 1899.

Maj. JOHN LITTLE,

Depot Commissary, San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 9th instant, requesting report upon the refrigerated meat now being supplied to this command, I have the honor to report as follows:

1. The quality of refrigerated beef received at the present time is very good.

2. It is in very good condition when received at post.

3. If refrigerated beef as good as that now supplied can be furnished, I would recommend its issue in preference to native beef.

Very respectfully,

I. D. DERUSSEY,
Colonel Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

CAROLINA, PORTO RICO, January 11, 1899.

JOHN LITTLE, Major, U. S. A., Chief Commissary, San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the refrigerated beef supplied to this post from the San Juan depot as follows: First, quality very fair; second, it is received in good condition and cold; third, it is advisable to ship it on ice, for while we have had no trouble with the few shipments that we have received, owing to the cool weather, it is not thought that it will keep in the ordinary weather; fourth, it is respectfully recommended that refrigerated beef be sent to this command.

Respectfully,

Jos. L. GILLMAN,

First Lieutenant, Forty-Seventh Regiment N. Y. V. I., Commanding.

SANTURCE, PORTO RICO, January 10, 1899.

THE DEPOT COMMISSARY, San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report pursuant to the inclosed letter:

Quality of beef, good.

Condition when received, good.

Should it be shipped on ice? Not necessary, but advisable.

I recommend refrigerated beef as superior to native beef.

Very respectfully,

J. F. BRADY,

Second Lieutenant, Seventh Artillery, Commanding Subpost.

BARCELONETA, PORTO RICO, January 12, 1899.

Maj. JOHN LITTLE,

Purchasing and Depot Commissary, San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 9th instant relative to fresh meat furnished this command. My report covering points mentioned is as follows:

1. The quality of the beef is first class.

2. With the exception of the meat received yesterday, its condition has been very good. A small portion of meat sent here yesterday was bad, on account of being exposed to the air.

3. In my opinion it is necessary to ship the meat on ice; otherwise it is necessary to cook it as soon as received.

4. Refrigerated beef is undoubtedly the best for the health of the command if it can be sent in first-class condition. The service has not yet been tried long enough to decide what will be the best, but native beef should not be used unless it can be killed long enough for all the animal heat to pass out.

Respectfully,

J. BAIRD FRENCH,

First Lieutenant, Commanding.

BAYAMON, PORTO RICO, January 10, 1899.

Maj. JOHN LITTLE, *Depot Commissary, San Juan, Porto Rico.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the quality of fresh beef issued from your depot to troops of this command is good. It reaches us in good condition. As we are only a very short distance from the city (forty minutes' ride), I do not think it necessary to ship on ice in order to preserve it.

There is no comparison with native and refrigerated beef. American beef, in my opinion, is far superior, and is eaten with a relish by the troops, whereas the native meat is tough, contains no fat, and must be cooked before the animal heat is out of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. CARTER,
First Lieutenant and Commissary.

HEADQUARTERS, SUBPORT OF CAMUY,
Camuy, Porto Rico, January 10, 1899.

Maj. JOHN LITTLE,

Purchasing and Depot Commissary, San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: As called for in your letter of January 9, 1899, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I have the honor to report as follows regarding the refrigerated beef as now supplied to this command:

1. The beef is of excellent quality.
2. It is received at this post in prime condition.
3. Yes.
4. I have no hesitation in recommending that refrigerated beef instead of native beef be furnished this command. The native beef is of poor quality, and as there are no refrigerating facilities available here, it is issued soon after killing in a condition not the best for the health of the command.

A. C. MACOMB,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., RELATING
TO THE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1898.

Gen. G. M. DODGE,

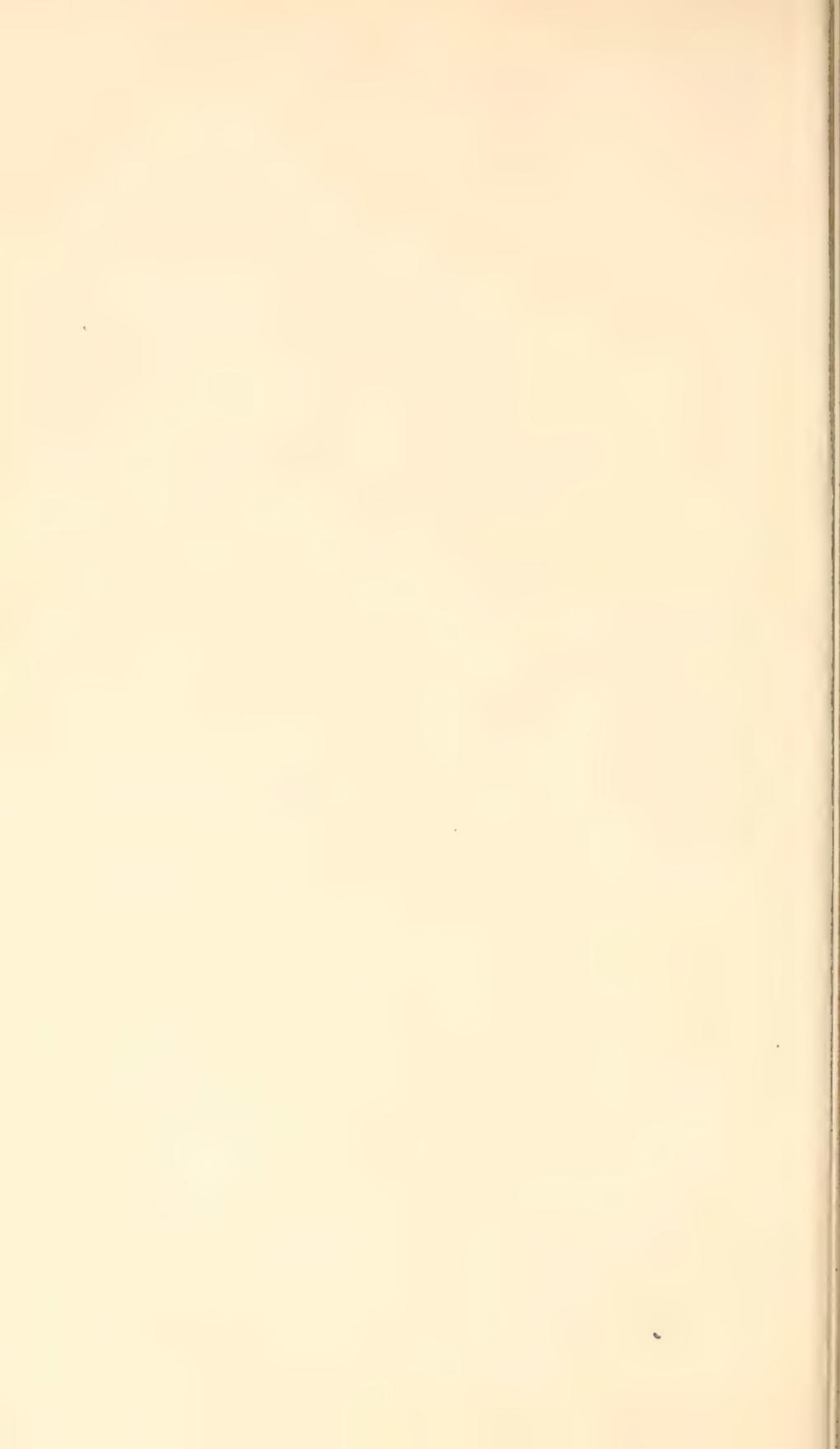
*President Commission appointed by the President to Investigate the Conduct
of the War Department in the War with Spain.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith copies of the correspondence relating to the campaign in Cuba for the months of April, May, June, July, and August, 1898.

Since this correspondence was returned by the commission, several telegrams have been found which were not included in the copies first furnished you; but the correspondence, it is believed, is now entirely complete.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*



CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CUBA, APRIL AND MAY, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 15, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT EAST,

Governors Island, New York:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following regiments of cavalry and light batteries of artillery are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga.: All the light batteries of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth regiments of artillery and the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth regiments of cavalry. The following regiments of infantry are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to the following points: To New Orleans, La., the First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth; to Mobile, Ala., Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second; to Tampa, Fla., the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first.

The commanding general Department of the Colorado will detail company of Fifteenth Infantry to proceed to Fort Wingate and take station at that post. At posts from which the whole garrison is withdrawn, one officer and a detail of two men from each company will be left in charge of the post. All transportation will accompany the troops. The necessities of the post from which all public transportation is withdrawn will be provided by hired transportation through the Quartermaster's Department. Troops will be provided with thirty days' field rations and necessary camp equipage. You will give the necessary orders for the execution of the movements of the troops in your department as indicated above. Acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same to commanding general—

Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga.

Department of Colorado, Denver, Colo.

Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Department of Missouri, Omaha, Nebr.

Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 15, 1898.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding directs that the following orders be given by telegraph:

1. To general officers named below, to proceed to places designated, accompanied by their adjutants-general, to assume command of troops to rendezvous there, and directing them to designate acting adjutants-general at department head-

quarters and to submit names of other staff officers whom they desire to accompany them.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Chickamauga Park.

Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, New Orleans, La.

Brig. Gen. J. J. Copperger, Mobile, Ala.

Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, Tampa, Fla.

2. Directing above to send their chief quartermasters to those places to select ground for camp, etc.

3. Directing officers on duty at infantry and cavalry schools by telegrams to commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, who belong to regiments ordered to above points to join their commands.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 15, 1898.

Brig. Gen. J. F. WADE,

Commanding Department Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

With approval of Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding Army directs, as necessary for the public service, that you, accompanied by your adjutant-general, proceed with least practicable delay to Tampa, Fla., to assume command of troops ordered to rendezvous there. Please designate officer to perform duties of adjutant-general at department headquarters and submit names of other staff officers whom you desire to take with you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 15, 1898.

Brig. Gen. J. F. WADE,

Commanding Department Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

Referring to previous telegrams on the same subject, the Major-General Commanding Army, with approval of Secretary of War, directs, as necessary for the public service, that you order your chief quartermaster to proceed immediately and in advance of your own departure to Tampa, Fla., for the purpose of selecting suitable ground as a camp for the troops ordered to rendezvous there for your action on arrival.

SCHWAN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., April 18, 1898.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to my former letters concerning healthful camps for the troops and the uncertainty of Congress requiring an army to move to Cuba at this season of the year, I would respectfully call attention to the letter of the Surgeon-General of the Army, dated Washington, March 25 of this year, as to the danger of putting an army in Cuba during what is known as the "rainy" or "sickly" season. That opinion is also confirmed by reports of Dr. James Guiteras, of Philadelphia, a well-known authority on yellow fever, and others.

In my opinion, it is extremely hazardous, and I think it would be injudicious, to put an army on that island at this season of the year, as it would undoubtedly be decimated by the deadly disease, to say nothing of having to cope with some 80,000 troops, the remnant of 214,000, that have become acclimated, and that are equipped with 182 guns. And still another element of extreme danger would be

to place an army there with the possibility of our own Navy not being able to keep the waters between our own territory and that island clear of hostile ships or fleets.

By mobilizing our force and putting it in healthful camps and using such force as might be necessary to harass the enemy, and doing them the greatest injury with the least possible loss to ourselves, if our Navy is superior to theirs, in my judgment we can compel the surrender of the army on the island of Cuba with very little loss of life, and possibly avoid the spread of yellow fever over our own country.

There is still time, if this is favorably considered, to put a small force of regular troops, numbering approximately 18,000 men, in healthful camps until such time as they can be used on the island of Cuba with safety.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1898.

The Major-General Commanding desires that, by letter, Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, be directed, upon his arrival at Tampa, Fla., to assume command of all troops now assembled there.

J. C. GILMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 29, 1898.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Under instructions from the President, the Secretary of War directs that upon your arrival at Tampa, Fla., you assume command of all the troops assembled there.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Cipher.]

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 7, 1898.*
(Received, Washington, 3.44 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Am crowding work of watering and coal transport, and put in pen and stall for sortie (stock?). Will have it completed Wednesday, sure. Many obstacles to ———.*

SHAFTER, *Brigadier-General.*

[Cipher.]

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 7, 1898.*
(Received, Washington, 6.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Colonel Lawton just returned from Key West. Brings message from Commodore Watson that water is absolutely necessary; that supply on all ships is very

* Telegram apparently not completed.

short, and that if you can assist him in getting supply it will be a great favor to him. A barge, capacity 100,000 gallons, can start in morning for Key West, towed by one of ships under charter. Cost of water, 2 cents per gallon. No tug here for hire. Shall I send it?

SHAFTER, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 8, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:*

Your cipher telegram concerning water supply for Commodore Watson received, and Secretary of War directs you to make every possible effort to furnish anything and everything to help him along. In this and other cases, Secretary of War approves any action you take, but desires every such order of yours reported for his information.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., May 8, 1898.

(Received, Washington, 8.32 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

One more transport steamer is absolutely required for use of this command. The steamer *Marcus*, of the Mallory Line, will arrive at Key West to-morrow. I urgently request that she be chartered, and ordered to discharge her cargo at once and to proceed here for troops. This ship will give us about what we absolutely require for the movements.

SHAFTER, *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., May 9, 1898.

General CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Have not committed the Government. Following telegram regarding the matter sent to-day: "The agent of the Mallory Line, or captain of steamer *Marcus*, Key West, Fla.: The Secretary of War authorizes me to charter the steamer *Marcus* on her arrival at Key West. She is expected there to-day. Please steam up to Port Tampa at once, and the charter will be made from the date of your leaving Key West. (Signed) Charles F. Humphreys, colonel and chief quartermaster." The same telegram sent to commanding officer at Key West to insure delivery and attention. Did not intend to make charter here, but to leave that to the Quartermaster-General's Office. No reply has as yet been received from steamer.

SHAFTER.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., May 9, 1898.

(Received, Washington, 8.13 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Since my telegram I have been informed that the steamer *Marcus* is to arrive to-morrow. This news comes from the agent of the line at Key West.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 9, 1898.

(Sent in cipher 6.07 a. m.)

General WADE,

Commanding Troops at Tampa, Fla.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding directs that General Shafter move his command, under protection of Navy, and seize and hold Mariel or most important point on north coast of Cuba and where territory is ample to land and deploy army. Follow up his command with all the forces sent to you. Troops will be sent you as rapidly as possible from Chickamauga and other points. Have troops fully equipped; send abundance of ammunition, and ship with them food for men and animals for sixty days, to be followed by four months' supplies. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 10, 1898.

(Sent in cipher 6.35 p. m.)

General WADE,

Commanding Troops at Tampa, Fla.:

Movement of troops to Cuba is delayed until Monday, May 16. In meantime you will send infantry in the ships, with an abundant supply of water and whatever else is required with them, to Key West, there to disembark. The ships are to return to Tampa to carry more infantry to Key West, until there are about 12,000 there. These will move from Key West to Dry Tortugas and Cuba on ships coming from New York. General Brooke has been directed to send to Tampa from Chickamauga the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Infantry. These can be forwarded to Key West by any means available.

By command of General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 10, 1898.

General BROOKE,

Chickamauga National Park, Battlefield Station, Ga.:

The order of yesterday so far modified as to direct that the Second Cavalry move to Mobile as before, but that the balance of the cavalry be sent to Tampa. The Second, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Infantry will be sent from Chickamauga to report to General Wade at Tampa, to be forwarded from there to Key West. The commanding officer of these brigades will telegraph General Wade in advance of the time of their leaving Chickamauga. The Secretary War authorizes that the organizations of the five infantry regiments mentioned be made into two brigades, and that the assignment of general officers be made by you and their names reported here.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1898.

Major-General WADE,

Commanding Troops at Tampa, Fla.:

The Major-General Commanding directs that troops at Tampa have everything in readiness for shipment to Dry Tortugas so as to reach there Monday morning, 16th. Sixty days' rations per man and twenty days' per animal will be taken. Report by telegraph number of men for each arm of service that will go.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same telegram sent to Major-General Coppinger, commanding troops at Mobile, Ala., and Brigadier-General Snyder, commanding troops at New Orleans, La.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 11, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 8.12 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., for Commanding General,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Water for large body of troops at Key West is serious question. Absolutely no water there. Only water barge from this port, capacity 130,000 gallons, should reach Key West to-morrow with water for navy and be back Friday. Transports carry considerable water, but have no way for distillation. It is imperative that water be placed in Key West before troops begin to arrive. Quartermaster-General has been asked to charter, clean, load, and start 1,000,000-gallon tank steamer with light-draft barge for unloading. Dry Tortugas reported to have brackish water in cisterns. Am now trying to ascertain quantity and quality. Expect information.

[Telegram.—Rush.—Confidential.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1898.

Col. A. S. KIMBALL,

Army Building, New York City:

Report at once any information you have about Spanish war boats on our coast. Give full information. Hold transports until further orders. Acknowledge.

NELSON A. MILES,

Major-General Commanding Army.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 15, 1898.

General WADE,

Commanding Troops at Tampa, Fla.:

The Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts Infantry are under orders to report to you. They passed through this city at 7.30 this morning and expect to reach their destination Tuesday morning.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 18, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 3.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

It is respectfully recommended that necessary legislation be had to enable soldiers in the field to exercise the franking privilege, as was done during the war of the rebellion.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 19, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 3.47 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

In my opinion it is better that recruits join their regiments, where they can be under the control of the officers who will command them and who are interested in them. If the regiments move soon they will certainly be as efficient as volunteers, and if they stay here a few weeks they can be made very fair soldiers. Arms and equipments now en route to this place for them. If recruits are coming they had better be ordered at once.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 20, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 11.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Troops of this command have arms, caliber .45 and .30 only; pistols, caliber .38.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 21, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 11.21 a. m.)

Gen. N. A. MILES, *Washington, D. C.:*

On account of difficulty in finding suitable camp ground with abundant water supply I have temporarily stopped part of the volunteer regiments at Jacksonville and placed them under command of General Lawton. The Government will not be subjected to extra expense on account of transportation nor for supply depots or officer. They will be brought closer to Tampa as soon as possible. The principal difficulty here is water, which must be drawn from wells. Surface wells can not be used.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1898.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Your telegram concerning organization of Fifth and Seventh corps received. If you will take up question and solve it you will do very great service. It is desired that you submit by wire project of organization of the two corps, so order can be issued from here, or you authorized to issue it under authority of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:

Your action in temporarily stopping volunteer regiments at Jacksonville approved by Secretary War, who directs that you make further recommendation on this line as to distribution of troops, with view to their comfort and their ultimate transport from Tampa.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 22, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 6.33 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Upon personal report to me by colonel of the Seventy-first New York that 300 of his men have never fired a gun I have ordered 15,000 rounds of ammunition be given that regiment for target practice. Will do same with other volunteer regiments that I find uninstructed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 22, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 8.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

In addition to field guns, the following artillery has arrived: Five 5-inch siege guns, five 7-inch howitzers, two 1.65-inch Hotchkiss revolving cannon. Experiments being made with field guns on transports. Will report results as soon as possible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 24, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 2.45 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Recommend brigades to consist of three regiments of infantry, three brigades to a division. Regular regiments to be brigaded together, adding two volunteer regiments to the sixteen regular regiments already here to form first and second divisions of Fifth Army Corps, the other corps to be formed in like manner from volunteer regiments. General officers in order of rank of respective corps to command divisions as fast as organized; others to command brigades. Staff officers recently appointed to be assigned as far as practicable with the volunteers, in order to give brigade commanders the benefit of their experience. The five cavalry regiments here now to be formed into two brigades of three and two regiments respectively. Should cavalry volunteer regiments be assigned here, brigades then to be formed with two regiments each. The number of regiments for each brigade as I have indicated is approved by General Wheeler. Other general officers whom I have consulted agree with me as to the number of regiments to constitute a brigade. Recommend placing all the regular regiments in one corps, so that they may be taken first for service in Cuba. If this is not satisfactory, half of the regulars can be assigned to each corps, and in event of an advance on Cuba the regulars in each corps formed for the advance. I think, however, that it would be better to have all regulars in one corps. The light artillery should

[remain], as at present, all together under charge of Colonel Randolph. They should accompany the advance, and then be assigned one battery to each division and one to cavalry corps, the remainder to constitute the reserve. If this project is approved, I request early order and I will immediately proceed to complete the organization. I have been led to make the recommendations in view of an early advance, and from the fact that I believe the first battle will be the decisive one and that the best troops should bear the brunt, supported as strongly as possible by the volunteers.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 24, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary of War desires immediate report of number of regiments and strength of each in your command, armed, clothed, and equipped, available for field service.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., May 25, 1898.—1.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, I have to report the following regiments available for field service:

Regulars, First Cavalry, 27 officers, 705 enlisted men; Third Cavalry, 31 officers, 536 enlisted men; Sixth Cavalry, 18 officers, 480 enlisted men; Ninth Cavalry, 27 officers, 530 enlisted men; Tenth Cavalry, 27 officers, 663 enlisted men.

First Infantry, 19 officers, 460 enlisted men; Second Infantry, 18 officers, 472 enlisted men; Fourth Infantry, 32 officers, 472 enlisted men; Sixth Infantry, 34 officers, 490 enlisted men; Seventh Infantry, 31 officers, 488 enlisted men; Eighth Infantry, 22 officers, 485 enlisted men; Ninth Infantry, 23 officers, 453 enlisted men; Tenth Infantry, 29 officers, 489 enlisted men; Twelfth Infantry, 22 officers, 513 enlisted men; Thirteenth Infantry, 27 officers, 467 enlisted men; Sixteenth Infantry, 25 officers, 694 enlisted men; Seventeenth Infantry, 26 officers, 518 enlisted men; Twenty-first Infantry, 31 officers, 449 enlisted men; Twenty-second Infantry, 31 officers, 491 enlisted men; Twenty-fourth Infantry, 24 officers, 504 enlisted men; Twenty-fifth Infantry, 23 officers, 522 enlisted men.

Ten batteries light artillery, 48 officers, 763 enlisted men.

Two companies of engineers, 9 officers, 205 enlisted men.

Signal detachment, 1 officer, 41 enlisted men.

Four batteries heavy artillery, 9 officers, 260 enlisted men.

Volunteers: Second Massachusetts, 44 officers, 892 enlisted men; Seventy-first New York, 41 officers, 973 enlisted men; Second Illinois, 1,029 total strength; Second Wisconsin, 1,028 total strength; First North Carolina, 882 total strength (rifles in this regiment reported useless); Fifth Iowa, 803 total strength; Thirty-second Michigan, 45 officers, 1,023 enlisted men (arrived without rifles, will be equipped to-day); Third Ohio, 45 officers, 687 enlisted men; Second Georgia, 45 officers, 967 enlisted men (arrived not uniformed); Fifth Ohio, 43 officers, 700 enlisted men.

Sufficient arms in storehouse to equip fully all volunteers, and ammunition sufficient to place 300 rounds in the hands of each volunteer.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

Dispatch of May 24, to which above is in reply, not here.

T. L. M.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1898.

Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Paymaster-General represents that it is impossible for Pay Department with its present strength to pay Army oftener than every two months. A paymaster has been ordered to Tampa to pay officers and discharged men. Additional paymasters have not qualified, but probably will not be ready for duty prior to June 30 payment.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

401.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, May 27, 1898.

SIR: If the Spanish fleet is in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, I expect absolute information to that effect from our naval commanding officer at any moment. On receipt of that information, the movement to Santiago should be made without a moment's delay, day or night; and I have therefore sent Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley each a telegram, of which a copy is inclosed.

From these you will see that Admiral Sampson is ordered to be ready at once to convoy your troops. I write to ask you to inform me if the troops will be ready to embark as soon as I give you the above information, for which we are waiting; and, in that case, to advise me at what point my convoy shall report for the purpose of convoying the troops.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, May 27, 1898.

SCHLEY, *St. Nicholas Mole*:

The most absolutely urgent thing now is to know positively whether Cervera's division is in Santiago Harbor, as, if so, an immediate movement against him and the town will be made by the navy and a division of about 10,000 of our troops, which are all ready to embark. Your difficulties regarding coaling must be surmounted by your own ingenuity and perseverance. This is a crucial time, and the Department relies upon you to give quickly information as to Cervera's presence and to be all ready for concerted action with the army. Two colliers have been ordered to St. Nicolas Mole, and your ships might coal singly there or in Gonaives Channel or to leeward of Cape Cruz. Sampson will convoy the army transports, probably coming around by the Windward Passage. *Yankee* will join you and the *Minneapolis* will go north. Cervera must not be allowed to escape.

LONG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, May 27, 1898.

SAMPSON, *via Key West, Fla.*:

If Cervera's division is proved to be in Santiago, it is intended to make immediately a descent upon that port with 10,000 troops, landing about 8 miles east of port. You will be expected to convoy the transports, probably fifteen or twenty, going in person and taking with you *New York*, *Indiana*, *Oregon*, and as many smaller vessels with good batteries as can possibly be gathered to guard against possible attacks by torpedo destroyers and the like. The Havana blockade will be sufficiently provided for during the movement with the monitors and some small vessels. After arrival off Santiago, all vessels that can be spared will be returned to north coast. This early notice enables you to prepare details at once

for immediate execution when orders are issued. At the army's request, and by approval of this Department, the movement will be by north coast of Cuba and Windward Passage.

LONG.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., May 27, 1898.

(Received, Washington, 6.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Request that the order requiring thirty days' rations on hand be no longer enforced, as the regiments have no means of caring for such large quantities of rations and they will spoil. They should be kept in the subsistence storehouses and issued as wanted.

WM. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., May 27, 1898.

(Received, Washington, 8.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your letter of 24th, the following telegram just received: "Columbia, S. C., May 27, 1898. Major-General Shafter, Tampa, Fla. Report as to prevalence of smallpox here is true. No case among troops; all protected by vaccination. One company still be raised to complete regiment, which will probably be filled within seven days. Report of smallpox was made to Washington just after arrival of mustering officer here. W. S. Lewis, captain, assistant surgeon, examining surgeon." "Columbia, S. C., May 27, 1898. Major-General Shafter, Tampa, Fla. Smallpox is very mild form in Columbia among negroes and poor whites generally. Volunteers are camped 3 miles from city. No cases of smallpox have ever occurred among them. South Carolina regiment lacks one company of being completed. Will be completed within a week. Newman, acting mustering officer." I think regiment should not come down until vaccination has taken effect, but if it does come at once, will endeavor to see that all precautions are taken.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

[Sent in cipher, 2.30 p. m.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War bids me say your instructions will be submitted to you in cipher, and that cipher dispatches will not be communicated to any other than your adjutant-general, and to him in confidence. You may anticipate order of importance very soon.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.—Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. J. J. COPPINGER, Mobile, Ala.:

Embark two squadrons of cavalry and the balance of infantry, equipped with sixty days' supplies and 500 rounds ammunition per man, if possible, using all the

transports at Mobile. Report by telegraph number of troops that you can embark and time command will be ready to sail. Also report what additional amount of rations and forage you can load on your transports. Take minimum amount of transportation.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

[Confidential.]

CAMP NEAR MOBILE, ALA., May 30, 1898.

Major-General MILES,

Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Can embark on transports now at Mobile two squadrons cavalry, 24 officers and 505 men, and the Twentieth Infantry, 25 officers and 593 men; the command now ready. The chief quartermaster reports the transports will be ready on Saturday, and that they can carry the sixty days' supplies ordered and sixty days additional rations and forage for the command on board.

COPPINGER, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 30, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Tampa, Fla.:

Cipher dispatch of importance will be sent you in a few minutes. Hope you will keep your eye on my boy while you are away.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 30, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Tampa, Fla.:

My telegram just now said important telegram would reach you in a few minutes. It may be an hour before I can have it ready, but no more.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. J. J. COPPINGER, Mobile, Ala.:

Major-General Commanding Army directs you to send only one squadron cavalry instead of two as directed in confidential telegram of 30th instant. Further, that all additional infantry that transportation will carry be sent instead.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 30, 1898.
(Sent in cipher May 31, 1898, 2.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, Tampa, Fla.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, you are directed to take your command on transports, proceed under convoy of the Navy to the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, land your force at such place east or west of that point as your judg-

ment may dictate, under the protection of the Navy, and move it onto the high ground and bluffs overlooking the harbor or into the interior, as shall best enable you to capture or destroy the garrison there; and cover the Navy as it sends its men in small boats to remove torpedoes, or with the aid of the Navy capture or destroy the Spanish fleet now reported to be in Santiago Harbor. You will use the utmost energy to accomplish this enterprise, and the Government relies upon your good judgment as to the most judicious use of your command, but desires to impress upon you the importance of accomplishing this object with the least possible delay. You can call to your assistance any of the insurgent forces in that vicinity, and make use of such of them as you think advisable to assist you, especially as scouts, guides, etc. You are cautioned against putting too much confidence in any persons outside of your troops. You will take every precaution against ambuscades or surprises or positions that may have been mined or are commanded by the Spanish forces. You will cooperate most earnestly with the naval forces in every way, agreeing beforehand upon a code of signals. Communicate your instructions to Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. On completion of this enterprise, unless you receive other orders or deem it advisable to remain in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, reembark your troops and proceed to the harbor of Port de Banes, reporting by the most favorable means for further orders and future important service. This with the understanding that your command has not sustained serious loss and that the above harbor is safe for your transports and convoy. When will you sail?

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., May 31, 1898—11.58 a. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received 3.45 this morning now being deciphered. Your boy will go with me and I shall take the same care of him I would my own. Much love.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 31, 1898.

SIR: This Department begs leave to inquire what means are to be employed by the War Department for landing the troops, artillery, horses, siege guns, mortars, and other heavy objects, when the pending military expedition arrives on the Cuban coast near Santiago.

While the Navy will be prepared to furnish all the assistance that may be in its power, it is obvious that the crews of the armored ships and of such others as will be called upon to remove the Spanish mines and to meet the Spanish fleet in action can not be spared for other purposes, and ought not to be fatigued by the work incident to landing of the troops, stores, etc.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 31, 1898.

SIR: The Navy Department is of the opinion that the concert of movement, so necessary and difficult in a combined expedition, would be much advanced in the approaching expedition by the commanding general embarking on board the ship

of the senior naval officer in the convoy; thus opportunity would be allowed for consultation.

This Department further suggests that it would be feasible so to arrange, when within striking distance of Santiago, that a detachment of 2,000 to 3,000 troops be sent ahead of the main body of the army, to land between midnight and 4 a. m., supported by the fire of the smaller ships of the blockade, to seize the important bridge of Juragua, which is reported to be mined, and guarded by some 30 or 40 Spanish soldiers. The main body of the army could arrive about daybreak and land at the place designated for that purpose, immediately supporting its advanced corps at the bridge.

This Department is strongly of the opinion that no body of seamen should be landed for this attempt on the bridge. The primary object of the expedition is the capture or destruction of the enemy's fleet in the port, which would be almost decisive of the war. Therefore, the United States squadron should not be weakened by a loss of skilled men in view of so important a possible naval action.

Very respectfully,

. JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

In any event the fleet could send but few men, and then, even if at first successful, could be driven back by reinforcements to the enemy.

The PRESIDENT.

[Telegram.—Sent in cipher.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 31, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

At the instance of the Secretary of War the following suggestion from the Secretary of the Navy is submitted to you for your consideration and guidance:

"The Navy Department is of the opinion that the concert of movement, so necessary and difficult in a combined expedition, would be much advanced in the approaching expedition by the commanding general embarking on board the ship of the senior naval officer in the convoy; thus opportunity would be allowed for consultation. That it would be feasible so to arrange, when within striking distance of Santiago, that a detachment of 2,000 to 3,000 troops be sent ahead of the main body of the army, to land between midnight and 4 a. m., supported by the fire of the smaller ships of the blockade, to seize the important bridge of Juragua, which is reported to be mined, and guarded by some 30 to 40 Spanish soldiers. The main body of the army could arrive about daybreak and land at the place designated for that purpose, immediately supporting its advanced corps at the bridge. The Secretary of Navy is of opinion that no body of seamen should be landed for this attempt on the bridge. The primary object of the expedition is the capture and destruction of the enemy's fleet in the port, which would be almost decisive of the war. Therefore, the United States squadron should not be weakened by a loss of skilled men in view of so important a possible naval action."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CUBA, JUNE, 1898.

TAMPA, FLA., June 1, 1898—2:55 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Arrived this morning. Everything is being pushed as rapidly as possible to embark troops at Tampa and Mobile, and a small number will be embarked at New Orleans on the *Orizaba*. Men are working night and day. The following important and gratifying telegram received, dated May 31, from Key West: "Returned this morning. Landed at Port Banes, northern coast, directly across island from Santiago de Cuba. Landed over 400 armed and equipped Cubans; 1,300,000 rounds ammunition, Springfield and Remington; 7,500 Springfield rifles; 20,000 rations, besides large quantities equipment and clothing; 24 horses; 74 mules. Spanish force, 700 men, was at Sama, 18 miles northwest. Two small Spanish gunboats in Nipe Bay, about 5 miles east in air line. Landing was without interruption and apparently unobserved. Spent 26th, 27th at anchor unloading. Dorst, captain." Banes was port intended to have occupied, but Dorst has anticipated us. Believe it will be available for coaling station. Later the following telegram was received: "About 10,000 Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba and about 15,000 at Manzanilla; including scattering detachments, not less than 40,000 in Santiago de Cuba. Movement to concentrate at above points and along main roads leading from them going on for about three weeks, apparently to meet reconnoissance in force mentioned in our newspapers. General Castillo owns estate east of Santiago de Cuba and knows country well. Will sail for Tampa this afternoon, and he will go with me. General Garcia can be communicated with by sending to Banes. Nearly 1,000 insurgent troops arrived there before I left. He was expected about to-day. To take Santiago de Cuba by land side requires siege guns. Large proportion of Spanish troops mentioned are guerrillas; all mounted men. Dorst, captain."

MILES, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 1, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Tampa, Fla.:

The Secretary of War desires an early report of progress made, the number of men and organizations going with you, and when you will get away.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., June 1, 1898—4:19 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Reply to telegram from Secretary of War, rapid progress is being made in loading the transports. Expect to have 16 regiments of regular infantry and 40 troops dismounted cavalry, with 4 light batteries, 2 heavy batteries, and 2 companies of

engineers, and with enough volunteers to make up 18,000 or 20,000 men. Will take all I have transportation for. Troops are also coming from Mobile, but can not give number. Think not more than three or four regiments at outside and 2 squadrons mounted cavalry. Expect to be able to start Saturday morning.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 1, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Tampa, Fla.:

The Secretary of Navy submits the following memorandum: *Annapolis* has gone to Tampa, having instructions to arrange to convey transports, which are off Tortugas, and the *Castine*, *Helena*, and *Hornet* will leave for Tampa to-day. It is not deemed advisable to send more vessels to Tampa, as it is difficult to coal. At Tortugas the following are to join the transports: The *Indiana*, *Bancroft*, *Vesuvius*, *Wompatuck*, *Scorpion*, *Manning*, and *Osceola*. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

TAMPA, FLA., June 1, 1898—9:40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Telegram submitting memorandum of Secretary of Navy as to convoy received.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1898.

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Three of the Spanish fleet have been absolutely identified by Schley.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Mr. C. H. Zuginfuss, an officer of our Volunteer Army during the war, now general manager of the Juragua Iron Company, lives on the bank of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 1 mile outside the town. He left Santiago de Cuba February 26 and his superintendent left there April 23. He knows the surrounding country and all the facilities for coaling vessels in that harbor, and states there were always old vessels and gunboats in the harbor, and some old cruisers, one being of good size—the *Reina Mercedes*, which has been there several months, with boilers disabled. She was placed on a floating battery between Cayo Smith and Zocapa. He believes the boilers have been repaired. He also states that Cervera's fleet could have been coaled in forty-eight hours. His statements are confirmed by others. Mr. Richard S. Porro left Santiago de Cuba April 4 and also states that the following-named vessels were in harbor at that time: *Reina Mercedes*, 2,000 tons, second-class cruiser; *Conde del Venañito*, 1,500 tons, second or third class; *Galicia* and *Marquez de Molins*, sister ships, of 900 tons each, third class,

and yacht *Sandoral*, of 30 tons. Has it been positively ascertained where Cervera's fleet is?

The working force at Tampa has been divided into three reliefs, each working eight hours during the twenty-four, nine ships being loaded at one time.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 2, 1898.

SIR: The Department requests to be informed of the date upon which the army expedition for Santiago de Cuba will be embarked and all ready to start on the voyage, as it is desired to have the convoy ready by that time.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

OFFICE OF NAVAL WAR BOARD,

Washington, June 3, 1898.

SIR: In view of the publicity which is being given to movements of the expeditionary force said to be embarking at Tampa, and the necessity for greater secrecy in the future, it is recommended that the commanding officer of the army in Tampa and of the navy at Key West be directed to seize and detain all press boats, of whatever character, in those ports, and to prevent their following the expedition, placing, if necessary, a file of soldiers or marines on board to enforce obedience; and likewise that the commanding naval officer of the convoy be directed, in case a press boat joins the fleet, to take charge of her and compel her to remain until he reaches the commander in chief, who shall also detain her so long as he thinks expedient to do so.

The lack of secrecy that now exists may very well eventuate in the needless loss of thousands of lives of American soldiers.

Very respectfully,

M. SICARD,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., President of the Board.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *June 3, 1898.*

Respectfully referred to the honorable the Secretary of War.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 3, 1898. (Sent in cipher 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War and the Navy have agreed that all press boats, of whatever character, shall be seized and detained in the ports of Tampa and Key West to prevent following the expedition, placing, if necessary, a file of soldiers or marines on board to enforce obedience; and likewise that the commanding naval officer of the convoy be directed, in case a press boat joins the fleet, to take charge

of her and compel her to remain until he reaches the commander in chief, who shall also detain her, so long as he thinks expedient to do so.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., June 3, 1898—1.11 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

There will be 13 volunteer regiments with first expedition. Owing to the fact that several regiments came without arms, and the impossibility of properly equipping raw recruits, I am obliged to send more dismounted cavalry than I anticipated. As a good part of General Wheeler's command goes, I think it proper to send him with General Shafter. Have withdrawn all troops from Mobile except two unarmed Texas regiments, and think it advisable to organize second expedition here under General Coppering.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 4, 1898—1.31 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Memorandum from Secretary of Navy as to convoy and transports received.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 4, 1898—12.17 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

It is not possible to complete embarkation before Monday night. Regiments ordered from Chattanooga and Mobile not yet all in. The difficulties in loading can not be appreciated.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 4, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Several of the volunteer regiments came here without uniforms; several came without arms, and some without blankets, tents, or camp equipage. The Thirty-second Michigan, which is among the best, came without arms. Gen. Guy V. Henry reports that five regiments under his command are not fit to go into the field. There are over 300 cars loaded with war material along the roads about Tampa. Stores are sent to the quartermaster at Tampa, but the invoices and bills of lading have not been received, so that the officers are obliged to break open seals and hunt from car to car to ascertain whether they contain clothing, grain, balloon material, horse equipments, ammunition, siege guns, commissary stores, etc. Every effort is being made to bring order out of confusion. I request that rigid orders be given requiring the shipping officers to forward in advance complete invoices and bills of lading, with descriptive marks of every package, and the number and description of car in which shipped. To illustrate the embarrassment caused by present conditions, 15 cars loaded with uniforms were side-tracked 25 miles away from Tampa, and remained there for weeks while the troops were suffering for clothing. Five thousand rifles, which were discovered yesterday, were needed by several regiments. Also, the different parts of the siege train and ammunition for same, which will be required immediately on landing,

are scattered through hundreds of cars on the side tracks of the railroads. Notwithstanding these difficulties, this expedition will soon be ready to sail.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1898.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Wait for important cipher dispatch. When will you leave? Answer at once.
R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Cipher.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 4, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Admiral Sampson cables to-day *Merrimac* in channel. Cervera, with 4 ships and 2 torpedo boats, in harbor safely bottled up. He urges immediate aid from your troops. He reports 7 intrenched in Juraguacito and Daiquiri; 5,000 at Morron de Cuba; 4,000 at other points; in bay, 500 with small Hotchkiss gun. Cervera sent flag of truce supposedly to exchange prisoners for Naval Constructor Hobson and 7 men, who, unharmed with him on *Merrimac*, were taken prisoners, in recognition of their bravery. We are sure Cervera is there.

ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., June 4, 1898.*

(Received June 5, 1898, 6.32 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to your dispatch that President wishes report of the situation, I have to say that everything possible is being done to get away, but delays occur that can not be prevented or foreseen. Siege guns have only been assembled late this evening. They will be loaded on cars to-night and sent to transports early in the morning and the loading rushed. Will begin putting men on to-morrow p. m. if possible, and be ready to start Monday night or Tuesday morning. The last of the troops from Chickamauga are expected to-night. Officers engaged in loading transports have worked night and day. The main cause for delay has been the fact that great quantities of stores have been rushed in promiscuously and with no facilities to handle or store them. The last 10 miles before reaching the wharf is a single track and very narrow place in which to work. The capacity of this place has been greatly exceeded. Could have put the troops on and rushed them off, but not properly equipped as I know the President wishes them. I will not delay a minute longer than is absolutely necessary to get my command in condition and start the earliest moment possible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

Telegram to which above is reply missing.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Cipher message should read :

"He reports 7,000 men intrenched in Juraguacito and Daiquiri."

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 5, 1898—12 noon.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Your telegram of 6.45 this morning shown to the President, with which he expressed his satisfaction, with every confidence that you are doing everything for the best. I would like to have a telegram at 6 o'clock this evening of the situation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 5, 1898—12.24 p. m.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

This expedition has been delayed through no fault of any one connected with it. It contains the principal part of the Army, which for intelligence and efficiency is not exceeded by any body of troops on earth. It contains 14 of the best-conditioned regiments of volunteers, the last of which arrived this morning. Yet these have never been under fire. Between 30 and 40 per cent are undrilled, and in one regiment over 300 men had never fired a gun. I request ample protection at all times for this command from the Navy. This enterprise is so important that I desire to go with this army corps, or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this, and capture position No. 2. Now that the military is about to be used, I believe it should be continued with every energy, making the most judicious disposition of it to accomplish the desired result.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army,*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 5, 1898—1.57 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Your telegram in cipher is received, and two words were left out in transmission. By adding those it probably can be better understood. The two Spanish names were not cipher, but the names of localities. Let me know if the two sentences repeated makes the whole understood. The missing words given you in telegram just sent you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 5, 1898—2.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

The cipher dispatch is now perfectly understood.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., June 5, 1898—3 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

I have the honor to invite attention to the following table of distances from Miami, Fla.: To Havana, 240 miles; to Matanzas, 200 miles; to Nuevitas, 310 miles; to Cienfuegos, 730 miles; to Cape St. Antonio, 420 miles; to San Juan de Porto Rico, 1,000 miles. From Port Tampa: To Havana, 350 miles; to Matanzas, 375 miles; to Nuevitas, 660 miles; to Cienfuegos, 730 miles; to Cape St. Antonio, 420 miles; to Santiago de Cuba, 1,020 miles.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 5, 1898—4.55 p. m.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to request that Battery L, Fifth Artillery, and Battery E, Sixth Artillery, be ordered to report for duty with the siege train to Gen. John I. Rodgers, chief of artillery, at Tampa, Fla., with as little delay as possible. I also recommend that Maj. Frank C. Grugan, Sixth Artillery, and Regimental Quartermaster Edward F. McGlachlin, Fifth Artillery, be directed to report to General Rodgers without delay.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

Dispatch missing here.

TAMPA, FLA., June 5, 1898—5 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

No objection to the assignment of General Breckinridge to a command commensurate with his rank. Two adjutant-generals were assigned to the Seventh Corps, and I have assigned Lieutenant-Colonel Dorst to duty with Major-General Wheeler.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 5, 1898—9.48 p. m.

Brig. Gen. H. C. CORBÍN,

War Department, Washington D. C.:

I was unable to get this report off earlier on account of detention on train. Work has progressed well to-day. Loading of forage completed. Has been impossible to get siege guns to wharf until a few moments ago. Think they were loaded on train at daylight this morning. Troops expected this morning are part of them in immediate vicinity, but can not unload until morning. Siege artillery will be loaded to-night, and the heavy-artillery troops will begin going on board early in the morning.

SHAFTER.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 6, 1898—2.37 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

In telegram sent you yesterday morning please substitute words "while on sea" for "at all times," after word "protection."

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

Cipher dispatch missing here and General Shafter's reply.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 6, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Tampa, Fla.:

Two thousand dollars from contingencies of the Army, January 1, 1899, will be placed to credit of Major Jacobs to-day by telegraph.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 6, 1898.

SIR: This Department has received from Admiral Sampson, off Santiago de Cuba, a telegram, from which the following is an extract:

"Very important we should know immediately whether the army expedition has sailed for Santiago, and its number of vessels."

You are respectfully requested to give information on the above points as soon as practicable, in order that it may be communicated to the admiral.

It is respectfully urged that the expedition should get off as soon as possible. The naval force is all ready to convoy it.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEW YORK, *June 6, 1898—7.40 p. m.*

C. S. ALBERT,

World Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

Please convey this to the President, Secretary Alger, and Secretary Long, with the World's compliments. Cablegram just received from Gibraltar from a man specially detailed by the World to charter boat under British flag and go into Cadiz, says: "Fleet still there. All reports as to its departure for cruise or maneuvers untrue. Reason alleged among officials for its detention is, Government apprehends serious revolt in southern provinces at first decisive defeat of Spain. This fear also accounts for the concentration of the troops here, which still continues. Great scarcity of food prevails. Destitution among masses people daily intensifying."

Also another message from Madrid dated Sunday, which says: "Contradict rumors departure fleet Cadiz for Cuba. Minister marine and Camara assure Government it would be madness to send out fleet only composed of one battle ship, one protected cruiser, two small unarmored cruisers, and three destroyers. All of the vessels now require months to get ready."

"In diplomatic circles openly stated no European government will attempt to do anything for Spain until she makes up her mind to allow Cuban independence as a basis of negotiations."

WORLD.

Dispatch missing here.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 6, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The two batteries named were, as you must remember, ordered to Merritt, and can not be changed. Twenty thousand men ought to unload any number of cars and assort contents. There is much criticism about delay of expedition. Better leave a fast ship to bring balance material needed than delay longer.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

(See June 4.)

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 6, 1898—11.40 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Troops have been marching on board to-day and will continue all night. General Shafter hopes to sail to-morrow night or next day. There is siege artillery

here and more will arrive before number two can be ready. There should be a few regiments well equipped at Camp Alger.

MILES, *Major-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 7, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to direct your attention to the fact that since Saturday last a dozen vessels of the Navy are lying at Key West and Tampa ready to act as convoy in the projected military expedition. While thus idle their services are withdrawn from the blockade, where they would be most useful, and the Navy Department suggests, in view of this fact, that urgent measures be taken to terminate the present delay at as early a date as possible.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

TAMPA, FLA., June 7, 1898.

(Received, Washington, 9.43 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT, *Washington:*

From the Commanding General down to the drummer boys everyone is impatient to go, and annoyed at the delay. The last of the troops from Chickamauga arrived this morning, and have been equipped and hurried to the steamers. Feel confident they will all do their best to carry out the wishes and directions of the President.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 7, 1898—10.40 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The President desires a report of the situation at this time.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 7, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The last thing before sailing telegraph roster of regiments.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 7, 1898—7.50 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

That you may know the exact situation, the President directs me to send you the following from Sampson:

"Bombarded forts at Santiago 7.30 to 10 a. m. to-day, June 6. Have silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though stationed 2,000 yards. If 10,000

men were here, city and fleet would be ours within forty-eight hours. Every consideration demands immediate army movement. If delayed, city will be defended more strongly by guns taken from fleet. (Signed) Sampson."

He further says that you will sail as indicated in your telegram, but with not less than 10,000 men.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same telegram sent by Secretary of War addressed to General Shafter or General Miles.

Dispatch referred to apparently missing.

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 7, 1898—8.50 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Since telegraphing you an hour since the President directs you to sail at once with what force you have ready.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 7, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

You will sail immediately, as you are needed at destination at once. Answer.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Information from Sampson says he has practically reduced fortifications, and only waits your arrival to occupy Santiago. Time is the essence of the situation. Early departure of first importance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 7, 1898—9 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I will sail to-morrow morning. Steam can not be got up earlier. There is loaded to-night 1 division of infantry, 9 regiments; 16 companies of dismounted cavalry, 4 light batteries, 2 siege batteries artillery, 2 companies of engineers, and the troops from Mobile. I will try and get on the rest of the cavalry and another division of regular infantry by morning. I will sail then with whatever I have on board.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 7, 1898—9.52 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

The following organizations have arrived to-day by rail from Mobile: The Fifth Cavalry and Nineteenth Infantry. Troops have also arrived from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The Eleventh Infantry is expected to-night. Embarkation of troops

progressed all night last night and all day to-day, and will continue to-night. It is slow work, as wagons can not be driven within one-half mile of the transports, and everything has to go on a single-track road. Will wire in the morning how we are progressing. It has been very satisfactory to-day. Troops are loaded as fast as the railroad can put them at the dock.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

TAMPA, FLA., June 7, 1898.

(Received at Executive Mansion, Washington, 10.15 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN:

I expect to have 834 officers, 16,154 men on transports by daylight, and will sail at that hour. Will wire particulars before starting.

SHAFTER.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

I have sent the following telegram to Major-General Shafter: "Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick."

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The reason for countermanding order you will find in the following. The order was given at the request of the Navy Department, by direction of the President:

"KEY WEST, June 8.

"Spanish armored cruiser second class and Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer seen by *Eagle*, Nicholas Channel, Cuba. Destroy convoy. Details follow.

"REMEY."

"KEY WEST, June 8.

"Last cipher just come by *Resolute*, just arrived; was pursued by two vessels, Nicholas Channel, Cuba, last night. Shall I order *Indiana* and all available cruisers to coast of Cuba? More details to follow.

"REMEY."

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 8, 1898—4.06 p. m.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Message received. Vessels are in the stream, but will be able to stop them before reaching the Gulf.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA..

June 8, 1898—11.42 p. m.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

If that report is true, those Spanish vessels could be within six hours of the loaded transports now, and there to-morrow. Have ample measures been taken by the Navy to insure their safety?

MILES, *Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 8, 1898—5.03 p. m.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Ships commenced moving at 4 o'clock yesterday. They have been moving out during night and morning, as loaded. Your dispatch just received. Ships can be recalled and await orders.

MILES, *Commanding.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, June 8, 1898—4.10 p. m.*Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs that you avail yourself of opportunity afforded by delay to increase your force as much as possible, not disembarking those aboard.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 8, 1898.*General MILES, *Tampa, Fla..*

From our experience the last week it would seem that the facilities for transportation and embarkation are altogether inadequate at Tampa for prompt movement of troops and shipment of heavy ordnance. I am seriously considering the advisability of designating a new point for concentration, with better facilities. Give me your judgment at once.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1898.

Colonel WAGNER,

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:

Have arranged with Treasury Department for clearance of *Fanita* at Key West. You have her report to you at Tampa. Do not have it known she is in secret service. Treasury Department has instructed collectors to grant clearance from me to captain, which is mailed to you to-day. Advise captain that all his orders are strictly confidential. When not in our service and she is desired by Quartermaster's Department have it understood that she is chartered from day to day, but is not in the service of the Government except by daily hire of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Unsigned.)

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 8, 1898—5.15 p. m.

The honorable SECRETARY OF WAR,

Washington, D. C.:

The rest of the troops ordered from Chickamauga May 29 arrived yesterday. Some were five days en route, owing to single track and very bad railroad management. This expedition has been delayed by these and other unavoidable

obstacles. This can be corrected in future, and another expedition can be equipped of 30,000 as soon as transportation can be furnished and steamers prepared to receive troops. Boats from Miami can move 10,000 troops per week to Key West, which would render them more available, and that together with Tampa seems most expeditious.

MILES, *Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 8, 1898—6.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Transports began pulling into the harbor from wharf a little before 6 o'clock this morning, and, under charge of the Navy Department, will be moved outside of entrance to harbor into Gulf. The difficulties encountered here have been almost insurmountable. Anything like quick loading is impossible, from the fact that wagons can not be driven within nearly a mile of the wharf, and the cars have to be run down, unloaded, and run back on the same track. Except when time is no object it should not be attempted to load more than 5,000 men at this place at one time. The following is a list of the organizations:

Infantry regiments: Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Tenth, Twenty-first, Second, Thirteenth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Eighth, Twenty-second, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, Fourth, First, Twenty-fifth, Twelfth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Third, and Twentieth. Total infantry, 561 officers, 10,709 enlisted men. Two dismounted squadrons, of four troops each, from the Third, Sixth, Ninth, First, Tenth Cavalry regiments; and two dismounted squadrons, of four troops each, from the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Wood's regiment. Total dismounted cavalry, 159 officers, 2,875 enlisted men. One squadron Second Cavalry, mounted, 9 officers, 280 enlisted men. Light batteries E and K, First Artillery; A and F, Second Artillery—14 officers, 323 enlisted men. Batteries G and H, Fourth Artillery, siege, 4 officers, 132 enlisted men. Companies C and E of engineers, 9 officers, 200 enlisted men. Signal detachment, 2 officers and 45 enlisted men. Hospital detachment included in following figures: Corps staff, 15 officers; grand total, 773 officers and 14,564 enlisted men.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 9, 1898—6.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Referring to Secretary's telegram of yesterday to take advantage of delay to increase our forces as much as possible, I have to say steamer *Florida* was disabled yesterday by collision. The chief quartermaster reports to me this morning that practically the available space is now occupied on the transports that are now here, unless they were crowded more than is advisable, considering weather and long distance to go. There is an excellent division here of volunteers that I would like to have added to my forces, and that was intended to go, if transports can be sent to embark it.

SHAFTER, *Major-General Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 9, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Think it would be well to announce that the army got on board transports and started, as they did, yesterday. Say nothing about its being recalled, but let our

naval vessels go over the course that our transports would have gone over, with the hope of finding those Spanish ships. Does not the presence of Spanish war vessels in Cuban waters render it extremely hazardous to send troops on transports until they are captured, destroyed, or driven away? And, under the circumstances, is it expected that I shall organize expedition No. 2. Arrangements had been partly made before the presence of the Spanish ships was announced.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., June 9, 1898—2.45 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

It seems that it is a naval problem yet unsolved, and it might be advisable for the command now on board transports to have the protection of the entire Navy to convoy it to No. 1, No. 2, or Nuevitas, or if this is considered too hazardous, then keep the troops in healthful camps, as they now are, and assist the Navy to destroy the Spanish fleet. There are here 25 good steamers that could be used to carry water, coal and supplies, guns, revolving cannon and mortars, etc., and they could be added to the force of the Navy. It seems strange to be suggesting that the Army assist the Navy in this way, but I am sure we would receive most loyal support when the waters are safe for crossing with the Army.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

The President directs me to say that no change of plan will be made; that expedition No. 2 must be organized as rapidly as possible. We are looking for transports, and am satisfied the Navy will take care of that problem. Give nothing out.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1898.
(Sent in cipher 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Following from the Acting Secretary Navy sent for your information, and you will transmit it to General Shafter:

"Referring to the expedition destined to Santiago de Cuba, I have the honor to inform you that it is expected that the convoy of men-of-war, reenforced by two armored ships from Admiral Sampson's fleet, will be coaled and ready to start for Santiago by the evening of Monday, the 13th instant, or by the morning of the following day, without regard to the Spanish ships. The board is of the opinion that army transports should not move from the vicinity of Tampa until about twenty hours before the naval convoy will be coaled and ready to start. This latter time, though estimated as above, can not be closely fixed to-day, but probably can be by to-morrow evening."

Any further information concerning the movement of vessels for convoy will be sent you the moment it is received.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

Dispatch missing here.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Tampa, Fla.:

Should not sail until Monday. Secretary War desires to know whether you will keep your troops on board or disembark them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 9, 1898—9.32 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

As the ships are lying it is impracticable to disembark the men. The general officers in command are all unanimous in this opinion. They will be off, however, in detachments for exercise. There is no place in the vicinity where they can be camped with any degree of comfort.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 10, 1898—9.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Practically all the transports have been in canal, where men have had free access to shore, and they have been off the greater part of two days. This afternoon all but eleven of the transports have been drawn a short distance into the stream, where the men are much more comfortable than in the canal, with excellent facilities for swimming and keeping clean. The command is being increased only by recruits, of which there are several hundred, the exact number of which will be telegraphed you in the morning, and by one troop of cavalry mounts. The transports now here are practically filled, though it might be possible to get one more regiment of volunteer infantry on. Will be able to tell to-morrow, when a rearrangement of some of the troops will be made. If I find it possible to take another regiment, I prefer the Thirty-second Michigan.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Are there any troops still at Mobile or New Orleans? If so, they should be called to Tampa. How many troops are there besides those with No. 1 at Tampa? I am seriously thinking of moving the camp farther north, where the weather is better and shipping facilities are ample.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 10, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

There are five regiments at Mobile—the First and Second Texas, First and Second Louisiana, and First Alabama—uniformed and equipped only in part. Camp there in good condition, healthy location, good water, and good bathing facilities.

Ten or fifteen thousand additional troops can be camped there better than to bring them to Tampa.

There are 15,000 troops at Tampa besides General Shafter's command, which is now on transports. His force would be increased by recruits and men left behind if he had additional transports.

Troops here are comparatively healthy, have fair camps, good bathing facilities, and are in good condition, considering the intense heat of the Southern clime. Would not advise their being moved North at this time.

As the camp at Chickamauga is becoming very much crowded, I expect to take some troops from there to make up the 30,000 required for expedition No. 2 and will recommend other changes as soon as report is received from Dr. Greenleaf's board.

The transports furnished do not afford accommodation for the number of troops expected. They are not suited for the shipment of large bodies of troops or animals. Believe it would be advisable to obtain larger steamers for the accommodation of both, and if the line of double or bilge keel cattle steamers, built especially for that purpose, could be obtained, they would be of great value in shipping animals for officers, cavalry, artillery, and transportation.

The fact that arms have been ordered to these three great commands does not indicate that they are available, as much time is consumed before they are received. I would recommend that arms and ammunition, camp equipage, especially such articles as axes, spades, cooking utensils, etc., be sent with as little delay as possible.

Experienced staff officers are much required, and I recommend that they be ordered to those headquarters for assignment to corps, divisions, and brigades.

To avoid the uncertainty as to time when expedition No. 2 will be ready, would suggest that if practicable some definite time be determined as to when the last transports can be procured and prepared, in order that that time may be understood as the time for having the commands ready for embarkation.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

EDW. DAVIS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, U. S. V., Tampa, Fla.:

Commissary-general has no knowledge of order requiring thirty days' rations be kept on hand for issue to troops. Secretary War approves issue of rations from depots for short intervals under regulations which you may prescribe. This in reply to your telegram of the 27th ultimo on the subject.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 11, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

It is claimed, on what seems good grounds, that there has been a mistake in announcing the relative rank of Generals Henry, Poland, and Snyder. General

Henry is believed to be the senior. I request that this be made correct beyond question and to be informed by telegraph of result.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

F. MICHLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Tampa, Fla., June 11, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Since your telegram of yesterday concerning Mobile, Tampa, and military camps, reports have been received that there are eight cases of yellow fever now at McHenry, 100 miles from Mobile, and it is expected that a quarantine will be established within twenty-four hours. This somewhat modifies the conditions and affects the future of the troops.

The board of officers, of which Colonel Greenleaf is president, will report Miami and Fernandina as the best points for troops from standpoint of health, being places where they can be most effectively isolated.

Mount Vernon has been for years a place of refuge from yellow fever for the troops on the Gulf, and I have telegraphed to ascertain if the ground can now be obtained from the State authorities, and if so, will move the troops from Mobile to that point, the distance being about 30 miles.

Expedition No. 2 will take practically all of the troops from Tampa except the cavalry, which can be moved later.

Owing to the crowded condition of the troops at Chickamauga, I think it advisable to move General Wilson's division of the First Corps to Miami, and also move an additional force from Chickamauga, added to those at Jacksonville, to make approximately 20,000 men under Lee at Fernandina.

Columbia, S. C., is out of the question on account of smallpox; also Savannah, Mobile, and Tampa, on account of threatened yellow fever and low malarial fevers.

If the above arrangement is approved, it will leave a reasonable number of troops at Chickamauga, Fernandina, and Miami, and the general plan as suggested in my letter of May 27 can be continued without interruption if we can have the full protection of the Navy.

Please inform me if the above disposition of the troops meets with your approval.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

F. MICHLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 11, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: This Department desires to inform you that Commodore Remey, commandant of the naval base at Key West, has been directed to reassemble and coal, as soon as possible, the naval force which was recently designated to convoy the army transports in which is embarked the military expedition for Santiago de Cuba. As soon as Commodore Remey reports when the convoy will be coaled and ready his instructions are to send it to meet the army transports in the passage or strait between Rebecca Shoal and the Dry Tortugas, and considerable time would be saved if the army transports could leave Tampa about eighteen hours before the Key West division of the convoy reaches the neighborhood of

Rebecca Shoal. The date and hour at which the Key West division of the convoy will reach the vicinity of Rebecca Shoal can not yet be exactly fixed, but you will be informed of it as soon as practicable. The commanding officers of the troops on each transport should have instructions in case they become separated from the convoy to make the best of their way to Santiago de Cuba.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

P. S.—A suitable convoy to escort the army transports from Tampa to Rebecca Shoal is in attendance at Tampa.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 11, 1898—10.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Navy Department are talking now of being ready Sunday evening or early Monday morning. Will wire you moment that this is decided,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1898—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

The following is sent you for your information and guidance: Commodore Remey, commandant of the naval base at Key West, has been directed to reassemble and coal, as soon as possible, the naval force which was recently designated to convoy the army transports in which is embarked the military expedition for Santiago de Cuba. As soon as Commodore Remey reports when the convoy will be coaled and ready his instructions are to send it to meet the army transports in the passage or strait between Rebecca Shoal and the Dry Tortugas, and considerable time would be saved if the army transports could leave Tampa about eighteen hours before the Key West division of the convoy reaches the neighborhood of Rebecca Shoal. The date and hour at which the Key West division of the convoy will reach the vicinity of Rebecca Shoal can not be exactly fixed, but you will be informed of it as soon as practicable.

You will place yourself in communication with Commodore Remey and arrange to meet convoy as herein suggested, making close connection. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 12, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

In the opinion of Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon, in which I concur, command at Jacksonville should move at once to Fernandina, where it may be isolated and increased by troops from Chickamauga. Jacksonville he regards as a dangerous place by reason of having been affected in previous epidemics and the danger of infection now through the concentration of railroads. Fernandina has ocean exposure, and next to Miami is considered safest place. Miami can now

accommodate 5,000, and in a few days 5,000 more. Troops can be gradually moved from there to Key West. Think I will move Wilson's division in that way.

I understand that 12 vessels have been chartered; accommodations for between 6,000 and 7,000 men. Troops will be ready when last transports arrive.

I understand that American Line steamers for transporting horses, mules, and cattle can be chartered and recommend that it be done, as that class of ships would be invaluable in this service. Colonel Kimball, at New York, can secure them. Large steamers would be advantageous both for health of command and safety of animals. Supplies and equipments have been gathered here. Believe it best for the larger portion of expedition No. 2 to sail from this place, and the remainder from Key West. When will sufficient transports be available?

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

Official copy respectfully sent by mail.

F. MICHLER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TAMPA, FLA., June 12, 1898—1.37 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington D. C.:

As the Navy Department has full and latest information, I would suggest that the Department decide as to the advisability of the transports and convoys going by the south or north side of Cuba. The water may be smoother and the fleet in less danger from torpedo boats on the south side, hence I suggest that Department decide in view of recent information.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Your telegram even date received. After careful consideration I am of opinion that the question of route should be left to judgment of General Shafter and Commodore Remey.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 12, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The following telegram, dated Key West, Fla., 9 a. m., this date, in regard to the convoy for the expedition to Santiago, has been received in the Department from Commodore Remey:

"In answer to telegram cipher 'Abdicamur' of yesterday, *Indiana*, *Detroit*, *Bancroft*, *Wasp*, *Manning*, *Eagle*, *Wompatuck*, *Ericsson* have returned for convoy duty. *Osceola* and two armored cruisers from commander in chief North Atlantic Station not yet in. *Vesuvius* met and has been sent commander in chief North Atlantic force. Ships coaling this morning with difficulty. Rough outside. Water supply practically exhausted.

"REMEY."

It is recommended that the transports sail from Tampa this evening. They should reach the vicinity of Rebecca Shoal to-morrow afternoon, being convoyed to that point by the ships of war now at Tampa. At Rebecca Shoal the *Indiana* and other ships forming the rest of the convoy will meet the transports, and all proceed together to Santiago.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Acting Secretary.

JUNE 12, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your note of even date, I have the honor to inform you that General Shafter with his troops has been ordered to join the convoy at Rebecca Shoal not later than to-morrow afternoon.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

The ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Having reference to telegram of this morning, the Secretary of War now directs me to inform you that the *Indiana* and other ships forming the convoy will meet the transports at Rebecca Shoal and proceed together to destination. You should reach the shoal not later than to-morrow afternoon. Confer freely with Commodore Remey.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Translation.]

KEY WEST, June 12, 1898.

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington:*

Just received following from General Shafter, Port Tampa: "Will meet you at Rebecca Shoals Wednesday." I have ordered Key West division of convoy to reach rendezvous Monday noon.

REMEY.

Received cipher beginning "Wallpaper." Everything ready here.

[Translation.]

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, HAITI, June 12, 1898.

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington:*

Résumé of a letter from Garcia to Miles, which I send as only means of its reaching him. Miles letter received through Colonel Hernandez on June 6. Garcia regards his wishes and suggestions as orders and will immediately take measures to concentrate forces at the points indicated, but he is unable to do so as early as desired on account of his expedition to Banes Port, Cuba, but he will march without delay. All of his subordinates are ordered to assist to disembark the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. Santiago de Cuba well fortified, with advanced intrenchments, but he believes position for artillery can be taken as Miles desires. Approximate 12,000 regulars and 3,000 militia between Santiago and Guantanamo. He has sent force in order to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin. Repeats every assurance of good will and desire to second plans.

SAMPSON.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 12, 1898—7.18 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Four-thirty p. m. Your dispatch in reference to starting delivered at 3 p. m. to-day. Have consulted with senior naval officer present, who says we must have

daylight to get down to lower bay. Will start the transports at daylight to-morrow and with good luck will meet convoy from Key West before Wednesday noon.

SHAFTER.

Major-General United States Volunteers, Commanding.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 12, 1898—11.10 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

These transports are built chiefly for freight, and not suited or properly ventilated for troopships. I urge that suitable ships be chartered or obtained, hence renew my recommendation that the Atlantic liners be obtained, at least for a short time.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 13, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Your telegram of the 11th came duly. Make no change of troops until you hear further from me. Will wire you fully to-morrow.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 13, 1898.*

Major-General MILES,

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, you are informed that the transports chartered are those commonly used in the coast trade. I am informed that "Atlantic liners" can only enter New York Harbor, no other port of the United States having sufficient depth of water; no more could they touch at any point on the coast of Cuba or Porto Rico.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1898.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL CORBIN.

The following telegram was sent to the naval base, Key West, Fla.:

" WASHINGTON, *June 12, 1898.*

" Naval Base, Key West:

" I am informed by General Corbin that General Shafter did not receive orders until 3 o'clock; that he then consulted with senior naval officer at Port Tampa, and it was decided impracticable to try to bring transports down bay except in daylight. They will start at daylight to-morrow morning to come down bay. War Department has directed General Shafter to consult with you. You will be governed as concerns starting of convoy from Key West by your orders in connection with information received from General Shafter and your own judgement.

" ALLEN, *Acting.*"

The following telegram was received at 3 a. m. from the senior naval officer at Port Tampa:

"PORT TAMPA, Fla., June 12, 1898.

"SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, Washington:

"Fleet of 37 transports and lighters will assemble at Egmont Key to-morrow, and it was supposed at Rebecca Shoal Wednesday morning. It is necessary to meet Key West convoy fleet during daylight. Have wired Remey.

"HUNKER."

A. L. CROWINSHIELD, *Chief of Bureau.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 13, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Following telegram received from General Graham:

"In reply to your telegram of this date, General Duffield has not yet reported for duty. The staff of that brigade is not organized, officers, except adjutant-general, not having reported. Brigade deficient in following articles of equipment: Ninth Massachusetts needs 4 rifles, 198 bayonets and scabbards, 896 blanket bags, 41 canteens, 10 haversacks, 6 meat cans, 43 tin cups, 136 knives, 38 forks, 47 spoons, 29 pistols and cartridge belts, 17 trousers, 108 leggings, 488 overshirts, 383 undershirts, 409 drawers. The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan need trousers, overshirts, and underclothing: are fully supplied with arms. The brigade needs over 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition to supply 500 per man. Every effort possible is being made to rush equipment as provided in General Orders 54, but I can not control issues from clothing or ordnance depots. It is impossible to state when the brigade will be thoroughly equipped.

"GRAHAM, Major-General."

I request that orders may be given that this brigade be fully equipped at once.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

EDW. DAVIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 13, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Dr. A. J. Diaz, who was employed by me before leaving Washington as interpreter, was highly recommended; has the confidence of one of the strongest religious denominations in the country; has been discharged, cause unknown. His services have been highly satisfactory. It is very important to have an interpreter who can be trusted. I request his reemployment.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

EDW. DAVIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., June 13, 1898.
(Received in cipher 11.20 p. m.)

Captain MONTGOMERY,

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Wires all working badly down here. Greater part of expedition has sailed down to outer bar. Delay caused by having to replenish water supply, and having only four pilots to take out ships. By early morning all will be gone.

General Miles has been down all day assisting in every way possible.

BRADY, *Captain.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, Fla., June 13, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Steamers are moving out to sea, and should be away by 1 o'clock.

MILES, Major-General.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., June 13, 1898.

(Received, Washington, 12.20 p. m.)

Captain MONTGOMERY:

The last steps toward loading the fleet are being rapidly pushed, and indications now point to sailing about noon.

Will advise later.

BRADY, Captain.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 13, 1898—6.08 p. m.

Capt. J. E. BRADY,

Censor, Tampa Bay Hotel, or Port Tampa, Fla.:

Has expedition started? Answer quickly for the President.

BENJ. F. MONTGOMERY,
Captain, Signal Corps.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Tampa, Fla., June 14, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

In my judgment prudence and safety seem to dictate that the opinion of the highest medical military authorities and experience of many years should prevail. It is well known that Jacksonville just at present, although not on the coast, is healthful; so are Tampa and Mobile. Colonel Greenleaf states in his report: "Experience has demonstrated the necessity for camping troops in such places as may be made safe against the introduction of this disease—yellow fever—and I recommend that provision be made as soon as possible for transporting the troops now at Jacksonville, which would be a place of exposure should the disease advance from its present location, to Fernandina, and that other troops be transferred to Miami." He states his opinion is formed after consultation with yellow-fever experts, including Marine-Hospital Service. It will be an imperative necessity to move those troops at once should yellow fever approach Florida, and it should be commenced now. The troops at this place would have gone with first expedition had there been transportation, and have for days been working to get ready for expedition No. 2. In fact, these and a division at Chickamauga are the only troops ready. Other troops not ready or equipped for immediate field service can be sent to General Lee at Fernandina. I think it of the highest importance that the troops be placed in the three healthful camps of instruction—Chickamauga, Fernandina, and Miami—away from infected cities as soon as possible and the available force immediately equipped for active service. Is there objection to the troops at Mobile going to Mount Vernon?

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

You have made a large number of recommendations for staff appointments since you went South, all of which, I regret to say, can not have consideration, because all are filled or promised. Am seriously thinking of changing the base

from Tampa farther north. Major Hopkins and others who went to examine these places say that no troops can be camped at Miami. It is a coral-reef formation and not sufficiently cleared, except on the lowlands, where it is only 2 feet above low water, and where rain would make it impossible to use for drilling and camping; but that Fernandina and Savannah are excellent points. It seems to me it would be wise to ship the stores needed from Tampa on transports to save freight, as well as animals and transportation, and bring the troops farther north to those places where there is ample ground and plenty of water, and thus get ready for No. 2. We find much difficulty in getting steamers of light draft to carry troops. Could get ocean liners, but troops would have to be shipped from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Fort Monroe, or lightered out to ships from the coast and also to shore at point of landing. What do you think of this? The artillery, cavalry, and transportation might go on the light-draft ships, as before indicated. General Lee reports a splendid camping ground at Jacksonville. Any troops belonging to his corps not with him should be ordered to him at once. It is the President's wish that two brigades be sent from the Second Corps for this expedition, and No. 2 would be Garretson's.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA FLA., June 14, 1898.

(Received, Washington, 4.25 p. m.)

Capt. B. F. MONTGOMERY:

Last ship of expedition left the dock at Port Tampa at 10 this morning, and are now safely on their way.

Following from General Miles to the President:

"While the delay has been most vexatious, the time has been utilized to better equip and supply the command with what was imperatively needed for such a voyage and campaign, and will also give time for the insurgents to assemble as they have promised and are doing in strong force. Still, the delay was deeply regretted, and I hope such can be avoided in the future."

BRADY, *Captain.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 14, 1898—4 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Tampa Fla.:*

Unofficial reports say that Shafter's expedition is not yet out of bay. Report of cause of delay desired.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Many transports moved out yesterday: the last early this morning. The mail boat remained until near 10, and at 10.30 the last one was out of sight. The auxiliary cruiser *Resolute* was coaling yesterday and will leave at 5 or 6 p. m. Do not know her destination.

MILES, *Commanding.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., June 14, 1898—6 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I am directed to fully equip 15,000 men for duty elsewhere under command of General Wilson, and to do this by transfer of ordnance and quartermaster equip-

ment from troops to remain at this camp. If the ordnance equipment here for 23 regiments are en route or likely to arrive soon, I can equip this force without making transfer; and as this would be preferable course, can you inform me definitely whether I can rely on the ordnance equipments getting here on or before June 20. Please inform me as early as possible.

JNO. R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1898—10.30 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE,

Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Your telegram about Wilson's division has been received. Secretary War bids me say he will telegraph you definitely about it to-morrow morning.

H. C. CORBIN *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla. June 14, 1898—9.50 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

I think our telegrams crossed in transit. One-half of the troops for No. 2 are now here, being fully equipped and drilling every day as artillery. Siege trains, balloons, heavy ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores are also here.

Would advise against changing base until after departure of No. 2. Wilson's division in best condition; can be brought from Chickamauga and the entire command shipped as soon as transports can be made available. Vessels drawing 21 feet of water can come to wharf and nine load at one time. Think these parties are mistaken as to Miami. I have their official reports, hence their favorable recommendation. It has been cleared for 5,000 troops, and additional ground will be cleared for any number. Its advantages are the cool ocean breezes, nearness to Gulf Stream and to Cuba, and perfect isolation from yellow fever, which is principal objection to Savannah, Jacksonville, and Mobile. Would much prefer large steamers, as the troops do not load down as does freight, and with lighters, or barge, they can be made available wherever required as soon as Nos. 1 and 2 can be secured. The large number of cavalry horses, train animals, and artillery can be moved over to Cuba, which will clear everything south of Chickamauga and west of the coast.

Many of the five regiments at Mobile are immunes, and I think would be safe at Mount Vernon, certainly until they are equipped; or, if desired, these can be ordered to Fernandina to report to General Lee.

Respectfully submitted.

MILES, *Commanding.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., June 14, 1898—10.55 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Transport *Olivette* has been reported to have returned to coal dock. She is fastest of fleet and could overtake others if she started two days later. She leaves at 10 to-night.

MILES, *Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1898—10.30 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary of War directs me to say that in fitting out expedition No. 2 you will take into consideration two brigades that will be ordered from here. Will not this render it unnecessary to call on General Brooke for so many as 15,000? He wishes an early reply.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 14, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

If two brigades come from Washington, may not need all of 15,000 from General Brooke, but will require nearly that number. The effective strength does not equal number on rolls. Guards nonequipped and sick must remain behind.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Official copy respectfully sent by mail.

F. MICHLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1898—11.40 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War desires the names of the general officers accompanying General Shafter's expedition.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 14, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Regular officers are sadly needed among volunteers, but regular organizations are also already suffering from paucity of officers. Regular organizations furnish a remarkably fine training school for officers and all that can be so trained are already needed. Can not regular service be immediately supplied with all the junior officers the law allows, especially as the good of the service evidently demands it? Then additional second lieutenants can increase the numbers now so greatly needed. It must be evident to all now that we need a larger perfectly trained and equipped force, especially officers, and the best place for quick training is among the regulars. It would be well if we had several hundred more regular officers immediately.

BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General, Volunteers, Inspector-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 15, 1898.

General BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Having reference to your telegram of yesterday to fully equip 15,000 men for duty elsewhere, on inquiry the Chief of Ordnance informs this office that the

rifles for the 23 regiments have been ordered from the Columbus Arsenal and should arrive within a day or two. The ordnance equipment will go from Rock Island. The date of their arrival will be given you as soon as possible. They will probably arrive within a few days, but will give you definite information to-morrow morning.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 15, 1898—1.41 p. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, the Major-General Commanding directs me to inform you that the following general officers accompanied General Shafter: Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Brig. Gen. J. F. Kent, Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, Brig. Gen. S. S. Sumner, Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton, Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee. Also Major-General Breckinridge and Brig. Gen. William Ludlow went as inspecting officer and engineer officer from Headquarters Army, respectively.

MICHLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 15, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

As most of the regular regiments have gone on first expedition, no more recruits should be sent here until further orders. They should be held at Atlanta and fully armed, equipped, drilled, and disciplined there.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 15, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Upon further and mature consideration I have decided that no more troops shall be sent to Tampa. Order the troops north from Mobile to their corps. I think we will move the troops north for shipment, sending the heavy material, including ordnance, ordnance stores, and artillery, with provisions, from Tampa. Will discuss this matter with you when you arrive here.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 15, 1898—2.38 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your second telegram received. Part in regard to troops at Mobile I do not understand. They are now a part of General Coppinger's corps. His headquarters are here and they could safely remain at Mount Vernon for the present. Shall I so direct, or is it understood that I should order General Coppinger and the troops at Mobile to Chickamauga? I would request that all troops and war material now here remain until I see you, which will be within a few days.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Important business requires your presence here. Report at once.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

*Tampa, Fla., June 15, 1898—5.28 p. m.*SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I leave by the first train, 7.25 this evening.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*KEY WEST, FLA., *June 15 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 10.55 p. m.)

Captain MONTGOMERY,

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Twenty-one transports and eight convoys off Tortugas 10 this morning, and at same place at sundown.

SAWYER, *Censor.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

*Washington, June 16, 1898—12.47 p. m.*Captain SAWYER, *Censor, Key West, Fla.:*

Please give at once latest news of fleet and convoys.

BENJ. F. MONTGOMERY,

*Captain, Signal Corps.*KEY WEST, FLA., *June 16, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, ———.)

Captain MONTGOMERY, *Washington:*

Five transports and three convoys arrived at Tortugas yesterday morning, remaining until 10 last night, when about twenty more transports and convoys joined, and all left, bound southeast. Nothing since. Will keep you advised.

SAWYER, *Major and Quartermaster.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In order to take timely precaution against the infection of the commands by yellow fever, I desire to submit the following:

The troops at Jacksonville, Fla., should move to and take station at Fernandina, Fla.

To relieve the crowded condition at Chickamauga, the Third Division of the First Corps (comprising nine regiments of infantry) and four batteries of light artillery should be ordered to Fernandina.

The troops at Tampa, including the horses for the cavalry now with the first expedition, are equipped and ready to move as soon as transportation can be obtained. I therefore recommend that no change be made in that command.

The troops at Mobile should be moved to Mount Vernon, Ala., where they would be comparatively safe from yellow fever, and, as many of them are "immunes," they can be moved to Cuba as soon as equipped.

There should be 5,000 men sent to Miami, Fla., from Chickamauga, and in the course of two weeks 5,000 additional men can be sent to Miami from the same point.

The chartered steamers should be sent at once to Port Tampa.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 19, 1898.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I am informed that Commander Crowninshield has stated that those cruisers can only carry 1,000 men each, and that they can not carry animals of any kind. One of them will be ready Wednesday next and the other on Saturday. I presume we will have to arrange our forces accordingly.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

By direction Secretary of War you will send all recruits now at Tampa belonging to regiments composing General Shafter's command to join that command as soon as they are fully equipped. Commanding officer Fort McPherson has been instructed to send all recruits at that post belonging to regiments in General Shafter's command to Tampa, and these, when fully armed and equipped, will also be sent to join General Shafter. Acknowledge receipt.

By command Major-General Miles:

WARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

The Secretary War directs that the transports that went with you be returned to Tampa for reenforcements under same convoy that conducted you to your present station, unless you think it unsafe to send it. Also report as to your needs. Proposed to send you auxiliary cruisers *Yale* and *Harvard* sailing from Newport News with reenforcements. How are Captain Alger and my boy?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 22, 1898.—6.22 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Off Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22, 1898.—Landing at Daiquiri this morning successful. Very little if any resistance.

SHAFTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22, 1898.*

SECRETARY NAVY, Washington:

Landing army progressing favorably at Daiquiri. There was very little, if any, resistance. The *New Orleans*, *Detroit*, *Castine*, *Wasp*, and *Swanee* shelled vicinity before landing. Made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage attention of the enemy. The *Texas* engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo.

SAMPSON.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 23, 1898.*Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba.*

Secretary War directs such of the transports as can be spared be returned to Tampa soon as convenient under convoy of the navy. Please cable number and names that can be returned, and time of departure. Should it be deemed best to not unload all supplies not perishable on ships, the same can be left in them until next voyage.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICE,

Washington, June 24, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

Sir: The French Cable Company require that orders be given to General Shafter to protect their neutral telegraph operators while serving in the territory occupied by the American troops. I have therefore to request that the following cable be sent this day, and that I be notified thereof:

"General Shafter, Playa del Este, via New York: Issue necessary orders for protection of neutral French telegraph operators."

"ALGER, *Secretary of War.*"

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY, *Chief Signal Officer.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 24, 1898—4.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Playa del Este, via New York City:

You are charged with protection of neutral French telegraph operators serving with our troops.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

KEY WEST, FLA., June 24, 1898—4.47 p. m.

Gen. N. A. MILES,

Commanding General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Naval commander Commodore Remy will not furnish convoy without orders. Captain of *Florida* will not leave port without convoy. Please get the necessary order for Lieutenant Johnson to obtain proper escort for expedition.

EMILIO NUNEZ,

Brigadier-General, Cuban Army.

Letter to Secretary of Navy missing here.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 24, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War desires to know the brigades of your command, and strength of each, that are ready for service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., June 24, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following:

With the capture of Santiago de Cuba it is expected we will have several thousand Spanish prisoners, and with the capture of the second objective position, now under consideration, it is expected we will add to the number, making, it is hoped, in the aggregate at least 30,000 prisoners.

After the capture of the position next after Santiago de Cuba it would be, in my judgment, advisable to take some deep-water harbors on the northern coast of Cuba, which would be available, not only for our army, but also for the navy, as safe ports for our transports, supply ships, and naval vessels between Key West and Porto Rico. It is also important that we should select some point at which to disembark our mounted troops and light artillery, with which our Government is well supplied. We will have in a few weeks upward of 15,000 cavalry. This force, with the light artillery and a small body of infantry, will make a most formidable army corps with which to conduct a campaign in the interior of Cuba.

The most available point, it appears to me, would be the harbor of Nuevitas, which has 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water. From there the command could move to Porto Principe, one of the principal cities in the Island of Cuba. Using that as a base, it could move through the rolling country, which is reported to be free from yellow fever, to Moron and Taguayabon, and thence to Villa Clara; or, by a more southern route, from Porto Principe to Ciego de Avila, thence to Spiritus, and thence to Villa Clara. A road could be built at the rate of 5 miles per day as that army corps marches; also, we could find two railroad bases between Porto Principe and Villa Clara.

To move the mounted troops over from Florida to Cuba and make this march would undoubtedly consume the time up to nearly the 30th of September.

This army corps would also have the assistance of all the available forces of Garcia and Gomez, and would by that time be occupying practically two-thirds of the Island of Cuba.

If no serious forces were encountered, this army corps could continue its march to the south side of Havana. If a large force of Spanish troops sufficient to check its march were moved to the vicinity of Villa Clara, then the entire army with

which we purpose to invade Cuba could be moved between the forces at Villa Clara and Havana, dividing the Spanish forces and defeating them in detail.

I make this suggestion as having three advantages: First, we could employ at reasonable compensation such prisoners as desired occupation in road building; second, we could move into the interior of Cuba our large cavalry command without serious molestation; third, we would be operating during the rainy or sickly season in the most healthful parts of Cuba, practically free from yellow fever, and at the same time be occupying a large portion of the enemy's territory.

If this proposition does not meet with favor, then, after the capture of Santiago de Cuba and other places to the east, we could move the entire force to the west of Havana and conduct the campaign from the deep harbors on that coast. My judgment, however, is decidedly in favor of the first plan of campaign.

Before reaching Villa Clara we would undoubtedly have upward of 50,000 prisoners, and if we could by judicious, humane treatment use them in a way that would be advantageous to themselves as well as to our interests I think it would be advisable. There would be one great danger in moving them to our own territory and establishing a large camp of prisoners, and that is that they would bring the germs of disease with them and spread them among our own people, as many Americans would have to be employed on the ships and railroads together with the guards necessary to control them.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

[Memorandum.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1898.

Lieutenant Joyce, of Colonel Lee's regiment, room 590, this building, says that the Spanish army have as follows:

10,000 men at Holguin,
12,000 men at Manzanillo, and
15,000 men at Santiago.

37,000 total.

He also states that they can march from Holguin to Santiago in four days, and from Manzanillo to Santiago in five days.

J. C. G.

[Memorandum for the War Department.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

Referring to the request of General Miles made yesterday evening concerning a convoy for the expedition on board the *Florida*, under Lieutenant Johnson, in accordance with the Navy Department's instructions issued last evening to Commodore Remey, the U. S. S. *Peoria* sailed this morning with the expedition referred to.

J. D. LONG, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE,

Commanding United States Troops, Chickamanga Park, Ga.:

Referring to the Commanding General's order of June 13, he directs that that force of 15,000 infantry be prepared immediately, fully equipped for field service,

with twenty days' travel rations and 500 rounds ammunition per man. The Commanding General also directs that you order Major-General Wilson to proceed, with his personal staff, to Port Tampa, Fla., in order to inform himself regarding the arrangements for embarking his division. Acknowledge receipt.

J. C. GILMORE,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 25, 1898—2.20 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

Having reference to your telegram of this date, concerning movement of troops of First Division, etc., you are informed that it is probable you will be called upon to leave for Tampa in week or ten days. Not probable earlier than a week. General Wilson will command one of your divisions. On your leaving, General Wade will be charged with completion of organization of troops left behind, which should be pushed with all vigor, as it is quite probable they too will follow in close order. This you will communicate to General Wade in confidence. Secretary War is gratified that ordnance equipments are coming in.

By order Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., June 25, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to your telegram* of yesterday, depot quartermaster reports in the yards of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad 6 unloaded cars of military supplies, in the Plant System yards 29 cars, and Port Tampa City 52 cars. Of this latter some more than one-half are cars which have been expressly loaded and placed on a side track at Port Tampa to be loaded on transports. All cars being as rapidly unloaded as delivered by railroads. Some days there are unloaded as many as 70 cars. Yesterday but 13 cars were unloaded, because it was impossible to get the railroad company to place the cars for unloading. There are in corrals 1,811 unassigned mules. This includes mules for siege artillery, 184 wagons with mules and harness complete; 65 escort wagons and 91 army wagons not yet fitted with teams; 175 low trucks for artillery, with solid wheels. There are 12 pack trains complete. The following are assigned to troops of my command here: Twenty-two draft horses, 1,791 draft mules, 104 pack mules, 119 army wagons, 307 escort wagons, 15 Red Cross ambulances.

COPPINGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *June 25, 1898—2.45 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Daiquiri 23. Had very fine voyage, lost less than 50 animals, 6 or 8 to-day; lost more putting them through the surf to land than on transports. Command as healthy as when we left. Eighty men sick. Only deaths 2 men drowned in landing. Landings difficult. Coast quite similar to that in vicinity of San Francisco, and covered with dense growth of bushes. Landing at Daiquiri unopposed. All points occupied by Spanish troops; heavily bombarded by navy to clear them out. Sent troops toward Santiago and occupied Juragua City, a naturally strong

* Missing.

place, this morning. Spanish troops retreating as soon as our advance was known. Had not mounted troops or could have captured them—about 600 all told. Railroad from there in. Have cars and engine in possession. With assistance of navy disembarked 6,000 men yesterday and as many more to-day. Will get all troops off to-morrow, including light artillery and greater portion of pack train, probably all of it, with some of the wagons; animals have to be jumped to the water and towed ashore. Had consultations with Generals Garcia, Rader, and Castillo. 1 p. m. of 20th, 20 miles west of Santiago. These officers were unanimously of the opinion that landing should be made east of Santiago. I had come to the same conclusion. General Garcia promises to join me at Juragua City to-morrow with between 3,000 and 4,000 men who will be brought from west of Santiago by ships of the navy to Juragua City and there disembarked; this will give me between 4,000 and 5,000 Cubans, and leave 1,000 under General Rabi to threaten Santiago from the west. General Kent's division is being disembarked this afternoon at Juragua City, and will be continued during the night. The assistance of the navy has been of the greatest benefit, and enthusiastically given. Without them I could not have landed in ten days, and perhaps not at all, as I believe I should have lost so many boats in the surf. At present want nothing. Weather has been good. No rain on land, and prospects for fair weather.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

PLAYA, June 25, 1898—11.57 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Daiquiri 24. Two or three lighters and a steam tug are an imperative necessity here. We are absolutely dependent on the little steam tug *Laura*. Without her we could hardly get rations ashore as fast as they can be consumed. There should be no delay in furnishing these vessels.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 25, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Every effort is being put forth to get you two or three lighters, as asked for in your telegram just received.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, June 25, 1898—1.17 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Daiquiri 24. In pushing out to occupy good position near Sevilla to wait and intrench until supplies and artillery could be landed, the Fourteenth and Tenth Cavalry and Wood's regiment had a skirmish. Enemy was driven from his position, and General Wheeler reports he now occupies their ground. Wounded: Major Bell, Captain Knox, Captain Wainwright, Lieutenant Byram, First Cavalry, and a number of men. Above names only given. Lighters and steam tugs asked for this morning should be sent at once.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA, June 25, 1898—11.58 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Daiquiri 24. Further news from General Wheeler places our loss in this morning's affair about 10 killed and 40 wounded. Captain Capron, First United States

Volunteer Cavalry, killed. Wounded: Major Brodie, Captain McClintock, and Lieutenant Thomas, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Major Bell, Captain Knox, and Lieutenant Byram, First United States Cavalry; Captain Knox seriously. Captain Wainwright, formerly reported wounded, is uninjured. The names of the others killed and wounded not yet known. The Spaniards occupied a very strong, intrenched position on a high hill. The firing lasted about an hour, and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

JUNE 25, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Commanding, etc.:*

The President directs me to send his thanks to you and your army for their gallant action of yesterday, which I gladly do.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898—4.45 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs as many of your transports as you can spare shall return at once with the convoy to Tampa for more troops, provisions, and transportation. The convoy has been ordered to return at once for reenforcements for you. Return the wounded on ships that are able to travel, using preferably the *Harvard* and *Yale*, returning to Newport News. Advise Department of action taken.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

In the event it is necessary to reenforce General Shafter, how many men can you have ready to ship at once, and what is capacity of transports now under your control? Quick answer desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., June 25, 1898—5.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram No. 1 received. The brigades in my command and strength are as follows:

First Division (Schwar), en route to Miami; First Brigade (Wheaton), 119 officers, 2,559 enlisted men; Second Brigade (Gordon), 105 officers, 1,959 enlisted men. Second Division (Snyder), First Brigade (De Russy), 39 officers, 1,373 enlisted men; Second Brigade (Carpenter), 134 officers, 2,638 enlisted men; Third Brigade (Hall), 172 officers, 3,168 enlisted men. Third Division (Kline), First Brigade (Kennon), 124 officers, 2,127 enlisted men; Second Brigade (Anthony),

119 officers, 2,460 enlisted men. Second Cavalry, 18 officers, 469 enlisted men; Fifth Cavalry, 23 officers, 625 enlisted men.

All the foregoing, except 80 officers, 2,467 enlisted men, regular troops, wholly unfit to take the field at present because of lack of drill instruction and portion of equipment.

COPPINGER, Major-General, Commanding.

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., June 25, 1898—6.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram No. 2 received. If transports and ammunition are provided, I can ship 629 officers and 12,860 men from Tampa. No transports have reported to me. I understand there are five transports and two ocean tramps at Port Tampa, under whose orders I do not know. Capacity unknown.

COPPINGER, Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War desires to know whether in the transports at Port Tampa there are two or three lighters that can be sent at once to General Shafter. Having lost one going over, the tug he has is not sufficient to meet demands of the service. Time is essence of situation, and an immediate answer is desired.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., June 25, 1898—6.34 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram concerning lighters received. I have just handed it to Captain Bellinger, in charge ocean transportation, with request that he will attend to the matter at once.

COPPINGER, Major-General, Commanding.

TAMPA, FLA., June 25, 1898—7.40 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegrams of this date to Major-General Coppinger regarding ocean transportation, and which have been referred to me for reply. The lighter *Bessie*, due here Monday, and will be available to forward to Shafter's command. Large tug *Maverick* is at Key West, and might be utilized if considered necessary. Colonel Black, engineer, has two barges at Port Tampa, but it would be necessary to tow these. There are seven transports now at Port Tampa, capacity about 5,000 men, if loaded and shipped at once. This will, however, be increased when the boats are fitted up. At present there are but two boats which are in proper condition to load and ship and get maximum results.

BELLINGER, *Quartermaster.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICE,

*Washington, June 25, 1898.***The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.**

SIR: In order to carry out the special instructions of the honorable the Secretary of War, I have the honor to request that the following telegram be sent to General Shafter, commanding, via Playa del Este:

"Secretary of War directs immediate action necessary to establish telegraphic communication between your headquarters and cable stations at Playa del Este or Aguadores. Colonel Allen, Signal Corps, will cooperate and furnish necessary insulated wire and instruments."

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY,

Chief Signal Officer.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 25, 1898.***Major-General SHAFTER, Playa, Cuba:**

Secretary War directs immediate action necessary to establish telegraphic communication between your headquarters and cable stations at Playa del Este or Aguadores. Colonel Allen, Signal Corps, will cooperate and furnish necessary insulated wire and instruments.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

[Memorandum.]

JUNE 25, 1898.

Major-General Brooke, Major-General Coppinger, and Major-General Wilson will go with the next expedition. General Wade will remain in command at Chickamauga. There will be 15,000 men taken from Chickamauga and 12,000 men, if so many are fit, from General Coppinger's command. General Snyder's division of General Coppinger's corps will embark at once, or as soon as convoy can be had, to reinforce General Shafter at Santiago.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 25, 1898.***Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,**

Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following is ordered:

Major-General Brooke, Major-General Coppinger, and Major-General Wilson will go with the next expedition. General Wade will remain in command at Chickamauga. There will be 15,000 men taken from Chickamauga and 12,000 men, if so many are fit, from General Coppinger's command. General Snyder's division of General Coppinger's corps will embark at once, or as soon as convoy can be had, to reinforce General Shafter at Santiago.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

Same order was sent to Major-General Coppinger, Tampa, Fla.; Major-General Wilson, and Major-General Wade, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1898.Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

From Mobile the large steam tug *Nimrod* and light-draft lighters *Ben*, *Ora*, and *Towrat* have been ordered to get out of Mobile just as soon to-day as possible, going with all dispatch, taking into consideration the safety of the lighters. The depot quartermaster at Tampa has been ordered to send the *Bessie* to report to you. The *Bessie* is a steam lighter and sister to the *Laura*. General Duffield will arrive on the *Yale* to-morrow morning with 1,300 men. Balance of his brigade left Fort Monroe this morning. Orders have been given to have a division sent you from Tampa this week. The wagon transportation will leave to-morrow.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1898—11 a. m.Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs that the graves of the dead be marked so that there will be no question of identity or recovering the bodies when they can be shipped to their friends.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 26, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE,

Commanding United States Troops, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

The Major-General Commanding directs that General Wilson's division of your command be fully equipped at once for field service in accordance with directions telegraphed June 13, and held ready to move at short notice.

J. C. GILMORE,
*Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1898—midnight.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,

Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Your telegram concerning First Division received. Timely notice will be given for transportation. As things now stand, will not be required earlier than a week.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1898.

Maj. Gen. W. M. SHAFTER,

Commanding United States Forces in Cuba:

In burying the dead be sure and detail a competent officer to have a map made giving resting place of each, so that friends can find the remains of their loved ones.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla., June 27, 1898.

(Received, Washington, 2.33 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,*War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram directing arming and equipping two divisions of my command received at 12.25 p. m.

COPPINGER, Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,*Washington, June 27, 1898.***Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER:**

The parents of Hamilton Fish and one or two others are very desirous of recovering the bodies of their boys. Is it possible to do so? Were any of them embalmed? I ask this because Senator Platt thinks young Fish's body was embalmed. How could heavy caskets be got to place of burial if parents should wish to remove the bodies? We are all anxiously waiting, but I hope you will take sufficient time to get a good ready. The second half of General Duffield's brigade left Fort Monroe yesterday. The General, with about 1,400 men, should arrive to-day. Tugs and lighters are on the way. What are your needs?

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,*Washington, June 27, 1898.***Major-General SHAFTER, Cuba:**

Have you landed the siege guns?

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Rush.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,*Washington, June 27, 1898.***COMMANDING GENERAL,***Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y.:*

With approval of Secretary of War, Major-General Commanding Army directs you to issue immediate telegraphic instructions for the two Light Batteries C (Lemly's) and M (Macomb's), Seventh Artillery, at Fort Myer, Va., to proceed to Tampa, Fla., there to report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, chief of artillery. Acknowledge.

HEISTAND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,*Washington, June 27, 1898—4.45 p. m.***Colonel RICE,***Inspector-General, Port Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you have the guns, ammunition, transportation, and all property pertaining to the six light batteries at Tampa loaded on fastest steamers immediately, and be ready to load horses and men when convoy arrives.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 27, 1898—10.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch relative to six light batteries received. Three transports—*Comanche*, 14 knots; *Specialist*, 9 knots, and *Unionist*, 9 knots—are available for shipment of light artillery, and loading will begin at once. Transports *Gate City*, 12 knots; *City of Macon*, 12 knots, and *Hudson*, 11 knots, are here also, but no water capacity for carrying horses. Are more transports expected here before the convoy arrive?

RICE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, June 28, 1898—9 p. m.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,*Secretary of War, Washington:*

Off Siboney, Cuba, June 27. The graves of the dead are marked so that there will be no mistake in identification. There was no embalming; chief surgeon says it is impossible to do so. Caskets can be taken to graves, as there is a wagon road from this place to them. Steel caskets could be brought here and bodies put in them, but professional undertaker must do it. General Duffield's command ashore. I will not act hastily, though I believe I can take the place within forty-eight hours, but I fear at considerable loss of life. There is no necessity for haste, as we are growing stronger and they weaker every day. The health of the command is reported to me by the surgeon as remarkable. Outside of the wounded there are to-day less than 150 men sick. So far no wounded have died, and but two men of disease since leaving Tampa. Am very glad to know that tugs and lighters are on the way. Hospital steamer *Relief* is all that we need at present. Have temporarily taken two transports for this service. Wired* yesterday would like First Cavalry horses and Wood's, with squadron of those regiments left at Tampa, but they should come at once. With them I do not think the enemy could escape, besides they can be used to gather in some small bodies of troops in the interior. Your son and young Corbin well. Your son urged me to let him go to the front as a volunteer, which I did, but have assigned him to General Duffield. No rain yet. Roads dusty.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 28, 1898—12.27 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

It would expedite transportation if information could be furnished as to when and where the artillery transports are expected to meet the convoy.

RICE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 28, 1898—3.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Off Siboney, Cuba, June 27, 9 p. m. All is progressing well. We occupied to-day an advanced position abandoned by the enemy yesterday on the Sevilla and Santiago road west of the San Juan River, within 3 miles of Santiago, and from which it can be plainly seen. We need 2,000 pounds shoes, Nos. 2 and 3, for pack mules, and 4,000 for draft mules, Nos. 3 and 4, and 400 pounds of nails, No. 6.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

* Missing.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 28, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Shoes you ask for in telegram will come on steamer bringing Garretson's brigade. This is best that can be done.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 28, 1898—4.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Daiquiri, Cuba, June 27. I have just been shown a telegram from Greely to Major Greene, of my staff, requesting daily confidential reports of operations of my command. I have ordered him never to send any report relating to my command that is not first submitted to me. I do not understand by what authority General Greely presumes to ask confidential information from a member of my staff.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 28, 1898.

Major General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Your telegram of this date concerning giving of information by staff officers has been read by the Secretary of War and your action therein is approved by him, without any reservation whatever.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 28, 1898—8.32 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Daiquiri, Cuba, June 27. The following is a list of the killed on 24th instant:
 First Cavalry: Private Otto Krupp, Troop B; Corpl. Alexander Llennoc, Privates Emil Biork, Jack Berlin, Peter H. Dix, Gustave Colbe, and Jesse K. Stark, Troop K.

Tenth Cavalry: Corpl. William L. White, Troop E.

First United States Volunteer Cavalry: Corpl. George Tohorty and Private E. Leggett, Troop A; Sergt. Marcus B. Russell and Private Harry Heafnoe, Troop G; Capt. A. K. Capron, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, and Private Tilden W. Dawson, Troop L; Private William J. Ervine, Troop F.

The numbers engaged were: First Cavalry, 244; Tenth Cavalry, 220, and First Volunteer Cavalry 500; total 964.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 28, 1898—10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Secretary of War desires your views as to advisability of sending ships of subsistence supplies to meet probabilities of near future, as it is not thought you will have sufficient rations to feed any considerable number of prisoners that may fall into your hands.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1898.**Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:**

Convoy is now ready at Key West. What can you have ready to go to-morrow morning?

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same to Colonel Rice, Tampa, Fla.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 28, 1898—1.08 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Six batteries, Shafter's 800 recruits for the infantry, and the First Illinois are ready to go to-morrow.

RICE.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1898.**General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:**

Secretary War directs that in loading supplies on the transports complete rations be loaded on each ship.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1898.**Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:**

The Major-General Commanding directs that you order a battalion of volunteer infantry, under command of a major, to report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, chief of artillery, for duty with the siege train. Please report name of battalion ordered.

J. C. GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE.

(Received, Washington, June 28, 1898.)

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:Daiquiri, Cuba, June 27.—The *Yale* arrived this morning all right. Troops now disembarking. Your son, who has been at the front as a volunteer, assigned to duty on the staff of General Duffield.SHAFTER, *Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1898.**Colonel WAGNER, United States Forces, Cuba:**

General Miles directs you report by cable latest information obtainable regarding Santiago garrison and Spanish reinforcements.

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1898.

General LUDLOW, United States Forces, Cuba:

General Miles directs you report daily progress made in debarkation and work accomplished by engineer departments. Make special report regarding railroad facilities and supplies at Daiquiri. Only one communication received from you since departure.

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 28, 1898.

General BRECKINRIDGE, United States Forces, Cuba:

No report received from you. General Miles directs you cable exact information before return to command with First Corps.

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

TAMPA, FLA., June 29, 1898—8.45 a. m.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A.,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received about midnight. Troops are ready and waiting. Colonel Rice and Captain Bellinger have been requested to as soon as possible telegraph probable hour of sailing. The former advises me that he has already telegraphed you the order in which the troops will sail. He also reports that the guns and property of the six light batteries are alongside transports on flat cars, and he believes that the two slow transports carrying artillery can leave by to-night, the others following some time to-morrow.

COPPINGER, Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER Tampa, Fla.:

Report, for information of Secretary of War, number of transports now at Tampa, and how soon troops can be placed thereon, and the number. Convoy waiting at Key West. General Hasbrouck is to go with light batteries. Immediate answer desired.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

TAMPA, FLA., June 29, 1898—2.23 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

There are six transports at Port Tampa. The slow tramp freighters *Speculist* and *Unionist* will carry artillery horse and artillery guard for same. The *Comanche* will carry artillery men. The *Hudson* will carry Shafter's infantry recruits. The *City of Macon* and *Gate City* will take First Illinois and such cavalry recruits, Signal Corps, etc., as can be loaded. This disposition will exhaust full capacity

of transports now here. Such is the report I get from Colonel Rice and Captain Bellinger. Troops are ready and waiting. How soon they can be placed on board will be wired you by Colonel Rice, so he telephones.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Your telegram, along with one from Colonel Rice, has been submitted to Secretary of War, who directs me to say the troops will go at once. Convoy waiting at Key West. Acknowledge receipt and report execution.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 29, 1898—2.15 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, June 28. The following articles are required and should be sent with the least delay practicable: Thirty-six sides Lutigo leather; 36 sides harness leather; 50 pounds copper rivets, one-half inch; 5,000 pounds mule shoes, Nos. 2 and 3; 500 pounds nails, horseshoe No. 6; 6 shoeing hammers; 24 rasps, farriers'; 12 coils $\frac{1}{2}$ rope; 12 coils $\frac{1}{2}$ rope; 12 hand punches, saddlers'; 1,200 yards canvas, 72-inch, heavy; 1,200 yards canvas, 22-inch; 2 small field forges for pack train; 2 small anvils for pack train; 35 dozen snaps, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, with guard. The 22-inch canvas is to make oversacks for carrying forage. Sacks in which forage is shipped are too large, and require to be divided.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram urging furnishing of certain stores received. Every effort is being put forward to have them reach you on next ship.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 29, 1898—2.33 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, June 28. General Garcia has just received letter of June 21 that French ship with 2,000,000 rations has just arrived at Nuevitas, the port of Puerto Principe. A towboat is running constantly from Nuevitas to Gibara, the port of Holguin.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 29, 1898—2.25 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, June 28, 5 p. m. Have just learned 8,000 Spaniards are en route here from Manzanillo with pack train and beef cattle on the hoof: probably 54 miles from here to-day; advancing at the rate of 12 miles per day.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Referring to my telegram this date, informing you that General Hasbrouck would go with the light batteries, it should have read General Randolph.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Brig. Gen. WALLACE RANDOLPH, Tampa, Fla.:

It is intention that you shall go in charge of light artillery. By a slip in dictating telegram this morning General Hasbrouck's name was mentioned for yours. This should not have occurred, and I send this in order that there may be no mistake in officer intended.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 29, 1898—1.43 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Unless orders to the contrary are received, shall load the horses and start transport for Key West as the tide serves, sending slower transports first.

RICE.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Colonel RICE, Tampa, Fla.:

Your telegram this date received and you will have troops depart as therein indicated. Acknowledge receipt and report execution.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Six transports will leave Port Tampa this evening for Santiago. *Specialist* and *Unionist* carrying artillery horses and artillery guard. The *Comanche* will carry artillerymen, the *Hudson* infantry recruits for your command. The *City of Macon* and *Gate City* will take First Illinois and such cavalry recruits and signal corps as can be loaded.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla, June 29, 1898—12.15.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to your telegram of to-day: Deducting troops about leaving on transports, there are here: Infantry, 12,661; cavalry, 4,693; cavalry horses, 5,000; heavy

artillery, 917; horses, 378; signal corps, 147; also about 160 men awaiting discharge and unequipped recruits belonging to General Shafter's command, and about 150 tons of regimental and company property and tentage left by infantry, which General Shafter with the cavalry, about 1,000 tons of property of all kinds. Quartermasters estimate 4,300 mules, 840 cavalry and artillery horses, 921 Cuban horses, 1,000 tons hay, 500 tons oats, and 12,000 tons coal; about 1,000 tons miscellaneous quartermaster's property, ordnance material, and forage with siege train; 1,200 tons commissary stores and property; about 4,000 tons ordnance. Officers estimate about 800 tons on hand.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Memorandum.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

The instructions to send the steamer *Bessie* to Santiago de Cuba for use of General Shafter's command has been countermanded, it being reported to this office that the vessel is unseaworthy. A suitable steamer, the *Goldsworthy*, has been ordered to leave New Orleans at the earliest practicable moment, taking in tow two barges of the Engineer Department, and to proceed to the coast of Cuba and report to General Shafter for such service as may be required of them.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General United States Army.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

[Memorandum for the War Department.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 29, 1898.

A telegram received from Commodore Remey this evening states that the convoy for the transports is now ready at Key West.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., June 29, 1898—6.43 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram directing troops to go at once. Converse waiting received. I send Major Edwards to Port Tampa carry out instructions.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla., June 29, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

I do not think it is possible to get balance of Colonel Wood's regiment on transports without displacing other troops.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, June 29, 1898—9.37 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Siboney, 28. I have not yet unloaded the siege guns, but will do so as soon as I can. I do not intend to take them to the front until we are stopped or need them. It is going to be a very difficult undertaking to get them up, and if attempted

now would block the road. I have four light batteries at the front, and they are heavy enough to overcome anything the Spaniards have. If we have to besiege the town I will get the guns up. The advance picket is now within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Santiago. Officers making reconnoissances were within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to-day and met with no opposition.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1898.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to letter of instructions of the 26th instant, I have the honor to report that some of the forces are now already embarked and others will be ready as soon as transportation can be furnished; that, in my judgment, the entire command should be moved as rapidly as possible to Santiago de Cuba. If, on arrival at that place, they are not required, they should continue on to Porto Rico without delay. I am prepared to go by first opportunity, and have made all my arrangements accordingly.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 29, 1898.

(Received 12.05 a. m., 30.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Hudson, with 950 Shafter infantry recruits and 5 officers, pulled out into stream about 7 p. m. First Illinois has property about loaded on *Gate City* and *City of Macon*, except transportation, which will have to be left. Colonel Rice reports water capacity of these transports so scant as to be unwise for this regiment to embark before morning. This will be accomplished as early as possible. These three transports will therefore sail direct for Key West to-morrow morning. No room for cavalry recruits. The remaining three transports will take artillery. The temper of the English crews of *Unionist* and *Specialist* have delayed the loading of guns, property, etc., as have the railroads in placing their cars of artillery material. However, this is nearly completed, and to-morrow morning the horses will be loaded and the troops embarked. Seventy men will go with each transport as guard for horses; the balance of artillerymen will go on *Comanche*. This command will probably sail to-morrow night.

For General Coppinger.

EDWARDS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este:

The President directs that there must be no misunderstanding between the commanding officers of the naval and land forces in and around Santiago and the signal officers of the army. The use of the cable should be under the censorship of yourself and Admiral Sampson. General Greely has no desire to interfere. Under his arrangement with the French Cable Company, commercial messages are to be received, but none sent except by military censorship. If the officer of the Signal Corps acting in this capacity within your jurisdiction is not satisfactory to you, General Greely prefers you to name the censor. The President wants

nothing done in the matter of the cable without your approval. It is desired as soon as practicable to connect the cable with your headquarters unless you and Sampson do not think it best for military reasons.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram urging furnishing of certain stores received. Every effort is being put forth to have them reach you on next ship.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 29, 1898—8.45 a. m.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A..

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received about midnight. Troops are ready and waiting. Colonel Rice and Captain Bellinger have been requested to, as soon as possible, telegraph probable hour of sailing. The former advises me that he has already telegraphed you the order in which the troops will sail. He also reports that the guns and property of the six light batteries are alongside transports on flat cars, and he believes that the two slow transports carrying artillery can leave by to-night, the others following some time to-morrow.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Report for information of Secretary War number of transports now at Tampa and how soon troops can be placed thereon and the number. Convoy waiting at Key West. General Hasbrouck is to go with light batteries. Immediate answer desired.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Referring to my telegram this date, informing you that General Hasbrouck would go with the light batteries, it should have read General Randolph.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 29, 1898—2.23 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

There are six transports at Port Tampa. The slow tramp freighters *Specialist* and *Unionist* will carry artillery horses and artillery guard for same. The *Comanche* will carry artillerymen. The *Hudson* will carry Shafter's infantry recruits. The *City of Macon* and *Gulf City* will take First Illinois and such cavalry recruits, Signal Corps, etc., as can be loaded. This disposition will exhaust full capacity of transports now here. Such is the report I get from Colonel Rice and Captain Bellinger. Troops are ready and waiting. How soon they can be placed on board will be wired you by Colonel Rice, so he telephones.

COPPINGER, Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Your telegram, along with one from Colonel Rice, has been submitted to Secretary War, who directs me to say the troops will go at once. Convoy waiting at Key West. Acknowledge receipt and report execution.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,

June 30, 1898—8.53 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, 3 miles from Santiago, Cuba, 29.—I recommend that a large amount of subsistence supplies be shipped for such uses as may be required here for troops, prisoners, Cuban troops, and destitute people, a hundred of whom have come into my lines, leaving Santiago this morning, and who must be fed. Ships should have no other landing.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,

June 30, 1898—9.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps 3 miles from Santiago, Cuba, 29. Advance pickets within a mile and a half of Santiago. No opposition. Spaniards have evidently withdrawn to immediate vicinity of the town. Expect to put division on Caney road, between that place and Santiago, day after to-morrow, and will also advance on Sevilla road to San Juan River, and possibly beyond. General Garcia, with 3,000 men, will take railroad north of Santiago at the same time, to prevent Pando reaching city.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI—10.45 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Siboney, 29. Edward Marshall reported better. Olivette should be kept here. About 40 men that doctor will send back by first opportunity to Key West.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

YBOR CITY, FLA., June 30, 1898—10.50 p. m.

Gen. N. A. MILES, Washington, D. C.:

A battalion of 4 companies, First Florida Infantry, 12 commissioned officers and 334 enlisted men, reported. The implements for 7-inch siege mortars received to-day; also 200 cartridges for 5-inch siege rifles and the same number for 7-inch howitzer; also 500 cartridge bags empty for 3.6-inch rifles. The quartermaster was not prepared to turn over wagons.

JNO. I. ROGERS,

Brigadier-General, Volunteers, Chief of Artillery.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 30, 1898—11.16 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Washington, D. C.:

Gate City and *City of Macon*, with the First Illinois, sailed this afternoon, having been delayed in obtaining fresh water supplies. Transport *Catania* just arrived. Will hold a regiment of infantry. Loading of stores will begin to-night.

RICE.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 30, 1898—11.27 p. m.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

The *Hudson*, with Shafter recruits, sailed at daylight this morning. The First Illinois, on *City of Macon* and *Gate City*, sailed at 5 this p. m. Artillery still loading on *Specialist*, and the *Unionist* nearly completed. Horses will be put on to-morrow morning. After investigation I can't see how the former can sail before to-morrow night and the latter before Saturday morning. The *Comanche* will pull out whenever the freighters are loaded. Much trouble with unimportant stevedores, disposition of crews, and general arrangement of the two freighters is reported. The *Catania*, New York, arrived to-day. Will take the First District of Columbia Volunteers as soon as the quartermaster's department can make her ready for General Copper.

EDWARDS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 30, 1898.

SIR: Referring to War Department's telegram received last night, the following telegram was immediately sent:

“WASHINGTON, June 29, 1898.

“SAMPSON, Playa del Este, Cuba:

“War Department requests that you furnish cable steamer *Mansel* with coal. You are authorized to do so if possible. Telegraph amount delivered.

“LONG.”

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with your letter of instructions dated June 26, 1898, that part of the First Division of the Fourth Corps left Tampa this morning for Santiago de Cuba, and the remainder will follow as soon

as transports are furnished. Six light batteries, namely, two of Third, Fourth, and Fifth, respectively, left with the same transports for the same place, under command of General Randolph, U. S. Volunteers.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 30, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In reply to your note I have the honor to inform you that the First Illinois Regiment, consisting of 1,200 men, sailed to-day from Port Tampa, and also that 200,000 rations in bulk were shipped.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER,

Commanding United States Forces, Cuba:

Have you started back any of the transports? If so, how many, and when; also the names of the vessels sent?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*



CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JULY, 1898.

PLAYA, July 1, 1898—9.34 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, 1. Action now going on, but firing only light and desultory. Began on the right near Caney, Lawton's division; he will move on the northeast part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA, July 1, 1898—10.16 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near San Juan River, Cuba, 30. There is not the slightest difference between the naval and military authorities. I prefer that Colonel Allen retain entire charge of the censorship, and I think it very desirable that connection be had with my headquarters.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA, July 1, 1898—10.24 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near San Juan River, Cuba, 30. Lieutenant-Colonel Astor has been on duty on my staff since June 7.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 1, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Siboney had a very heavy engagement to-day, which lasted from 8 a. m. till sun-down. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-fourths of a mile of open country between my lines and city. By morning troops will be intrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney (which was accomplished at 4 p. m.) will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many are killed.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: As it may be several days before a convoy can reach Key West to accompany additional transports to Santiago de Cuba, and as it will be several days before a sufficient number of transports can reach Tampa to take the remainder

of General Snyder's division. I think the present a favorable opportunity to take and occupy the isle of Pines, for the following reasons:

First. It will stop the accumulation on that island of supplies for the Spaniards, and the supplies already there can be captured.

Second. It will be easily taken when, as is now the case, the attention of the enemy is turned to Havana, Santiago, and Porto Rico.

Third. It is said to have the most delightful climate in the West Indies, being entirely free from yellow fever. It can be made extremely useful for the establishment of a hospital and a camp of prisoners, and also, eventually, as a base for supplying the Cubans, and possibly for the cavalry operations on the main island of Cuba.

I think the one steamer now at Tampa can, with a battery of artillery and one regiment of infantry, take the island, land from two to six months' supplies, and return to Tampa inside of ten days, when the steamer would be ready to be used for any future military purpose.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 1, 1898.

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date, that a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry be sent to take the isle of Pines, I have the honor to inform you that this is not approved by the President.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1898.

Major General COPPINGER, Port Tampa, Fla.:

Report is desired, for the information of the Secretary of War, of the organizations that have left Tampa since the 29th, including date.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 1, 1898—11.23 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram this date received. Under instructions of your telegram of 26th June, I have been pressing the entire First Corps for movement. The first division to move will be Wilson's, about 10,000 strong. Should only 15,000 troops go, two brigades will be taken from the Second Division, in which are the One hundred and fifty-eighth and One hundred and sixtieth Indiana, the only two Indiana regiments in this camp. General Wilson will command the First Division, General Ernst his First Brigade, General Hains his Second Brigade, and Colonel Hulings, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, his Third Brigade, unless General Boynton reports meantime. The First Brigade of the Second Division will be commanded by Colonel Gardner. Thirty-first Michigan, unless General Roe reports meantime. The Second Brigade will be commanded by General McKee, and the two brigades of the Second Division by General Poland.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Dispatch to which above is reply, missing.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 2, 1898.—1.12 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL. *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago de Cuba, 1. I fear I have underestimated to-day's casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once. Chief surgeon says he has use for 40 more medical officers. Ship must bring launch and boat for conveying wounded.

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General, Fifth Corps.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER:

The Secretary of War directs me to say that hospital ship and medical officers will be sent you as soon as possible; probably leave to-day or to-morrow.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER:

Sorry the losses are so heavy, but am confident of your ultimate complete success.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER:

The Secretary of War suggests that probably the Navy can help you in caring for the wounded. Of course, you can utilize any of our own transports for hospital purposes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., July 2, 1898—1.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

The organizations that have left since the 29th are as follows: Nine hundred and fifty of Shafter's regular infantry recruits left on *Hudson*, June 30, daylight; First Illinois Infantry left on two transports *City of Macon* and *Gate City*, at 5 p. m. of the 30th ultimo. The strength was 46 officers and 896 men, 74 men and 3 officers remaining here as engineers, besides 9 men awaiting discharge on certificates of disability. No transportation taken.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., July 2, 1898—9 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington D. C.:*

Colonel Rice, at 6.40 p. m., reports that *Speculist* has pulled out into stream; that the *Comanche* and *Unionist* will be loaded and leave the dock at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. These three transports carry the artillery. The *Catania*, carrying the First District Volunteers, is further reported ready to join the first three to-morrow morning.

COPPINGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 2, 1898.

(Received Washington, 12.50 a. m.)

Captain MONTGOMERY, *Washington*:

Following just received: "Cervera has been ordered to shell the town when Americans get possession. All foreign consuls have been notified to retire at that time to place of safety outside of city." Inform General Greely.

SAWYER.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 2, 1898—1.21 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Siboney 1. Cable received. Colonel Humphrey has been ordered to return as many transports as possible at once.

W. R. SHAFTER,

*Major-General, United States Volunteers, Fifth Corps.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington*, July 2, 1898.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE:

The Secretary of War directs you to arrange for a supply of food for prisoners and indigent citizens that may come under control of Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter. To this end one large ship containing not less than 1,500 tons should be provided at the earliest possible day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 3, 1898—5.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

General Randolph and six light batteries on the *Comanche* and two English 9-knot transports, and the First District of Columbia Infantry, on the *Catania*, have sailed for Key West to-day. No transports now at Port Tampa.

RICE.

UNITED STATES CAMP, FLA., July 3, 1898—7.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

The *Specialist*, with 225 horses, and *Unionist*, with 300 horses and 2 mules, both carrying artillery material and 75 men each, sailed at 8.35 this morning. The *Comanche*, with General Randolph and balance of men of the six light batteries and 50 horses, left at 11.40. The first two are 9-knot freighters: the *Comanche* is a 16-knot boat. The *Catania*, with the First District Volunteers, less Captain Looker's company, remaining here as provisional engineers, left at 12.30 p. m. No more transports here.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., July 3, 1898—7.50 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Depot quartermaster has conferred with us as to movement Tampa to Savannah. Both Florida railroads have sent to Chickamauga their passenger equipment, which is being held in readiness for movement from there. We can get

together equipment for the Rough Riders, but it would simplify matters if you could order Chickamauga movement to begin at once, and we could use that equipment to carry the 5,000 troops to Savannah.

B. W. WRENN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 3, 1898—1.56 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este*:

(To be forwarded at once to headquarters in the field.)

The following is just received (midnight) from sources unofficial: "Cervera has been ordered to shell the town (Santiago) when Americans get possession. All foreign consuls have been notified to retire at that time to places of safety outside the city." This information may or may not be correct, but is sent for your consideration. We are awaiting with intense anxiety tidings of to-day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Commanding United States Forces, Cuba:

I waited with the President until 4 o'clock this morning for news from you relative to Saturday's battle. Not a word was received, nor has there been up to this hour, 11 a. m., except an account of the battle of Friday, upon which I congratulate you most heartily. I wish hereafter that you would interrupt all messages that are being sent to the Associated Press and others, and make report at the close of each day, or during the day if there is anything of special importance, at once. The *Relief* left New York yesterday. She has 17 surgeons aboard, and will come to you as quickly as possible.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3, 1898.

(Received Washington, 11.44 a. m.)

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, 3. We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force, and I am seriously considering withdrawing about 5 miles and taking up a new position on the high ground between the San Juan River and Siboney, with our left at Sardinero, so as to get our supplies, to a large extent, by means of the railroad, which we can use, having engines and cars at Siboney. Our losses up to date will aggregate 1,000, but list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. General Young also very ill; confined to his bed. General Hawkins slightly wounded in foot during sortie enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the regular troops was magnificent. I am urging Admiral Sampson to attempt to force the entrance of the harbor, and will have consultation with him this morning. He is coming to the front to see me. I have been unable to be out during the heat of the day for four days, but am retaining the command. General Garcia

reported he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that General Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French consul with about 400 French citizens came into his lines yesterday from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898.

Lieutenant ALLEN,

Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Secretary War directs you make at once hasty, but complete, inspection of the steamer *Grand Duchess*, and report upon her condition and seaworthiness, and as to her capacity for carrying troops and animals just as she is, and whether she can carry wagons. Early action desired.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Reply to above missing.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 3, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: Referring to the dispatch* from Colonel Allen, that I sent you, stating that the transports will return to-day, I request that orders be sent to the commander of the fleet, directing that the fastest vessels sail with all possible speed to Port Tampa, in order that they may get a supply of coal and water and commence loading before the others arrive, thus saving time; the commander of the convoy to be the judge as to the division of his ships, as well as of the ships that they are to convoy.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

The Major-General Commanding directs that you have the Rhode Island regiment prepared and ready in every respect—ammunition, field rations, etc.—to go to Newport News upon information from the Atlantic liners that they are ready to receive them; this in addition to the two brigades already ordered.

GILMORE,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1898—12.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your first dispatch received. Of course you can judge the situation better than we can at this end of the line. If, however, you could hold your present position especially San Juan heights, the effect upon the country would be much better than falling back. However, we leave all that matter to you. This is only a suggestion. We shall send you reinforcements at once.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

* Missing.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1898—12.35 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Have any transports started back for Tampa? We want to ship your animals and artillery, and Snyder's division of infantry. Also necessary supplies.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 3, 1898—2 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 3. Large quantities of underclothing and shoes enough for entire army are badly needed.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898—2.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Secretary War directs that hereafter all important messages or important parts of messages giving information be sent in cipher. Detail of Captain Alger, now on Duffield's staff, to take charge of this work is suggested, as he is accustomed to it.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898—2.45 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

The Secretary War, no less than the President, is very desirous to know how you are feeling to-day.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Secretary War directs you get Wilson's division ready to move at hour's notice. Also transportation ready and await further orders.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA.,

July 3, 1898—3.57 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram concerning Wilson's division received. It will be ready as soon as order to move is received.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., July 3, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received. I will send General Wilson with two brigades commanded by Generals Ernst and Hains, of about 7,000 men, unless you think this too many.

I do not clearly understand your telegram as to whether I am to send the rations and ammunition to Charleston, or whether you have directed them sent there from some other point than this. I have in this camp only about 200 rounds per man for the above force.

JOHN R. BROOKE.

Major-General, Commanding.

Dispatch to which above is reply missing.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 3, 1898.

Maj. Gen. GUY V. HENRY

(Through Maj. Gen. William M. Graham),

Camp Alger, Va.:

With approval Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding Army directs you send two of the strongest regiments of Garretson's brigade to Newport News to embark on the *St. Paul* and *Duchess*, to go thence to Santiago. Inform yourself by telegraph what horses and mules those steamers will take, and govern yourself accordingly. The balance of your command will be sent to Charleston, S. C., to be shipped on steamers there. The officers will take their horses, and you will take all necessary baggage, including camp and garrison equipage. Your field transportation that can not go on the *Duchess* will be turned over to the corps quartermaster at Camp Alger. The steamers will be ready to receive your command Tuesday evening. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS CAMP ALGER, VA., *July 3, 1898—4.23 p. m.*

Brigadier-General CORBIN,

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch addressed Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, through Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, Camp Alger, Va., just received. I have no knowledge of General Henry's whereabouts. He has not reported to me for duty, nor is he in this camp, so far as my knowledge enables me to say.

GRAHAM,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 3, 1898—5 p. m.

General SHAFTER:

You can have whatever reenforcement you want. Wire what additional troops you desire and they will be sent as rapidly as transports can be secured. In addition to the 2,700 troops now en route from Tampa, the *St. Paul* and *Duchess* will leave Newport News not later than Wednesday with 3,000 troops of Garretson's brigade; the *St. Louis*, *Yale*, and *Columbia* will sail probably from Charleston, carrying 4,000 more, and others will be sent from Tampa as you may request.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, *July 3, 1898—7 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 3.—Lieutenant Allen, Second Cavalry, is just in from my extreme right, which is on the railroad running north from Santiago and which

overlooks the entire bay. Lieutenant Allen states that Cervera's fleet was in full view until nearly 10 o'clock this morning, when it proceeded down the bay, and shortly afterwards heavy firing was heard. Duffield, at Siboney, has just telephoned me that Captain Cotton, of the *Harvard*, just sent him word that Admiral Sampson had signaled Cervera had come out and had escaped and that he was in pursuit. The *Harvard* immediately left. The French consul informed General Garcia, into whose lines he went yesterday, that Admiral Cervera had stated that he would run out at 10 o'clock this a. m., and that was the hour Allen witnessed his departure. Cervera told such consul it was better to die fighting than blow up his ships in harbor.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 3, 1898—7.49 p. m.

General MILES, Washington:

Siboney office confirms statement that all Spanish fleet except one war ship destroyed and burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Captain Smith, who told operator. No doubt of its correctness.

ALLEN.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1898—9.07 p. m.

SECRETARY WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Further details from Captain Allen, from Siboney, over Signal Corps cable. All the Spanish fleet destroyed but one, and they are close after her. Spanish ran their ships close inshore, set them on fire, and then they exploded.

A. W. GREELY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 3, 1898—7.31 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 3. Early this morning I sent in a demand for immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening bombardment to-morrow. Perfect quiet on lines for one hour. From news just received of escape of fleet am satisfied place will be surrendered.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 3, 1898—12.15 a. m.

(Should be July 4, 1898.)

General ALGER, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Cuba, 3. Did not telegraph, as I was too busy looking after things that had to be attended to at once and did not wish to send any news that was not fully confirmed, besides I was too much excited myself. The Spanish fleet left the harbor this morning and is reported practically destroyed. I demanded surrender of city at 10 o'clock. At this hour, 4.30 p. m., no reply has been received. Perfect quiet along the line. Situation has been precarious on account of difficulties of supplying command with food and tremendous fighting capabilities shown by the enemy from his almost impregnable position.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—1.16 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Corps, 3. I shall hold my present position.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—5.22 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, 3. The following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago:

“HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

“NEAR SAN JUAN RIVER, CUBA, July 3, 1898—8.30 a. m.

“To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba.

“SIR: I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“MAJOR-GENERAL, U. S. A.”

Following is the Spanish reply, with which Colonel Dorst has just returned at 6.30 p. m.:

“SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3, 1898—3 p. m.

“His Excellency the General Commanding Forces of United States

“near San Juan River:

“SIR: I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8.30 a. m. and received at 1 p. m., demanding the surrender of this city; on the contrary case announcing to me that you will bombard this city and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender and that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message.

“Very respectfully,

“JOSE TORAL,

“Commander in Chief, Fourth Corps.

The British, Portuguese, Chinese, and Norwegian consuls have come to my line with Colonel Dorst. They ask if noncombatants can occupy the town of Caney and railroad points, and ask until 10 o'clock of 5th instant before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I can not do for want of transportation to Caney, which is 15 miles from my landing. The following is my reply:

“JULY 3, 1898.

“The Commanding General Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:

“In consideration of the request of the consular officers in your city awarded the delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city and in the interest of the poor women and children who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and in forced [enforced] departure from the city. I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon on the 5th, providing during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own.

“I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

“W. R. SHAFTER,

“Major-General, United States Volunteers.”

I do not know that these extreme measures which I have threatened be justifiable under the circumstances, and I submit the matter for the consideration of the President. The little town of Caney will not hold 1,000 people, and great suffering will be occasioned and our friends, as we must regard the people referred to, and it is now filled with dead and wounded, the dead still unburied. The consuls tell Dorst that there are not to exceed 5,000 troops in the city. I can hold my present line and starve them out, letting the noncombatants come out leisurely as they run out of food, and will probably be able to give such as are forced out by hunger food to keep them alive. I await your orders.

W. R. SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

Above dispatch must have been dated July 3 by Shafter and sent by him that date.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—9.14 p. m.

General MILES, Headquarters Army, Washington:

Siboney, 4. Transports *Gussie*, *Whitney*, and *D. H. Miller* sailed June 30, *Stillwater* and *Morgan* July 3, all for Port Tampa. *Iroquois* left night before last for Key West with sick and wounded. *Cherokee* should leave to-night or in the morning for same place with sick and wounded. The *Yale* and *Harrard* arrived and discharged troops. The *Yale* returned at once and the *Harrard* is still here. Had nothing to do with these transports, they being exclusively under the control of the Navy. The *Louisiana* arrived with mules and forage late on night of June 30 and was sent to Daiquiri that night, and discharged mules the following day; is discharging forage now. She will be returned soon as discharged. No vessels have been discharged of more than troops and animals, rations, forage, and ammunition.

HUMPHREY.

P. S.—Have informed Humphrey that transports *Gussie*, *Whitney*, *D. H. Miller*, and *Stillwater* are at Playa; they say awaiting convoy.

ALLEN.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4, 1898—1.13 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 3. I will send important dispatches hereafter in cipher, when possible, but you must understand that we have no time to spare, no facilities for the work. Messages sent you this afternoon would require until to-morrow to work out. Captain Alger is 10 miles from here; also my staff officer in charge of cipher is absent, on duty.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898—1.45 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Secretary War directs me to say for you to exercise your own judgment about using cipher and not inconvenience yourself in any way, as it is fully understood how you are occupied.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,

Commanding Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Having reference to your telegram of July 3 concerning the supply of equipments to troops of your command, you are informed that the Chief of Ordnance has telegraphed Captain Rockwell asking him to wire at once the equipments needed by the command under James H. Wilson under orders to go to Charleston, and upon receipt of this information he will have the articles needed meet them at Charleston.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP ALGER, VA., July 4, 1898—12 noon.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Information received that *St. Paul* is not going to Newport News. Shall Garretson's two regiments leave here so as to reach Newport News Tuesday evening, as originally intended?

GRAHAM,
Major-General, Commanding Second Corps.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

With approval of Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding Army directs you place the Eighth Ohio, of General Garretson's brigade, en route to New York, to take the steamer *St. Paul*, at the pier on Fulton street, North River, sailing Wednesday afternoon.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 4, 1898—3.15 a. m.*SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9.30 this morning. At 2 the last ship, the *Cristobal Colon*, had run ashore 60 miles west of Santiago, and has let down her colors. The *Infanta Maria Theresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Vizcaya* were forced ashore, burned, and blew up within 20 miles of Santiago. The *Furor* and *Pluton* were destroyed within 4 miles of port. Loss, one killed and two wounded.

Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions, and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners, including Cervera.

SAMPSON.

PLAYA, *July 4, 1898—9.30 a. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago. Your telegram inquiring about my health is just received. I am still very much exhausted, eating a little this p. m. for the first time in four days. The good news has inspired everybody. When the news of the disaster of the Spanish fleet reached the front, which was during the period of truce, a regimental band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line played the "Star Spangled Banner" and "There will be a hot time in the old town to-night," men cheering from one end of the line to the other. Officers and men without even shelter tents have been soaking for five days in afternoon rains, but all are happy.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

[Official business—Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 4, 1898—6.10 a. m.*Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Telegram containing demand made by you for surrender of Santiago, the Spanish commander's reply thereto, and your reply to him, received. While you would be justified in beginning to shell Santiago at expiration of time limit set by you, still under the conditions named in your dispatch, and for humanity's sake, the postponement of the bombardment to noon of July 5 is approved. Telegraph me this evening just how matters stand. Have you recent news of Hobson?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 4, 1898—6.57 a. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, 3. To-night my lines completely surround the town, from the bay on the north of the city to a point on the San Juan River on the south. The enemy holds from the west bend of the

San Juan River at its mouth up the railroad to the city. General Pando, I find to-night, is some distance away and will not get into Santiago.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

After conference with the President and the Secretary of War, I am directed to say your continued illness brings sorrow and anxiety. In case you are disabled General Wheeler would of course succeed to command. His illness, which we also regret, is feared to be so serious as to prevent his assuming command. You must determine whether your condition is such as to require you to relinquish command. If so, and General Wheeler is disabled, you will order the next general officer in rank for duty to succeed you and to take up the work in hand. It is not expected that our forces will make assault until they are ready.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA.,
July 4, 1898—12.22 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

My present arrangements are that Wilson with his First and Second Brigades, about 5,000 strong, under Generals Ernst and Hains, respectively, will start to-morrow morning at daylight for railroad shipping points, Rossville and Ringgold, to embark on cars, unless you desire his command to be detained here till water transportation is ready at Charleston.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

St. Paul leaves New York Wednesday direct for Santiago, with Eighth Ohio, and underclothing, shoes, stockings, and duck suits for your whole army. How are you, Wheeler, Young, and others?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Commanding United States Forces, Cuba:

Do you want any reenforcements? Answer quick. If not, we will get ready for the other expedition.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

My telegram to-day concerning your future action was not intended in any way to direct your movements. You are the best judge of the situation, and all the country has every faith in your wisdom. How are you physically, anyway?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

Hold troops in readiness to move until definite information as to when water transportation will be ready at Charleston.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—1.22 p. m.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

In Camp near Santiago, 3. The following is the list furnished by chief surgeon of some of the wounded officers. All the official reports from regiments are not yet in. Will forward them as they arrive. James P. Haskell, lieutenant-colonel, Seventeenth Infantry; Theodore Mosher, Captain, Twenty-second Infantry; D. H. Wells, second lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry; H. J. Hawkins, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers; John Robertson, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; L. H. Gross, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; James E. Brett, captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry; A. R. Seyburn, first lieutenant, Eighth Infantry; G. H. Ellis, major, Thirteenth Infantry; W. S. Worth, lieutenant-colonel, Thirteenth Infantry; R. T. Eskridge, major, Tenth Infantry; Dr. Danforth, acting assistant surgeon; R. S. Turman, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; H. C. Egbert, lieutenant-colonel, Sixth Infantry; H. C. Ducat, captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Charles B. Parkhurst, captain, Fourth Artillery; J. J. Breveton, captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry; E. H. Liscum, lieutenant-colonel, Twenty-fourth Infantry; James Fornance, captain, Thirteenth Infantry—died since; Zenas W. Torrey, captain, Sixth Infantry; E. C. Woodbury, captain, Sixteenth Infantry; R. E. L. Spence, second lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry; A. B. Scoll, first lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry; Thomas A. Roberts, second lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry; George D. Walker, captain, Sixth Infantry; Clarence N. Purdy, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; W. H. Simmons, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; John Bigelow, captain, Tenth Cavalry; Joen H. Hughes, second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry; J. N. Augustin, second lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry—since died; H. G. Cavanaugh, captain, Thirteenth Infantry; — Lincoln, major, Tenth Infantry; Henry Lyons, lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Theo. J. Wint, major, Tenth Cavalry.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este:*

You are authorized to use any vessel adapted to that purpose for transportation of sick and wounded. Telegraph this office, giving date of departure and number of patients on board, and destination of any vessel so used.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, July 4, 1898—1.48 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Steamers *Mohawk* and *Mississippi* are in lower harbor this city, ready to go to sea, and only await Government instructions fixing destination. Both ships empty. The First Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Barber commanding, under orders for San Francisco, Thursday, can be diverted to Santiago, if so desired, and transportation by either of above-named ships leaving Thursday, or by the *Areadia*, which can be made ready to sail by same day. All three ships reported in good condition and have good average speed.

GILLESPIE, *Brigadier-General, Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General GILLESPIE, New York City:

The steamers *Mohawk* and *Mississippi* are not available for the purposes set forth in your telegram this date. They go to Tampa to convey horses for General Shafter's command. The *Arcadia* is to be loaded with subsistence stores. Colonel Barber's regiment will go to the Pacific as heretofore ordered, as soon as it is ready to move. Thanks, however, for your suggestion.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898—3.50 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Playa del Este, Cuba:

Being on the ground and knowing all the conditions, the Secretary War directs you will use your own judgment as to how and when you will take the city of Santiago, but, for manifest reasons, it should be accomplished as speedily as possible.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898—4 p. m.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Two ships, known as Nos. 20 and 25, will sail from New York this afternoon for Tampa. No. 20 has accommodation for 1,000 horses and 1,000 men, with forage and rations for the same, and capacity of 250 tons fresh beef. No. 25 has capacity for 800 horses, men and forage and rations, and 250 tons fresh beef. The exact time of arrival is not known, but anywhere from four to five days. On their arrival the number of men and animals indicated will be placed aboard. The destination of these ships will be Santiago, unless otherwise ordered. Acknowledge receipt.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla., July 4, 1898—7.18 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram No. 3, reporting sailing transports Nos. 20 and 25, received.

COPPINGER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Having reference to my telegram of yesterday, with approval of the Secretary of War, the major-general commanding directs troops therein designated will embark at Tampa, and not at Savannah, as mentioned.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla., July 4, 1898—7.28 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram No. 2, directing embarkation at Tampa, received.

COPPINGER,
Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The following has just been sent to General Coppering, Tampa:

"Two ships, known as Nos. 20 and 25, will sail from New York this afternoon for Tampa. No. 20 has accommodation for 1,000 horses and 1,000 men, with forage and rations for the same, and capacity of 250 tons fresh beef. No. 25 has capacity for 800 horses, men, and forage and rations, and 250 tons fresh beef. The exact time of arrival is not known, but anywhere from four to five days. On their arrival the number of men and animals indicated will be placed aboard. The destination of these ships will be Santiago, unless otherwise ordered. Acknowledge receipt."

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Soon as you can do so advisedly, telegraph me your recommendations for promotion.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

Secretary War directs one regiment of Garretson's brigade be made ready to proceed to-morrow morning to Charleston by rail to take steamer from that point, providing transportation can be ready.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CAMP ALGER, VA., July 4, 1898—7.45 p. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN:

Your messages in reference to sending regiments of Garretson's brigade to Charleston are open to two constructions if read in different sequences. Please inform me whether I am to send two regiments to Charleston to-morrow a. m. or only one regiment, provided transportation can be ready.

GRAHAM, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

Secretary War directs the remaining two regiments of Garretson's brigade be made ready to proceed to-morrow morning to Charletson by rail to take steamer from that point, provided transportation can be ready.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General GRAHAM, Camp Alger, Va.:

Secretary War directs you order Major Howard to Newport News, Va., with relation to the fitting out steamers. He should report to the Quartermaster-General to-night for detailed instructions.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA.,

July 4, 1898—7.34 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Will you please inform me when the transports for General Wilson's division will be at Charleston? Under present circumstances would it not be well for the division to remain here until such time as it can reach Charleston and go directly aboard? Please answer.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

KEY WEST, FLA., VIA JACKSONVILLE,

July 4, 1898—8.18 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Transport *Comanche*, with 500 enlisted men of light artillery and 38 Signal Corps, arrived at Key West at noon. Transport *Specialist* is here also. Transport *Unionist* has been out of sight astern since sundown yesterday. As the *Unionist* carries only 300 horses and 75 enlisted men of the artillery, and all the guns, ammunition, and harness for the six batteries are on board *Specialist*, I request permission to start at once, under proper convoy, with *Comanche* and *Specialist*, to Santiago. Upon arrival I shall be able to land and thoroughly equip three light batteries and the guns of other three can be hauled into position if necessary. Assistant Surgeon Teneyck, the only medical officer on *Comanche* with 614 enlisted men, is sick. Request immediate detail of one of the medical officers at Key West as assistant to him, or, if found necessary, to be assigned in his place. At present rate of sailing the *Unionist* will probably not be in till very late to-night. An order for especial convoy will be necessary. Estimated speed of *Specialist* 8 knots, speed of *Comanche* 13 knots.

RANDOLPH, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 4, 1898.

Gen. WALLACE RANDOLPH, Key West, Fla.:

The Secretary of War directs that the recommendations contained in your telegram of this date be carried into effect as speedily as possible. Let the slow boat follow; as the Spanish navy has been destroyed she takes but little chance of trouble. You will go with all dispatch to the support of General Shafter; your presence there is needed. This will be an order on the commanding officer, Key West, to give you the services of a medical officer asked for. Acknowledge receipt and report hour of departure.

Secretary of the Navy has just informed me that orders will be given by Commodore Remey to furnish you with a fast convoy as requested.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—10.10 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 4. When am I to expect troops from Tampa? Report just received. Pando entered city last night by Cobre road with 5,000 from Holguin. Garcia was especially charged with blockading that road.

SHAFTER, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Reenforcements are being hurried to you. Randolph leaves Key West to-night with fast convoy. He has about 3,500 men, including the six light batteries from Tampa. The *St. Paul* will leave New York Wednesday evening with the Eighth Ohio Volunteers. The *Yale* and *Harrard* will take all the troops they can carry, sailing from Charleston. The day and hour of their departure will be communicated to you as soon as known, probably the 6th.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—11.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, in camp near Santiago de Cuba, 4. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that General Pando succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men. This puts a different aspect upon affairs, and while we can probably maintain ourselves, it would be at the cost of very considerable fighting and loss. General Lawton reports that General Garcia, who was to block entrance of Pando, informed him at 10 o'clock last night that Pando had passed in on Cobre road. Lawton says can not compel General Garcia to obey my instructions, and that if they intend to place themselves in any position where they will have to fight, and that if they intend to reduce Santiago, we will have to depend alone upon our own troops, and that we will require twice the number we now have. I sent message to Admiral Sampson, asking if he proposed entering the harbor so as to give us his assistance. Commodore Watson replies that he does not know Admiral Sampson's intentions since the destruction of the Spanish squadron, but does not himself think fleet should try to go into harbor of Santiago. This, under the circumstances, is not very encouraging. Have been expecting a division from Tampa and Duffield's second brigade from Camp Alger, but only a small number of recruits has appeared so far. we have got to try and reduce the town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no delay in getting large bodies of troops here. The town is in a terrible condition as to food, and people are starving, as stated by foreign consuls this morning, but the troops can fight and have large quantities of rice, but no other supplies. There will be nothing done here until noon of the 5th, and I suppose I can put them off a little longer to enable people to get out. Country here is destitute of food or growing crops, except mangoes. Men are in good spirits and so far in good health though it is hard to tell how long the latter will continue. I am sorry to say I am no better and, in addition to my weakness, can not be out on account of slight attack of gout, but hope to be better soon. Lieutenant Miley had interview with consuls this morning, and his report will be telegraphed immediately. I do not send this in cipher, as time is precious.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Memorandum for the War Department.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 5, 1898.

The following is a quotation from a telegram received 1.15 p. m. to-day:

“ KEY WEST, FLA., July 5, 1898.

“ NAVIGATION, Navy Department:

“ General Randolph said necessary that transport *Specialist* go with *Comanche*. Accordingly, as all transports except *Catania* were ready, they sailed about 10 o'clock, *Machias* and *Wilmington* convoying *Comanche*, *Specialist*, *Gate City*, *City of Macon*, and *Hudson*. *Leyden* left at same time, convoying *Unionist*, a slower steamer than the others. The others will make their best fleet speed, about 10 knots, not delaying for the *Unionist* and *Leyden*. *Catania* is only transport left here. Her repairs are in hand. Time of completion not yet known. Will send here with special convoy.

“ REMEY.”

The repairs herein referred to were, by request of the War Department, yesterday ordered to be made by the navy engineers at Key West as quickly as possible.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

[Memorandum for the Secretary of War.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 5, 1898.

Referring to the verbal request of the Adjutant-General that a convoy be made available at Key West immediately for the convoy of the army transports, I have to inform you that the convoying vessels have been waiting at Key West for one week to-day, to the embarrassment of this Department. They are ready to sail at any hour of the day or night. This information was furnished on the 28th of June.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 5, 1898.

Copy of a telegram sent Commodore Remey last evening:

“ WASHINGTON, July 4, 1898.

“ NAVAL BASE, Key West, Fla.:

“ Send fast convoy with transport *Comanche* immediately. Imperative. Give name of convoying vessel and when she can leave. Confer with General Randolph and start as speedily as possible.”

[Memorandum.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 5, 1898.

The *Yale* and *Columbia* arrived at Charleston at 9.03 this morning.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 5, 1898—12.53 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

In the field near San Juan River, 4. I regard it as necessary that the navy force an entrance into the harbor of Santiago not later than the 6th instant and assist in the capture of that place. If they do, I believe the place will surrender without further sacrifice of life.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

Please acknowledge receipt to me.

ALLEN.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 5, 1898—1.10 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, camp near San Juan River, 4. If Sampson will force an entrance with all his fleet to the upper bay of Santiago, we can take the city within a few hours. Under these conditions I believe the town will surrender. If the army is to take the place, I want 15,000 troops speedily, and it is not certain that they can be landed, as it is getting stormy. Sure and speedy way is through the bay. Am now in position to do my part.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

Please acknowledge receipt to me.

ALLEN.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 5, 1898—1.20 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Camp near Santiago de Cuba, 4. In the best interest of the public service and of all concerned, I respectfully request that Capt. J. T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry, be ordered to report to me immediately in person, to which application he has given his consent. With fair opportunity and direction, this arrangement should give greater usefulness to the qualities and military knowledge he possesses, and his presence with me is especially needed, since both Captains Alger and Rhodes have been ordered upon other duties.

BRECKINRIDGE, Major-General, Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898—11.40 a. m.**Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:**

Secretary of War instructs me to say that the President directs that you confer with Admiral Sampson at once for cooperation in taking Santiago. After the fullest exchange of views you will agree upon the time and manner of attack.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA, July 5, 1898—1.37 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago de Cuba. Navy should go into Santiago Harbor at any cost. If they do, I believe they will take the city and all the troops that are there. If they do not, the country should be prepared for heavy losses among our troops. After talking with the French consul myself, and Lieutenant Miley, with several others, I do not believe I will bombard the town until I get more troops, but will keep up fire on trenches. If it was simply a going out of the women, and to outside places where they could be cared for, it would not matter much, but now it means their going out to starve to death or be furnished with food by us, and the latter is not possible now. I should very much like the Secretary's views.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898—3.10 p. m.**Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:**

Your telegram this date has been submitted to the President. After consideration, the Secretary of War directs me to say that it is evident from your several reports that you do not consider your force strong enough to make a successful

assault upon the Spanish army intrenched in Santiago. This being the case, it is the part of wisdom to await reenforcements, the embarkation of which you have already been advised. As you have already been advised, you must be judge of the time and manner of assault. The President has directed that you and Admiral Sampson have a conference and determine a course of cooperation best calculated to secure desirable results, with least sacrifice.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 5, 1898—3.45 p. m.

Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near San Juan River, Cuba, 4. 6 p. m. In accordance with your order I send a dispatch showing the situation at this time.

No firing on lines since 11 a. m. yesterday, and there will be none to-morrow; certainly not before 12 o'clock noon. I have quite a number of seriously wounded Spanish officers and I have proposed to send them in, which the Spanish general has apparently gladly accepted. Only the severely wounded will be sent. This will probably occupy to-morrow. I am told troop ships are in sight; if so, I will get the men up to-morrow. Lieutenant Miley, of my staff, had an interview this morning with several of the consular officers. His report is telegraphed, so you may know all the circumstances, and is as follows:

Memorandum of an interview between Mr. Robert Mason, British proconsul; M. Isidore Augustine, Swedish and Norwegian consul; Mr. Modesmo Ross, Portuguese consul; Mr. Angel Navarro, secretary to Cuban governor of the province of Santiago, and first lieutenant of the Second Artillery, near Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898, at 9.45 a. m.

Lieutenant Miley met General Wheeler and Colonel Dorst on the American lines and proceeded with them, bearing a flag of truce, to a point from 500 to 600 yards in front of the lines, where they met the four first above-named gentlemen. It was explained to the consuls that Caney had been badly shelled in the last few days and that many wounded were still in the houses at that place, and also some of the dead unburied, but that any person leaving Santiago could go there if he wished to a limited few—3,000 or 4,000. General Shafter could furnish the rougher components of the ration, namely, bread, sugar, coffee, and bacon. Left impossible at present to render assistance to a greater number. He did not expect there would be such a great number to leave the city. He also stated that General Shafter had submitted the question of bombardment to his home Government and expected a reply to-day. The alternative being a very close investment and starving the garrison out, which could be easily done, as the Americans had a force several times stronger than the enemy. In the latter case the people who could get something to eat would probably stay in the city and come out gradually, as their provisions failed. By this time the general would undoubtedly be in a position to assist them, but not now, if all were forced out at once. The general therefore advised a short wait until he received orders from his home Government, relying on the fact that he will not throw shells into the city.

The British proconsul, speaking for the others, then explained the dreadful condition now existing among the inhabitants of Santiago. The condition has been gradually growing worse for the last three years. For the past two years no crops of any consequence have been raised. It would entail a dreadful hardship upon everyone if forced to leave the city, and day before yesterday the scenes in the streets and around the consulates were very distressing. It was then expected that the American fleet wou'd attempt to enter the harbor and bombard the city. Mr. Mason and the other consuls insisted upon the impos-

tance of the use of the broad term noncombatants when designating the persons who could leave Santiago. They said that many inhabitants of Spanish birth and sympathies now engaged in civil pursuits would be glad to leave the city if given an opportunity by General Shafter and General Toral. He says there are about 15,000 or 20,000 women and children and foreigners and about 30,000 non-combatants. The secretary to the civil governor was also very anxious that the term noncombatants be used. The British consul submitted for the consideration of General Shafter the following proposition: First, whether the old and infirm and the sick could not be taken on board the Spanish merchant vessels now in and moored at a point not under fire; second, whether trains filled with noncombatants could not be run from Santiago through American lines and the empty trains returned; third, whether some guaranty of disposition of American troops could not be given for the safety of noncombatants who might leave the city for territory now occupied by the Cuban forces. The first and second propositions were accepted, the third General Shafter could not agree to, as he could not afford to expose his troops in isolated places, where they will be forsaken by the Cuban forces when attacked.

E. J. McCLEERNAND, A. A. G.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., July 5, 1898—3.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Just leaving for Charleston. No signal officers or men. No engineers' supplies. No intrenching tools, and no funds for any of the supply departments, except commissary. Please arrange at Charleston to meet these requirements. Place to my credit at Charleston at least \$5,000 for each department, total, \$30,000, with check books. This dispatch sent too late to be communicated to General Brooke.

J. H. WILSON,
Major-General Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Your telegram concerning the Navy entering Santiago Harbor is received and your action thoroughly approved. The Secretary of War suggests that if the Navy will not undertake to break through, take a transport, cover the pilot house in most exposed points with baled hay, attach an anchor to a towline, and, if possible, grapple the torpedo cables, and call for volunteers from the Army—not a large number—to run into the harbor, thus making a way for the Navy. Before acting, telegraph what you think of it. One thing is certain: that is, the Navy must get into the harbor, and must save the lives of our brave men that will be sacrificed if we assault the enemy in his intrenchments without aid. This is strictly confidential to you.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

With approval Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding Army directs you to place the First Brigade of Wilson's division en route to Charleston, S. C. It should leave soon as possible. It is thought General Wilson had better go in command in advance of his division. They will sail, on arrival, on board the *Yale* and *Harvard*. Acknowledge receipt and hour of departure of troops.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 5, 1898—5.00 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

General Wilson and staff will leave here for Charleston at 2 o'clock this afternoon. General Ernst, with 5 staff officers, commanding First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, will march from this camp at 2 o'clock this afternoon and embark on cars this evening at Ringgold, Ga. The strength of the brigade is: Third Wisconsin, 37 officers, 833 men; Second Wisconsin, 36 officers, 880 men; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, 29 officers, and 671 men. All unequipped recruits belonging to these regiments have been retained in this camp.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

The unequipped recruits of General Ernst's brigade should be forwarded to him so soon as equipments are received.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 5, 1898—6.50 p. m.

Secretary ALGER, Washington:

In camp near Santiago, 5. Large number of women and children coming out of Santiago this morning. With assistance of Miss Barton will try and feed them. Do not believe there will be any firing to-day on account of all the people not being able to get out. Have also the enemy receiving some of his wounded which I am sending him. Heavy firing about midnight, which continued an hour, at entrance to bay. Don't know cause. Hope it was Sampson clearing the entrance of torpedoes. Appearance of fleet in harbor will settle Santiago. The land side is securely held.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 5, 1898—6.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, 5. Field mortars have nearly reached the front. Will get them in place to-night.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 5, 1898—9.16 p. m.

General MILES, Washington:

Transports *Stillwater*, *D. H. Miller*, *Whitney*, *Gussie*, and *Morgan* are anchored in Guantanamo Bay. Some of them need coal; some provisions and water. Some have been here four and five days. Above also sent to General Shafter, Siboney.

ALLEN, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 5, 1898—9.32 p. m.

General MILES, Washington:

Headquarters Army, Siboney, Cuba, 5. Learned to-day that the vessels I reported as having sailed are at Guantanamo, held by naval authorities. My

instructions were that as fast as vessels were unloaded to cause them to report to Admiral Sampson in the above-named place. If they are being held there, the naval authorities are responsible.

HUMPHREY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

It is found cipher causes too much delay. Instructions on this subject need not be heeded unless in very particular instances.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The inquiries concerning the dead and wounded are becoming more and more voluminous. Secretary War directs you cause correct list to be forwarded at earliest date possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs that as far as possible the sick and wounded of your command be sent to Fort Monroe and not to Key West or Tampa. Of course your chief medical officer will determine character of cases sent. Surgeon-General suggests that the most severe cases should be treated on relief ship.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger:*

The *Yale* and *Harvard* will be ready to sail from Charleston by the 5th and 6th. Garretson's brigade, other than the Eighth Ohio, should be put under way as speedily as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

The two regiments of General Garretson's brigade leaving to-day will take the *Columbia* and *Yale* instead of the *Yale* and *Harvard*, as heretofore directed.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL SECOND ARMY CORPS, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

Secretary War directs that you send horses of Garretson's brigade, including those of Hospital Corps, for division of the two brigades, with attendants, to Newport News, Va., for *La Grande Duchesse*, when asked for by Quartermaster's Department.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

The Secretary of War directs that you load both the ships *Lampasas* and *Nueces* when they arrive at Port Tampa, which will be about the 6th instant, with the wagon transportation sent from Camp Alger for General Henry's division, and in addition as many 6-mule wagons, complete, with drivers, etc., together with forage, as they can carry; and that they be directed to report to Colonel Humphrey at Santiago, accompanying the first convoy.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Brig. Gen. GUY V. HENRY, Fort Monroe, Va.:

The Secretary of War directs that you proceed, with your staff and such officers as may be on duty with you, to New York City, and there take the steamship *St. Paul* to Santiago. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898—11.50 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER THE STEAMER ST. PAUL, New York City:

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Volunteers, and part of whose command is the Eighth Ohio, going with you, is en route from Fort Monroe, Va., to New York, for Santiago. He is due to-morrow afternoon and is very anxious the *St. Paul* does not sail without him.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

FORT MONROE, VA., July 5, 1898—8.35 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Leave this afternoon; arrive to-morrow afternoon at New York. Ask Navy Department to hold *St. Paul* a few hours if delayed.

HENRY, *Brigadier-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus volunteers to take one of the transports now at Santiago, protecting it with material there, and with which several of the transports are partly loaded, and force it into the harbor of Santiago for the purpose of dropping dynamite cartridges and dragging for submerged mines or torpedoes. Any number of volunteers will be found ready for this service, if required.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—5.40 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 5. I am not at present so much ill as exhausted from the intense strain that has been on me for the last two months. I am also suffering

from an attack of gout which prevents me from moving about. I have, however, the whole business in my hand and am managing it through able staff officers. When I do have to give up I will of course follow your order, but I hope to be better soon.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 6, 1898—4.53 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Transports *Comanche*, *Specialist*, *Gate City*, *City of Macon*, *Hudson*, and *Unionist* left Key West at 9:30 this morning under convoy of United States ships *Machias*, *Wilmington*, and *Leyden* for Santiago. *Unionist* is being towed by *Leyden* to bring her speed up to others.

RANDOLPH, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1898—2.15 a. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Telegrams received. Judge Brawley has informed me in person he will appoint appraisers to-day, if desired, for the *Rita*. She will sell for about \$120,000, half of which goes to Government. She is said to be an excellent ship. I have directed my chief engineer to survey her at 6 o'clock this morning. From all accounts she should be bought and put in commission at once, particularly as she can carry horses and mules, of which the army at Santiago is short. Navy men say great confusion and inefficiency in all supply departments, except commissary, prevails there. Great lack of facilities for landing and for transportation to front. I should have pack mules and aparejos. Borup will be here Friday. Will put my command in cotton warehouses, offered rent free, on sea front at sunrise.

WILSON, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 6, 1898—4.13 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 5. I am just in receipt of a letter from General Toral, agreeing to exchange Hobson and men here; to make exchange in the morning. Yesterday he refused my proposition of exchange.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 6, 1898—4.20 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

In camp near Santiago, 5. The *Iroquois* sailed two days ago with 300 wounded. *Cherokee* sails to-day with 325 wounded.

SHAFTER, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

I am going now with your telegram to see Secretary War, who is at the White House, and try to have matter definitely determined. Until transportation reaches you. General Hains's brigade should go into camp.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, Chickamauga, Ga.:

The transports for General Wilson's first brigade will arrive at Charleston as follows: The *Resolute* on Friday, with a capacity for one regiment; the *Duchess* Saturday, with capacity for one regiment; new steamer, known as No. 30, on Monday, with capacity for 1,350 men. The *Resolute* is a navy vessel, armed and equipped as such, and will be a convoy for the *Duchess* and steamer No. 30. This information should be telegraphed to commanding general of the brigade. There will be a delay in getting transportation for your second brigade, which had better remain at Chattanooga until further orders. It was intended that this brigade should go on the *Hurrard* and *Yale*. The destruction of the Spanish fleet has thrown on their hands 1,300 or 1,400 prisoners, who will have to be taken north to Portsmouth, N. H.

Every effort is being put forth to secure transportation for Hains's brigade, and the moment it is secured you will be advised.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

In reply to your telegram of this date, the following was sent General Brooke this morning:

"The transports for General Wilson's first brigade will arrive at Charleston as follows: The *Resolute* on Friday, with capacity for one regiment; the *Duchess* Saturday, with capacity for one regiment; new steamer, known as No. 30, on Monday, with capacity for 1,350 men. The *Resolute* is a navy vessel, armed and equipped as such, and will be a convoy for the *Duchess* and steamer No. 30."

Every effort is being put forth to get the ocean transport to you. The capture of large number Spanish prisoners that had to be brought north makes delay, but this will be remedied as much as possible. In meantime your command had better go in camp. Hains's brigade will be forwarded soon as transportation can be obtained.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 6, 1898—11.48 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

With a view to having railway transportation properly at hand to carry General Hains's brigade to Charleston, will you please inform me when transports will be ready to receive it.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

By reason of disappointment in getting the Navy transports for the transportation of troops from Charleston, as mentioned in previous telegram of to-day, there will be a delay of some days in General Hains's brigade. Officers of the Department are now trying to get other transportation. The result of their efforts will be communicated to you soon as known.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

The Chief of Ordnance reports as follows: Six hundred thousand cartridges were shipped to Charleston for General Wilson by express yesterday. Provision has been made for shipments from Tampa, which should give sufficient supply for all troops in Cuba.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1898—10.31 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

I have arrived here with one battalion, and the rest of two regiments of my brigade are three hours behind me. General Wilson has part of his division here. He expects 5,000 men. I have orders to take the *Yale* and *Columbia*. I learn that he expects to use these transports. As part of my brigade sailed to-day on the *St. Paul* the remainder can be taken on these two transports. I request that I be allowed to proceed.

GARRETSON, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

It is the intention that General Garretson shall use the *Yale* and *Harvard* for the transportation of his brigade. Yours to follow on transports that should arrive as indicated in my telegram of a few minutes ago.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

General GARRETSON, Charleston, S. C.:

The following telegram has just been sent General Wilson:

"It is the intention that General Garretson shall use the *Yale* and *Harvard* for the transportation of his brigade. Yours to follow on transports that should arrive as indicated in my telegram of a few minutes ago."

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

General GARRETSON,

Commanding forces aboard the Yale, Charleston, S. C.:

What hour will you sail?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

The Secretary of War is anxious to know what prospect there is of breaking through the mine. He would be very glad, even with a delay, to have cooperation

of the navy, thus saving many lives. The *St. Paul*, sailing from New York to-day, has nearly everything you ask for. The lighters, sent a long time since, ought to be with you by this time. We are trying to make arrangements for light-draft steam vessels for carrying orders, etc., to be sent you as quickly as possible. Can you not procure from the navy steam launches to aid you in landing supplies and carrying dispatches while we are getting crafts of our own for that object? It is expected you will communicate freely, setting forth any assistance that can be given you in the way of supplies of any kind.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALLEN, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Return, without convoy, transports *Stillwater*, *D. H. Miller*, *Whitney*, *Gussie*, and *Morgan*.

By order Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Key West, Fla.:*

On arrival of the transport *Cherokee* from Santiago, which sailed yesterday, Secretary War directs you cause her to proceed to Tampa, where hospital train will await the wounded on this ship.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

THE SURGEON IN CHARGE OF HOSPITAL TRANSPORTS,

Key West, Fla.:

Secretary War directs that you furnish to this office by telegraph at the earliest practicable moment a complete list of the wounded under your charge, stating whether the wounds are serious in each case.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The steamers known as 20 and 25 left New York for Tampa yesterday morning. This should make them due at your port either the 8th or 9th, when they will be loaded as heretofore directed.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1898—7.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Arrived here at 3 to-day; find neither orders nor instructions; *Yale* lying outside bar, 9 miles away. Difficult, if not impossible, to load horses on her. No other transports in sight. Brooke reports no order yet to forward Hains's brigade, First Regiment. Ernst's brigade now arriving. All here by morning.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—7.58 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Siboney, 5, 7.29 a. m. I yesterday offered to return to the commanding officer of the Spanish forces a number of wounded officers and men left lying on the battlefield at Caney, the officers to give their paroles and the senior officer for the men. Did this, first, to get rid of the care of them; and second, to show the Spanish troops they were not to be killed by us, as they had been told by their officers would be the case. This morning I sent Lieutenant Brooke and Dr. Goodfellow with some ambulances to Caney for the wounded, and from there conducted them as far as they were to go. Four officers and 24 men were loaded and driven into the inner line of defenses, near the city. Large numbers of officers and soldiers gathered about the ambulances and assisted in removing the men. Two companies of troops were drawn up on either side of the road and arms were presented to the officers and their mounted escort. All of the officers gave their individual parole and desired to return. The men did not wish to go back, but were required to do so. I have just received a letter through a flag of truce from the general of the lines thanking me courteously for giving them their wounded. I am satisfied that it will tend more to create dissatisfaction in the ranks of the enemy than anything I could have done, as the soldiers said we were fighting the church and were going to kill them. There has not been a shot fired on the line to-day. I am simply making my lines stronger and hanging on. I shall expect many deserters, as a number of officers came out with the refugees last night, one of them a colonel, and two captains, who fought us on the 1st.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—8 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 5, 7.1 a. m. Send at once four hundred M fuses for 3.6-inch mortar and 8 fuse punches for shrapnel fuses for same mortar.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—9.47 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

In camp near Santiago, 5. *Iroquois* already sailed for Key West. If *Cherokee* has not sailed, will have her go to Fort Monroe. Hereafter all wounded will be sent to Fort Monroe.

SHAFTER, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1898—10.41 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

As the Senate may soon adjourn, the President requests that if you have any recommendations to make for promotions of officers in your command for distinguished services, you do so by telegram at the earliest possible date.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1898—11 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

The New York Journal reports that 50 Spanish prisoners were turned over to the Cubans and by them killed. Is there any truth in the report? We can not believe it. Did you receive my dispatch of Saturday conveying the President's congratulations to you and your army?

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—12.50 a. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 5. Captains Alger and Sewall and Mr. Corbin are well. I am feeling better; had hoped to be up this morning, but as everything quiet I will remain still. General Wheeler is feeble, but remains with the command. General Young leaves Key West to day. General Hawkins slightly wounded in foot. All others well.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, CUBA, July 6, 1898—1 a. m.

General MILES, Washington:

Guantanamo Bay, 30 miles from Siboney, most excellent landing place. American liners could probably come up to wharf 75 to 100 feet long. Beach perfectly smooth for landing small boats. No other safe harbor this side of Santiago. If plenty of lighters, can disembark at Siboney in good weather. Have wired Derby and you report on this subject. See long report from Colonel Humphrey to General Ludington.

ALLEN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to my letter * of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to report that I expect to leave Washington not later than to-morrow night.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

I inclose herewith for your information the text of Cervera's message to Blanco yesterday, which Blanco forwarded to Madrid:

"AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, PLAYA DEL ESTE,
"American Flag Station, 4.

"To the GENERAL IN CHIEF, Havana:

"In compliance with your orders I went out yesterday morning from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadron, and after an unequal combat against forces more than triple mine had all my squadron destroyed by fire. The *Teresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Viscaya* beached and the *Colon* fleeing, I accordingly informed the Americans and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo chasers foundered. I do not know how many people are lost, but it will surely reach 600 dead and many wounded. Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans. The conduct of the crews rose to a height that won the enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the *Viscaya* surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil, and I believe Lazaga, and among the wounded Concas and Eulate. We have lost all and are necessarily depressed.

"CERVERA."

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY,
Brigadier-General, Chief Signal Officer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 7, 1898—1.15 a. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

The *Yale* and *Columbia* reported lying outside of bar, with heavy sea running
Expect to go aboard to-morrow. Will advise you definitely time of sailing.

G. A. GARRETSON, *Brigadier-General.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 7, 1898—10.30 a. m.*Hon. SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Dispatch as to killing prisoners by Cubans absolutely false. None have been turned over to them, and they show no disposition to injure anyone coming into their hands.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 7, 1898—1.25 a. m.*Gen. GEORGE A. GARRETSON, *United States Volunteers, Charleston, S. C.:*

Telegram saying rough weather outside received. The Secretary of War directs me to say for you to employ all lighters necessary to enable you to embark as comfortably and safely as possible under the circumstances, and if too rough for safety to delay until the weather is calmer.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 7, 1898—1.20 a. m.*Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, *United States Volunteers, Charleston, S. C.:*

The Secretary of War directs me to say the President has instructed the Attorney-General to take the steps suggested in your telegram* of an hour ago. It is probable you will get the ship in question. Others will report to you as soon as it is possible to arrange for them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 7, 1898—7 a. m.*SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Cuba. 6. Lieutenant Hobson and all his men have just been received safely in exchange for Spanish officer and prisoners taken by us. All are in good health except two seamen, convalescent from remittent fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 7, 1898—7.14 a. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

In camp near Santiago. 6. Impossible so far to get returns, but there has been treated in hospital at Siboney 1,152 wounded, and there are still 200 in hospital here; in Lawton's division there are killed 4 officers and 74 men, wounded 11 officers and 317 men, missing 1 man; in Kent's division killed 12 officers and 87 men, wounded 36 officers and 532 men, missing 62 men; in Bates's brigade killed 4 men, wounded 2 officers and 26 men, missing 5 men; Signal Corps killed 1 man, wounded 1 man; General Wheeler's report not yet received.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 7, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near San Juan River. 6. The list of killed and wounded in Second Division already forwarded; others not yet received; but will be sent you as soon as possible.

E. J. McCLEERNAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., July 7, 1898—9.55 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

I find 35 engineer soldiers and a company of 50 signal men, with 5 officers, waiting at Newport News, with directions to take first steamer for Cuba. Shall I put them on *Duchess*, now under orders for Charleston for troops?

GUY HOWARD, Quartermaster.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Maj. GUY HOWARD, Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Secretary of War directs that the engineer soldiers and signal detachment be put on the steamer *Duchess*.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

The following is the report of the Surgeon-General, as far as it relates to his department:

"I have the honor to state that the only deficiencies, so far as known to this office, in medical supplies for his command are in several articles of special manufacture, such as medical and surgical chests, field desks, pouches, litters, surgeons' field cases, and like articles, with which the command is already supplied partially and which are being shipped forward as rapidly as they can be obtained from the manufacturers. In a number of articles the amounts called for on the latest requisition from the supply officer, Chickamauga Park, are smaller than those given in General Brooke's telegram."

By command of General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 7, 1898.

General CORBIN.

SIR: The *Yale* and *Columbia*, now at Charleston, will take General Garretson's brigade. The cruiser *Resolute* is expected at Charleston to-morrow. The steamship *Duchess* should be there some time Sunday. Transport No. 30 should be here Monday morning next. These three ships will take the First Brigade from Chattanooga.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy advises we can have the *St. Louis* and probably the *Harvard* as soon as they discharge their prisoners, say July 12 or 13. These two will take the Second Brigade from Chattanooga.

Yours, respectfully,

FRANK J. HECKER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamanga National Park, Ga.:*

The following is the situation as to the transportation at Charleston:

The *Yale* and *Columbia*, now at Charleston, will take General Garretson's brigade. The cruiser *Resolute* is expected at Charleston to-morrow. The steamship *Duchess* should be there some time Sunday. Transport No. 30 should be there Monday morning next. These three ships will take the First Brigade from Chattanooga.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy advises we can have the *St. Louis* and probably the *Harrard* as soon as they discharge their prisoners, say July 12 or 13. These two will take the Second Brigade from Chattanooga.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The following is the situation as to the transportation at Charleston:

The *Yale* and *Columbia*, now at Charleston, will take General Garretson's brigade. The cruiser *Resolute* is expected at Charleston to-morrow. The steamship *Duchess* should be there some time Sunday. Transport No. 30 should be there Monday morning next. These three ships will take the First Brigade from Chattanooga.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy advises we can have the *St. Louis* and probably the *Harrard* as soon as they discharge their prisoners, say July 12 or 13. These two will take the Second Brigade from Chattanooga.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Having reference to your telegram of July 6, the following messages have been sent by the Attorney-General of the United States, namely:

"United States marshal, Charleston, S. C., July 7, 1898. Turn over *Rita* immediately to officers War Department for transport, arranging for appraisal and other steps under statutes while loading and embarkation going on. United States attorney directed to cooperate with you and inform court of urgency."

Also: "United States Attorney, Charleston, S. C., July 7, 1898. Under exigencies of war service have directed marshal to deliver *Rita* immediately to War Department for transport. Arrange appraisal and other necessary steps pending her preparation for sailing, and inform court of urgent circumstances requiring this."

Secretary of War directs that you use your own judgment as to going with first detachment.

By command of General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Captain Goff, quartermaster, sailed on *St. Paul* July 6 from New York with such supply of clothing for issue to your command as limited space in vessel allowed. Have officer meet Captain Goff upon arrival, with instructions as to disposal of supplies.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Fuse pouches and M fuses go by steamer *Grand Duchess* from Fort Monroe. Breechblock and carriage brakes by steamer from Tampa. Field-gun ammunition with General Randolph on sea.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary of War directs that consolidated returns of killed and wounded be mailed as soon as they can be prepared without interference with work in hand.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7, 1898.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

In absence of full reports I can not at this time make all recommendations for promotion I would like to; but the following officers were so conspicuous for bravery and handled their troops so well I desire to recommend them for promotion: Brigadier-Generals Hawkins, Lawton, Chaffee, and Bates to be major-generals; Colonel Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel McKibbin to be brigadier-generals.

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1898—12.04 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Is there anything we can do here to furnish supplies, ice, and comforts to our troops at Santiago that the Government does not? Answer at my expense.

W. L. STRONG.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7, 1898—1.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

One hundred rounds of ammunition per man carried on persons and a large supply in reserve near by. It is impossible to render further reports called for.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 7, 1898—1.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

In the name of the sick and wounded officers and men of my command I thank Mr. J. W. Mackay for the ice sent to us.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 7, 1898—2.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

The failure to have tugs and lighters for use in handling the fleet is of so serious a nature that I must again refer to it. Transports go off miles from shore and there is no way of reaching them or compelling them to come in. It is a constant struggle to keep them in hand. Had it not been for the lighter *Lawa* the army could not have moved. It is with the greatest difficulty that one day's food can be issued at a time.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 7, 1898—3.32 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary War Washington:

Under date of 3d instant in long dispatch you say that "Nothing has been heard except one account of the battle of yesterday, upon which I can congratulate you most heartily." Anything further of a congratulatory nature from either the President or yourself failed to reach me, but upon your dispatch of this morning I will announce the President's and your congratulations to the army on its good work of the 1st instant.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ALGER, VA., July 7, 1898—4.05 p. m.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,*Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:*

General Garretson telegraphs from Charleston: "Following troops embarked, names of vessels not designated: Headquarters, 6 officers; Sixth Massachusetts, 40 officers, 1,262 men; Sixth Illinois, 49 officers, 1,247 men; 1 officer and 34 enlisted men, Hospital Corps. Ammunition not yet received. Supposed to be in city. Sixth Massachusetts, 624,000 rifle .45, Sixth Illinois, 624,000 rifle, .45."

"Lieutenant Wright, brigade ordnance officer, telegraphs Sixth Massachusetts will probably leave to-day on *Yale*; uncertain when Sixth Illinois will go." General Garretson's brigade will sail with 500 rounds .45 ammunition per man on basis of maximum strength.

GRAHAM, Major-General, Commanding.

PLAYA, July 7, 1898—4.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Had consultation with Sampson. Navy disinclined to force entrance except as a last resource. They will bombard the city, which is within easy range of their big guns, beginning at noon of the 9th, and if that is not effective, after twenty-four hours, will then force entrance with some of the smallest ships. I still have hopes they will surrender. Made a second demand on them yesterday, calling attention to the changed conditions because of the loss of the Spanish fleet, and offering to give them time to consult their home Government, which General Toral has accepted, asking that the British consul return to the city with employees of the Cable Company to permit him to do so. Meanwhile I hope my reenforcements will arrive. Not one in sight yet except the 200 recruits for the Second Infantry, who came a week ago. As a last resource I will try running in transports. I do not consider my force sufficient to warrant an assault on the city, though I believe it would be successful, but at a fearful loss. Of course it would be criminal to hope for the end to be gained, which is merely the capture of a few thousand men and when we see we are getting them by siege. Nothing has yet been seen of tugs, lighters, and launches promised ten days ago.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1898—4.53 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

The *Yale* and *Columbia* will take only 1,800 men. I will have to leave two battalions of the Sixth Illinois here awaiting transports.

GARRETSON, Brigadier-General.

PLAYA, July 7, 1898—4.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

When ought I to expect reenforcements? They sadly needed. Nothing in sight to-day.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 7, 1898—5.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The *St. Paul* left New York yesterday with a regiment. Over 3,000 troops from Tampa should arrive to-day, besides 6 batteries of artillery. The *St. Paul* carries all the supplies, clothing, etc., that you need so badly. Two regiments will leave Charleston to-day, and Wilson's division will be pushed forward just as rapidly as transports can be had. The Navy has placed the four liners at our disposal now and we shall keep them going. Richard Harding Davis cables to New York Herald very severe criticisms of operations and exposure of men. He says that some of the men in the trenches have been without food for forty-eight hours and without tobacco. While the President believes it unjust, yet the country will of course be distressed by account he gives. How are you personally? Of course you are looking out for your right flank.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1898—5.11 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Can you properly tell me why Garretson's brigade precedes Ernst's? It does not begin to compare with latter in either efficiency or discipline.

J. H. WILSON,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

In reply to your telegram asking why Garretson's brigade precedes Ernst's, the Secretary of War directs me to say that it is because Garretson's brigade was ordered first. One regiment of his brigade having left, it is desirable that he and the balance of the brigade should reach Santiago as nearly together as possible. You can be assured that every effort is being put forth to secure transportation for your command. Your request for your entire division to go will be submitted to the Secretary of War and the President, and as soon as decision is reached will be communicated to you.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1898—5.17 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Yale and *Columbia* can not take Garretson's brigade complete, but will leave behind 800 men. How will the latter be sent forward? Your arrangements for my two brigades will probably be sufficient. Arrangements to prepare *Rita* for service as transport ship are already in progress. Why can not it be arranged to let my entire division go forward? Surely supplies to complete its equipment can be

furnished by the time transports can be ready. Its strength, with the two battalions of recruits for Pennsylvania regiments coming forward, will be about 11,500. The proportion of given men would be pretty nearly as efficient as if entirely drilled and disciplined, as they would replace in fatigue and other detached service on equivalent number which would otherwise have to be taken from fighting line.

WILSON, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1898—5.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The President directs that you order transports to stand in by the shore and enforce demand, so that they may be able to get supplies more easily. We are distressed about the tugs and lighters, which were ordered long since and ought to have reached you before now. Your long dispatch concerning second demand on city received and approved. We will be very glad if you can finish up that work without another assault.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

One tug should reach you to-day. A large, powerful one leaves New Orleans to-night. Fifty laborers went on the *St. Paul*, leaving New York to-day, and stevedores are on boats going to you.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 7, 1898—7.42 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Camp near Santiago, Cuba. Please send some fast ship from nearest point with 100 stevedores, 100 drivers, and as many medicines and dressings as can be obtained. It is reported to me medicines are very scarce. Two steam launches should be bought. Too much trouble to get things from navy, and we have but partial control of them when we do get them. This is not a matter to be put off. Sent 90,000 rations ashore to-day.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7, 1898—8.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, Cuba. The hospital ship *Relief* just arrived with a large amount of medical stores. Want the teamsters, stevedores, and steam lighters as wired you, and the sooner they can be gotten here the better.

W. R. SHAFTER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1898—8.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

My brigade commissary, Captain Deming, with brigade horses and rations, is booked to sail from Newport News Saturday morning. He also has on board rations for my brigade. Can't she stop here and take the two remaining battalions of the Sixth Illinois.

GARRETSON, Brigadier-General.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Instructions will be given for the steamer *Duchess*, in touching at Charleston, to take on two battalions of the Sixth Illinois which were left by General Garretson, as the *Yale* and *Harvard* could not accommodate over 1,800 men.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

The two remaining battalions of the Sixth Illinois should be forwarded on the steamer *Duchess*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7, 1898—10.40 p. m.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

Will sail to-morrow morning on the *Yale* and *Columbia* with 1,800 men, leaving two battalions Sixth Illinois here, for which have no transport. Delay caused by inability to procure necessary rations promptly. If possible, would like *Duchess* sent here for my remaining battalions of 800 men.

GARRETSON, *Brigadier-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7, 1898—11.31 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

The *Rita*, delivered to me to-day, will be ready to sail Saturday, which in my opinion is as soon as the *Yale* and *Columbia* can get off with their share of Garretson's brigade. The *Rita* can carry about 800 men and officers and 50 horses or mules. Shall I send her with balance of Garretson's brigade, about 800 men, which the *Columbia* and *Yale* can not carry? They are an undisciplined set and should be got rid of as soon as possible. It is announced that the *Resolute* is detained at Guantanamo, which I assume will still further delay the departure of my command. Have you any further information to impart?

WILSON, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 8, 1898.

W. L. STRONG, *New York City*:

Surgeon-General says hospital-ship ice machine only furnishes 2 tons a day. No doubt additional supply would be appreciated if delivered to hospitals in the field.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 8, 1898—12.35 a. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

I have just seen the Secretary of War and he directs that the 800 men of Garretson's brigade embark on the *Rita* should she be ready to sail before the arrival of the *Duchess*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 8, 1898—8.35 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 7. Perfect quiet to-day. At request of Spanish general employees of English cable company were sent in to him to telegraph his Government as to surrendering. Men in good spirits and are making themselves more secure every hour. Five days' subsistence on hand. Wounds are much less dangerous than similar ones made by caliber .45. Among the large number of wounded, very few amputations; perhaps ten will cover it. Am looking anxiously for reenforcements; they seem to be delayed. Garretson's brigade expected ten days ago. Do not expect much results from long-range firing, but do from course promised for second day. General health of the command is good. One hundred and fifty cases of fever, which runs its course in four or five days and is not serious. I am feeling much better.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 8, 1898—11.21 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington:*

Headquarters United States forces. Cuba, July 8. In response to the request of the President for recommending of officers who especially distinguished themselves in the battle of July 1 I have one special recommendation to make. I ask that John D. Miley, first lieutenant, Second Artillery, be made a brigadier-general of volunteers. To the military skill, personal bravery, and great energy of this officer I attribute the good start that gave the troops the first success and which resulted in victory. This officer is a man of such ability and force as to make him one of the most desirable appointments in the Army, and urge the appointment as the best of those I have recommended.

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General, United States Volunteers.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

Am sorry you permitted the Englishmen to go into Santiago and take up the cable. We approve what you are doing entirely. Did you purposely omit the names of Kent and Young for promotion? Rush answer immediately, because Senate adjourns to-day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, July 8, 1898.*Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The *Rita* should sail as soon as possible with the 800 men of Garretson's brigade, without waiting for any horses other than any that you have there that can be sent along. Transport known as No. 30 sails this afternoon from New York. She has accommodation for 1,300 men, and should reach you early Sunday morning; she can also take regimental horses. The *Duchess* sails from Newport News to morrow morning, and should reach you Sunday morning. These two should provide for Ernst's brigade. Please telegraph the number of officers and men in General Ernst's brigade. These, with the *Resolute*, which will be subject to your orders, will provide for your brigade. The *Resolute* should be there or arrive very soon.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.Colonel ALLEN, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

It is not understood why some of the transports that went over with General Shafter do not return to Tampa for supplies and reenforcements. You reported them leaving several days ago. Please inform me, if you get hold of Colonel Humphrey or anyone in authority in the Quartermaster's Department, and let me know what may be expected.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The Senate has just confirmed nominations of officers you recommended for promotion in your cable of yesterday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs me inform you that General Miles left here at 10.40 last night for Santiago, but with instructions not to in any manner supersede you as commander of the forces in the field near Santiago so long as you are able for duty.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary wishes to know what plans you have for to-morrow.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ROCKHILL, S. C., July 8, 1898—12.30 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I request that 20,000 .30 caliber rifles, using Government ammunition, be sent at once, to be used at Santiago or other places, with strong canvas web belts and ammunition, and that all troops sent to Cuba be supplied with smokeless powder rifles. The Winchester and Remington companies furnish arms and ammunition. The Lee rifle does good service for the Navy. Horstman's, military dealers, Philadelphia, has 12,000 Mauser rifles and ammunition for sale. Modern rifles can be obtained from other parties.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1898.

Major General MILES, *Rockhill, S. C., en route to Charleston, S. C.:*

Your telegram from Rockhill asking that 20,000 rifles of caliber .30 be sent for use at Santiago has been received. There are 12,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles at Tampa available, with 1,800,000 rounds of ammunition, with larger amount in hands of General Shafter at Santiago. The output of new ammunition of this caliber is 250,000 rounds per day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 8, 1898—3.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Do you recommend the arming of Henry's division, or any other volunteers of your command, with Krag-Jorgensen rifles? We have 1,800,000 rounds of ammunition at Tampa, and manufacture 250,000 per day, so you may know what the supply will be. What are your wishes?

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ALGER, V.A., July 8, 1898—3.45 p. m.

Maj. H. O. S. HEISTAND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers leaves Charleston, S. C., to-day, July 8, 1898, 44 officers, 1,256 enlisted men, 20,000 rounds ammunition, caliber .45, on board *Yale*. This regiment left Dunn-Loring with 500 rounds ammunition per man in baggage cars.

GRAHAM, *Major-General, United States Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 8, 1898.

Maj. Gen. J. J. COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

On July 6, 1898, the following telegram was sent you from this office, namely: "The steamers known as 20 and 25 left New York for Tampa yesterday morning. This should make them due at your port either the 8th or 9th, when they will be loaded as heretofore directed."

Wire at your earliest convenience whether you have any knowledge of the arrival of these steamers or their whereabouts.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 8, 1898—4.10 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamanga Park, Ga.:*

Transport No. 20 will sail from New York to Tampa Sunday, the 10th; capacity, 1,000 horses and 1,100 men. The First Ohio Cavalry should now be placed en route in time to go aboard this steamer on her arrival.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 8, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The following has just been telegraphed to Major-General Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

"Transport No. 20 will sail from New York to Tampa Sunday, the 10th; capacity, 1,000 horses and 1,100 men. The First Ohio Cavalry should now be placed en route in time to go aboard this steamer on her arrival."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla., July 8, 1898—4.23 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram just received. Steamers 20 and 25 reported not yet arrived at Port Tampa. *Nueces* and *Lampasas* reported arrived this morning loaded with canned goods.

COPPINGER, Major-General, Commanding.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 8, 1898—7.11 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram ordering First Ohio Cavalry to Tampa to take transport No. 20 received. Will start the regiment from here July 12.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8, 1898—7.51 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Headquarters Second Brigade and 1,800 men safely on board *Yale* and *Columbia*.
GARRETSON, Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER, Key West, Fla.:

The *Cherokee*, on its arrival at Key West, will discharge 100 of the worst wounded cases, to be taken into the hospital at Key West. After discharging these she will then proceed to Tampa, where she will be met by hospital train and the sick conveyed to Fort McPherson.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

Same to commanding officer of the *Cherokee* on arrival at Key West, Fla., and surgeon in charge of wounded, the *Cherokee*, Key West, Fla.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 8, 1898—10.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

The steamer *Cherokee* passed by here this afternoon and went on to Tampa. I had arranged with the Navy to have the *Cherokee* notified to do this in accordance with your first telegram. A dispatch boat had been sent far out to intercept the *Cherokee*, and we were unable to reach her in time to have the order changed.

MERRILL, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

The Surgeon in charge of wounded

on hospital ship Cherokee on arrival at Tampa, Fla.:

Please telegraph list of wounded as soon as *Cherokee* arrives, mentioning the most serious cases.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

Surgeon in charge of hospital ship Cherokee on arrival at Tampa, Fla.:

In case you have a list of the killed and wounded in engagement near Santiago, addressed to the Adjutant-General from General Shafter, open the same and telegraph the information.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

All the lighters that started for you on the 27th of June, which it was supposed had reached you ere this, we now learn have been lost in the sea. Every possible effort is being put forth to get others under way, and it is hoped it will be accomplished some time between this and to-morrow.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
July 8, 1898—12 midnight.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 8. Omitted names of Young and Kent from lack of information I have just received to-day. Earnestly recommend both for promotion to major-general, also Lieutenant-Colonel Carroll, of the cavalry, for promotion to brigadier-general.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—10.54 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 8. On the day of the battle men piled up and left their blanket rolls and many of them their haversacks, and it was not until the next night that they were able to get them. It is possible that some of them may have been hungry, but on the night of the battle pack trains were sent and food distributed along the line. They were without tobacco for several days, as it was only by the greatest exertion that coffee, sugar, meat, and bread could be gotten out to these. They had full rations except for twenty-four hours, when there was no coffee. I will have careful inquiry made to see if in any isolated cases men were without food for forty-eight hours and the cause of it. No such cases have been reported to these headquarters. I learned to-night that supply of tobacco is nearly exhausted.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—10.07 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Fifth Army Corps, in the field, 8. Cable operators were permitted to go in yesterday morning. The English cable was in working order and some of the operators were in the city. General Toral wanted these then, as they were the principal men. This cable has not been cut and the men I sent in have not taken it up again. English cable has been working all the time, and through to Havana.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The telegram which it appears you did not receive reads as follows:

"The President directs me to say you have the gratitude and thanks of the nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on Friday, July 1. The steady valor and heroism of officers and men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the brave men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our roll of heroes."

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—9.56 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps. By all means arm in field Henry's division and the volunteer regiments now here with Krag-Jorgensen rifle. The use of black powder instantly brought volleys against regiments using Springfield, and was very demoralizing on those regiments.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., July 9, 1898—12.01 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Have arrived from Siboney, Cuba, with 325 sick and wounded. Am doing well.

OGDEN RAFFERTY,
Major and Surgeon, United States Army.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
July 9, 1898—9.35 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 8. Complete report received to-day of losses on July 1 and 2: Killed, 22 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 81 officers and 1,203 enlisted men; missing, 79 enlisted men. The reports giving names of the killed and wounded are being rapidly prepared and it is hoped to get them off to-morrow.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—10 a. m.

General MILES, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 8. Troops and supplies landed at Guantanamo would not be available for ready reinforcements of commands here, as they would have to embark and again disembark here, or else pass over more than 80 miles of almost impassable roads. Guantanamo is an excellent harbor for Navy, but water is scarce and places for camp not good. Will investigate personally. Intended to go to-day. Have been prevented by sickness. Anderson will accompany me.

WAGNER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

Your telegram about food is received. I want you to know I did not believe the report. Am sorry it annoyed you, but I thought your denial or explanation would do a great deal of good here. We are entirely satisfied with the way you are conducting affairs. How are you?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 9, 1898.

A telegram received last night from Admiral Sampson states that the lighter and float taken to Santiago by the *Fern* and *Niagara* for the use of the army in landing stores were received on July 5.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—11 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Navy Department just reports the arrival of one 250-ton double-deck lighter, one open lighter, and one tug at Santiago yesterday. These are for your use.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—11.18 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Camp near Santiago. 8. Have been visiting the lines all day. I regard them as impregnable against any force the enemy can send. The truce expires at 12 to-morrow, and I expect soon after firing will begin. No assault will be made of advance from our present lines until the Navy comes into the bay. I hope to be able by fire from intrenchments to drive the enemy inside the city.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 9, 1898.

A telegram received from the light-house inspector at Charleston, S. C., states that the *Columbia* and *Yale* sailed at midnight for Santiago de Cuba, General Miles being aboard the *Yale*.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Information from the Secretary Navy is that the *Columbia* and *Yale* sailed from Charleston, S. C., midnight of the 8th, for Santiago, General Miles being aboard the *Yale*.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The Secretary of the Navy informs this Department that a telegram from Admiral Sampson states that the *Resolute* leaves Guantanamo this afternoon.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—12.51 p. m.

CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to telegram of July 8, there are 2,405 men and 108 officers in Ernst's command. This includes 8 officers of General Ernst's headquarters.

WILSON, Major-General.

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—1 p. m.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, July 8. I am just in receipt of a letter from the commandant of Santiago de Cuba, who proposes to march out of the city with arms and baggage and not to be molested until he reaches Holguin, surrendering to the American forces the territory now occupied by him. I have replied that while I have submitted the matter to my home Government I did not think his terms would be accepted. He makes this proposition to avoid danger to the city and useless shedding of blood. This will give me another day to get up troops from Siboney, the first transports of reenforcements having just arrived. In my opinion they will have to surrender unconditionally very soon after I open fire upon them.

W. R. SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—1.50 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram setting forth terms on which the enemy will evacuate Santiago has been submitted to the President by the Secretary of War, who instructs me to say that you will accept nothing but an unconditional surrender, and should take extra precautions to prevent the enemy's escape.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—2.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The President and Secretary of War, as well as myself, would like to see Lieutenant-Colonel Worth made brigadier-general of volunteers. Do you recommend it?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—2.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the following promotions have been made among the officers serving with you, to date from yesterday: Kent, Young, Bates, Chaffee, Lawton, Hawkins, to be major-generals; Wood, McKibbin, and Carroll, to be brigadier-generals. Inform them, and extend to each the congratulations of the Secretary of War and myself.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, July 9, 1898—2.28 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Cape Haitien operator says your last to General Shafter is at Playa del Este: the time, twenty minutes from Washington.

GRANT SQUIRES, *Censor.*SHIPYARD, *Newport News, Va., July 9, 1898—2.34 p. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Duchesse has sailed to reach Charleston Sunday afternoon. Room still on board for 1,400 men and 40 horses.

GUY HOWARD, *Quartermaster.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

The *Duchess* has sailed from Newport News, and should reach Charleston to-morrow afternoon. Quartermaster reports there is room on board for 1,400 men and 40 horses. It is not clearly understood the disposition made of the *Rita*. Did the remaining portion of Garretson's brigade go on board this ship? Transport (30) sailed from New York this morning, and will carry 1,300 men and 12 horses. Acknowledge receipt, and report situation and what number you now have.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—5.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

The steamer *Rita* is now being loaded, and will be ready to go to sea to-night with the battalions of the Sixth Illinois, 800 in all, and the necessary stores. Before she can sail Judge Brawley will require that telegraphic assurance be given him that the award of the appraisers is accepted and that the amount of the award will be deposited to the order of his court in the United States depository in this city, as certified to you in my telegram of July 8, 1898. Please answer immediately.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—6.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

General Roy Stone has ordered me, in the name of General Miles, to suspend loading the *Rita* and directing that no troops be sent upon her, as he intends to take her for the purpose of loading her with black laborers for the engineer and quartermaster departments at Santiago, for which she is well adapted. Of course I shall suspend operations in regard to her until this order is confirmed by you. General Stone advises me that he will ask that a Clyde Line steamer be furnished for transporting remainder of Garretson's brigade to destination. Can you give me any information as to time of arrival of the *Resolute* or as to the other transport for Hains's brigade? Also advise me what I may expect in the way of transport for the two battalions which were to go on *Rita*.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 9, 1898—9 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago. I forwarded General Toral's proposition to evacuate the town this morning without consulting anyone. Since then I have seen the general officers commanding divisions, who agree with me that it should be accepted. First, it releases at once the harbor; second, it permits the return of thousands of women, children, and old men, who have left the town fearing bombardment and who are now suffering where they are, though I am doing my best to supply them with food; third, it saves the great destruction of property which a bombardment would entail, most of which belongs to Cubans and foreign residents; fourth, it at once relieves the command, while it is in good health, for operations elsewhere. There are now three cases of yellow fever at Siboney, in Michigan regiment; and if it gets started, no one knows where it will stop. We lose by this simply some prisoners we do not want and the arms they carry. I believe many of them will desert and return to our lines. I was

told by sentinel, who deserted last night, that 200 men want to come but were afraid our men would fire upon them.

W. R. SHAFTER, *General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—9 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Under all the circumstances and in view of the special fitness of the *Rita*, the Secretary of War confirms the order of General Miles. The rest of Garretson's brigade will now have to go on the *Duchess*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898.

Colonel BIRD,

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:

I remain here for the day to engage 500 laborers. General Miles directs that these have precedence over troops. I expect to have them ready to sail to-morrow. Please advise me about transportation. What have you done about the big steam lighter? If ready, she might carry these laborers. What about vessels for Jacksonville to take lumber and landing boats, as per my telegram of yesterday? This freight is ready for loading.

ROY STONE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898.

General LUDINGTON,

Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

Please see my telegram of this morning to Colonel Bird. I find steamer *Rita* nearly ready to sail. She is just what is needed at Santiago: carries eight derricks, and will carry the negro laborers from here and a portion of the landing boats from Jacksonville. She will be able then to load and carry the timber from Daiquiri and Siboney for building the docks at Guantanamo, which were ordered some days ago by the Secretary of War. She will be invaluable in loading and unloading guns and other material. In view of this, I have used General Miles's orders to suspend loading her with troops, and respectfully ask the Secretary of War to confirm this arrangement and have her placed at my disposal. Colonel Derby writes that it is extremely difficult to obtain labor for dock building, etc., near Santiago, and this force will be of immediate service. Colonel Derby is General Shafter's chief engineer. I understand there are Clyde Line steamers which come here several times weekly, and I have told General Wilson that I would ask to have one of them secured for him if possible. The laborers are reporting rapidly, and I can take perhaps 600 or 700 by to-morrow morning. We can use some of them at night in intrenching.

ROY STONE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898.

Brigadier-General STONE, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Your telegram, this date, to Major Bird has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who directs you to take the laborers in question to Jacksonville, where

steamer will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department. The laborers and lumber will go on this boat from Jacksonville. Major Bird, of the Quartermaster's Department, will advise you of the boat.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—9.31 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

In answer to your telegram, 5.20 p. m., asking for report of disposition made of steamship *Rita*, operations are suspended in regard to *Rita* in compliance to order made by Gen. Roy Stone in name of General Miles. General Stone intends using her for purpose of loading black laborers here for use in engineer and quartermaster's departments at Santiago. *Rita* is still at dock, and no portion of Garretson's brigade is on board. My command here consists of 2,405 enlisted men and 128 officers, being Ernst's brigade and my own staff.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—10.07 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Please advise me capacity of transport *Duchess*. Also advise when *Resolute* may be expected in Charleston.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—11.15 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

In reply to your telegram recommending terms of evacuation as proposed by the Spanish commander, after careful consideration by the President and Secretary of War, I am directed to say that you have repeatedly been advised that you would not be expected to make an assault upon the enemy at Santiago until you were prepared to do the work thoroughly. When you are ready this will be done. Your telegram of this morning said your position was impregnable and that you believed the enemy would yet surrender unconditionally. You have also assured us that you could force their surrender by cutting off the supplies. Under these circumstances your message recommending that Spanish troops be permitted to evacuate and proceed without molestation to Holguin is a great surprise and is not approved. The responsibility of destruction and distress to the inhabitants rests entirely with the Spanish commander. The Secretary of War orders that when you are strong enough to destroy the enemy and take Santiago that you do it. If you have not force enough, it will be dispatched to you at the earliest moment practicable. Reinforcements are on the way, of which you have already been advised. In the meantime nothing is lost by holding the position you now have and which you regard as impregnable. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—11.20 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

It is suggested that all official telegrams, particularly those requiring action, be addressed to the Adjutant-General. This will insure more prompt action, as the office is kept open twenty-four hours a day. Hope your health is improving.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—1.30 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 9. If two lighters and tugs have arrived, navy must have them. They have not, up to sundown, reported at Siboney or Daiquiri.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

War Department, July 10, 1898.

Col. JAMES ALLEN, Signal Corps, Guantanamo, via Haiti, Cuba:

A naval tug and two lighters sent from Key West for use of General Shafter. If at Guantanamo, ask naval authorities to send them to General Shafter. He needs them badly. Lighters have been replaced to navy at Key West. Answer direct to me.

LUDINGTON, Quartermaster-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 9. I am much better. Riding all day. Our lines very strong. Gap on right not yet filled, but will be to-morrow when Randolph's troops front unloading to-day.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10, 1898—12.25 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

After delaying the starting of the Sixth Illinois all afternoon and evening Stone now advises me he will send his laborers to Jacksonville and will not require the *Rita*. Accordingly, I will send the remainder of Garretson's brigade on her to-morrow. I do not think a convoy is necessary.

J. H. WILSON, Major-General, Volunteers.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—3.33 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Telegram to Colonel Allen of yesterday received. See my telegram of July 4 and 5 to General Miles, at Washington. Since then General Shafter has ordered the *City of Washington* and the *Stillwater* to be used as hospital ships, making four in all for that purpose. Understand they are to go north when full, and probably by that time other vessels will be taken for that purpose. Hospital ship *Relief* anchored in harbor yesterday. Understand she is to be kept here primarily for the sick. It is still exceedingly difficult to unload vessels sufficiently fast to supply the command with all the essentials required by them. Soon as tugs and lighters arrive the work will be greatly expedited. Was informed by General Shafter before reaching here that the supplies on vessels would be unloaded only to the extent of keeping the troops supplied for a few days in advance on actual necessities, it appearing probable that Santiago would fall, in which case vessels would be unloaded there and troops reembark and go elsewhere. With the limited facilities for unloading, however, it was found that troops could not be supplied for more than about three days in advance. So when orders reached me to unload vessels and send them to Port Tampa, it was impossible to proceed faster in that direction than had been done. Captains of vessels on being discharged requested permission to go directly to Port Tampa, saying that they could go south in perfect safety and make the trip in three days. I agreed with them in

this, but owing to the orders of the Secretary of War I referred the matter to General Shafter, who felt that he could not assume the responsibility for allowing them to proceed except as ordered. I expected some necessary delay at Guantanamo, and possibly the great delay there has been unavoidable. Fearing delay at Guantanamo would further jeopardize the condition of the sick and wounded, the *Iroquois* assumed the responsibility of directing them to proceed at once from this point to Key West, and subsequently gave the same orders to the *Cherokee*, sailing for Newport News. Regret apparent delay in other of your orders. Siboney is nothing like as well adapted to disembarking troops and supplies as Daiquiri, but that place, being 7 miles west, owing to lack of transportation, is used as little as possible. If the capture of Santiago is much delayed crib wharves should be built at Daiquiri and possibly here, though the American Iron Company, operating here for years, has found it impossible to build wharves that would resist surf, it not being practicable to go beyond its effect owing to the great depth of water. There is square timber and sufficient drift logs for constructing wharf, and almost all needed is small amount of heavy tire iron and carpenters' and blacksmith's necessary tools. Please show this telegram to the Quartermaster-General.

HUMPHREY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898. (Received 6.08 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Three transports left here Wednesday; two Thursday for Tampa.

JONES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 10, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Quartermaster near Santiago reports as follows: "Three transports left here Wednesday; two Thursday for Tampa."

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—6.31 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 9. Lieutenant Benchley, Sixth Infantry, was killed.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 10, 1898—11 a. m.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

The action reported in your telegram of last night concerning Garretson's brigade is approved. Convoy is not considered necessary. It is understood Stone will have transportation for his men to Jacksonville.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10, 1898—1.40 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

It has come to me from various sources that the troops operating near Santiago are very inadequately supplied with means of land transportation, and as my command will start from here with absolutely none, I feel it my duty to say that its arrival at the scene of action will add still further to the difficulties.

which already beset the supply departments. Under such circumstances it seems to me that my command should not be put in the position of looking to any other command to supply its deficiencies. If any emergency arises for a campaign out of sight of the transports, we shall be paralyzed by the absence of mules, wagons, carts and aparejos. In view of the fact that the Government is amply able to supply all these articles and to transport them with the troops to the scene of action, I trust immediate provision will be made to that end. The *Rita* having been delivered to General Stone yesterday and by him returned to me last night, I have loaded her with two battalions of the Sixth Illinois and their supplies, and she will sail for Santiago this afternoon.

J. H. WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The transports that will take the First Brigade of your division will carry, in addition to the men, 800 mules, without interfering with the comfort of soldiers. General Brooke has been directed to send you your wagon transportation. It is suggested that you correspond direct with him until arrangements are perfected.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The transports that have been obtained to take General Wilson's First Brigade from Charleston will carry, in addition to the men, 800 mules. Secretary War directs that you cause the wagon transportation of this brigade be put under way at once, to report to General Wilson at Charleston. General Wilson has been directed to correspond with you as to details of this movement. The presence of land transportation with troops operating in the field experience has shown to be of first importance.

I will add, for your information, that commanding officer of the Spanish forces has refused the demand of Shafter for unconditional surrender, and bombardment of Santiago began at 4 o'clock, by both the army and navy.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—2.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, Cuba, 10. Telegram of 9th regards to evacuation of Spanish troops received. My position is impregnable against any attack the enemy can bring against us, but I have not yet enough troops to entirely surround the town. The Cuban forces are not to be depended upon for severe fighting. Instructions of the War Department will be carried out to the letter.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—4.21 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Siboney, 10. *City of Macon, Hudson, Gate City, Comanche, Nueces, and Specialist* arrived yesterday with troops. Infantry debarking here, artillery at

Daiquiri. *City of Washington* left with sick and wounded night before last. Shall send *Seneca* and *Alamo* to Port Tampa in a day or two. Just returned from Guantanamo Bay to inspect ground for large encampment. Apparently no ground unless we take Guantanamo, which is yellow-fever district. Naval force has not gone farther than the lower bay. Plenty of ground there, but no water. Stopped at Daiqniri about daylight this morning. Found Major Jacob and his whole force of civilians sick.

HUMPHREY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—5.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Siboney, Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, 10. I have just received letter from General Toral, declining unconditional surrender. Bombardment by the army and navy will begin at as near 4 p. m. to-day as possible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—6.57 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Siboney, Cuba, 10. The *St. Paul* has just arrived with General Henry and his command and quartermaster stores. Please show telegrams to Quartermaster-General.

HUMPHREY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—6.59 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Siboney, Cuba, July 10. The *Catania* has just arrived with First District of Columbia Volunteers.

HUMPHREY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—10.59 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, 10. Could not understand solicitude shown by telegram from War Department for my right flank. It has never been in slightest danger from an attack. The only trouble was I did not have men enough to reach the bay, and there was a gap of 3 miles through which the reinforcements Pando sent reached the city. An attack on my line has never been feared—we could ask for nothing better. Captain McKittrick, who has just arrived, tells me that it was feared I would be surprised. It has not been possible to do it at any time.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 10, 1898.

(Received July 11, 1898—12.46 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

The following is a private list of officers killed, wounded, and sick, near Siboney, Cuba, up to July 5, 1898:

First Cavalry: Major Bell, wounded; Major Forse, killed; Captain Knox, wounded; Lieutenant Mills, wounded; Lieutenant Byram, wounded; Lieutenant Rivers, sick; Lieutenant Saltzman, sick; Lieutenant Roberts, wounded.

Third Cavalry: General Young, sick; Major Wessells, wounded; Captain Dodd wounded; Captain Hunter, wounded; Lieutenant Thayer, wounded; Lieutenant Dade, sick; Lieutenant Myer, wounded.

Sixth Cavalry: Colonel Carroll, wounded; Captain Kerr, wounded; Captain

Stanton, wounded; Captain Blocksom, wounded; Lieutenant Cole, sick; Lieutenant Short, wounded.

Seventh Cavalry: Lieutenant Stone, sick; Lieutenant Capron, killed.

Eighth Cavalry: Lieutenant McCoy, wounded.

Ninth Cavalry: Colonel Hamilton, killed. Captain Stedman, killed; Captain Taylor, wounded; Lieutenant Wood, wounded; Lieutenant Ryan, wounded.

Tenth Cavalry: Major Wint, wounded; Captain Bigelow, wounded; Lieutenant Shipp, killed; Lieut. W. H. Smith, killed; Lieutenant Barnum, wounded; Lieutenant Willard, wounded.

Second Infantry: Lieutenant Benham, sick; Lieutenant Wells, wounded.

Fourth Infantry: Lieutenant Neary, wounded; Lieut. J. J. Bernard, killed; Lieutenant Hughes, killed.

Sixth Infantry: Colonel Egbert, wounded; Captain Wetherill, killed; Captain Walker, wounded; Captain Torrey, wounded; Lieut. J. G. Ord, killed; Lieutenant Simons, wounded; Lieutenant Turman, wounded; Lieutenant Purdy, wounded; Lieutenant Gross, wounded; Lieutenant Robertson, wounded.

Seventh Infantry: Colonel Benham, sick; Colonel Carpenter, wounded; Major Corliss, wounded; Lieutenant Grissard, wounded; Lieutenant Wansboro, killed.

Eighth Infantry: General Van Horn, sick; Lieutenant Perkins, sick; Lieut. J. R. Seyburn, wounded.

Ninth Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, wounded; Lieutenant Lewis, killed.

Twelfth Infantry: Captain Haskell, wounded; Lieutenant Dove, wounded.

Tenth Infantry: Major Eskridge, wounded; Captain Lincoln, wounded; Captain Drum, killed; Captain Duggan, wounded; Captain Van Vhet, wounded; Lieutenant Seville, wounded; Lieutenant Koops, wounded.

Thirteenth Infantry: Colonel Worth, wounded; Major Ellis, wounded. Captain Guthrie, wounded; Captain Cavenaugh, wounded; Captain Fornance, killed; Captain Gilman, sick; Lieut. A. B. Scott, killed; Lieutenant Slater, killed.

Sixteenth Infantry: Captain Morrison, killed; Captain Woodbury, wounded; Captain McFarland, wounded; Captain Lassiter, wounded; Lieutenant Sorley, wounded; Lieutenant Spence, wounded.

Seventeenth Infantry: Colonel Haskell, wounded; Lieutenant Dickinson, killed; Lieutenant Michie, killed.

Twentieth Infantry: General Hawkins, wounded; Captain Rodman, wounded; Captain Moon, wounded.

Twenty-first Infantry: Colonel McKibbin, wounded; Major Coe, sick.

Twenty-second Infantry: Colonel Wikoff, killed; Colonel Patterson, wounded; Captain Crittenden, killed; Captain Mosher, wounded; Captain Jones, wounded; Lieutenant Patten, sick; Lieutenant Godfrey, wounded; Lieutenant Wassell, wounded; Lieutenant Lewis, sick; Lieutenant Stone, sick.

Twenty-fourth Infantry: Colonel Liscum, wounded; Captain Brereton, wounded; Captain Ducat, wounded; Lieutenant Brett, wounded; Lieutenant Lyon, wounded; Lieutenant Laws, wounded; Lieutenant Gurney, killed; Lieutenant Augustin, killed; Lieutenant Welch, sick; Lieutenant Miller, sick.

Twenty-fifth Infantry: Captain Edwards, wounded; Lieutenant McCorkle, killed; Lieutenant Kinnison, wounded.

Killed, 24; wounded, 77; sick, 21. Total, 122.

OGDEN RAFFERTY,
Major and Surgeon, United States Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Of course you will, as far as possible, prevent anyone from entering any house on account of exposure?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Santiago, Cuba:*

Should the Spaniards surrender unconditionally and wish to return to Spain, they will be sent back direct at the expense of the United States Government.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 11, 1898—1.01 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, 10. Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. Very little musket firing and the enemy kept entirely in their trenches. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable occasion to force to-morrow enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well. General Garcia reports enemy evacuated little town called Dosecaminos, about 3 miles from Santiago and near the bay. Garcia's force now occupies it. Everything is looking well and men feeling well. Navy fired few shots from the sea near Aguadores. Effect was not perceptible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 11, 1898—1.30 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary War, Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, camp near Santiago, 10. After twenty-four hours' bombardment navy promised to try and get in close the harbor with some of her large draft boats. If to-morrow bombardment is not satisfactory I shall ask them to make the attempt. I will not sacrifice any lives. As soon as Henry reaches me the town will be surrounded and we can knock it to pieces with our light guns. The obtaining of launches from the navy was not satisfactory, and I prefer calling on them as little as possible. So Captain Goodrich assisted very ably in disembarking troops, but means were all kept in their control.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 11, 1898—1.53 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, near Santiago, 10. My plans for to-morrow are to keep a bombardment of the trenches and city and to complete the investment on the northwest by the troops that have just arrived at Siboney, one regiment of which, First Illinois, has now reached me. Should the operation be light at any point will push line nearer city, but will not assault.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11, 1898—2.21 a. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to your telegram of 10.23 p. m., July 10, is the capacity 800 miles on transports additional to capacity for 52 horses mentioned in your telegram of 5.20 p. m., July 9. What will capacity of transports other than *Duchess* and No. 30?

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 11, 1898—5 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 10. Hard work is telling on teamsters and packers. Nearly 50 per cent sick. Teams have got to be kept going. Will do it with details of soldiers if teamsters can not be sent here.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 11, 1898—10 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

There were 50 stevedores sent on the *St. Paul*. Four hundred laborers should have left Jacksonville yesterday afternoon. Others will be forwarded as rapidly as they can be employed and furnished transportation. This in order to relieve the sick teamsters and laborers as far as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., July 11, 1898—10.30 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

By direction of Major-General Commanding report that transports *Lampasas* and *Nueces* will leave Tampa to-day and probably arrive Key West Tuesday. *Lampasas* will have lighter in tow. Convoy requested.

BLACK, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Engineer.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 11, 1898—11.32 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram concerning the transportation of Ernst's brigade of Wilson's division received. It will be sent to him as quickly as the cars can be assembled to take it. I will also send him the recruits belonging to the three regiments, as they are now fairly well equipped. They number about 700.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 11, 1898.

MY DEAR COLONEL STRONG: A day or two since I had a telegram from you asking what you could do to relieve the soldiers at Santiago, but, for the life of me, I can not find it; but will say, if you have any smoking or chewing tobacco or cigarettes that you can send to Cuba, I know it will be appreciated. A box of this character sent to the Seventy-first New York will be well placed.

With kind regards, sincerely yours,

H. C. CORBIN.

Hon. WM. L. STRONG,*Ex-Mayor of New York, New York City.*

HAVANA, July 11, 1898.

His Excellency the AMBASSADOR FOR FRANCE.

(Care War Department, Washington, D. C.)

In order to be able to respond to the innumerable questions and to quiet the families of the Spanish officers made prisoners by the Americans after the battle in the trenches at Santiago de Cuba, I allow myself to beg of you to be so good as to send to me a detailed official list; a thousand thanks.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO.

Answer paid.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 11, 1898—12.15 p. m.

Gen. ROY STONE, Charleston, S. C.:

The Secretary of War has ordered the *Obdam* to take General Ernst's brigade of General Wilson's division, which has already been too long delayed in Charles-

ton. Orders were given for you to take the *Rita*. The Quartermaster-General has been directed to get you a special steamer for laborers employed by you. What can you do to get one? Report capacity, speed, and price before closing contract. The Secretary of War will look with favor on any reasonable proposition. He has ordered an expedition from New York equipped with tools, pile drivers, and derricks and sufficient tugs and lighters to meet the present necessities; 100 mechanics, 250 laborers, so your men should be laborers only.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 11, 1898—12.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, 11. Following report of casualties in the First Division yesterday afternoon just received: Killed, Capt. Charles W. Rowell, Second Infantry, and Private Peter Nelson, Company A, Second Infantry. Wounded, Lieut. W. J. Lutz, Second Infantry; Privates Charles Janch, Company A; Charles Lentki, Company B, Second Infantry, and Nelson Gilbert, jr., Twenty-first Infantry.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 11, 1898—12 m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, July 11. I regret to inform you that Captain Rowell, Second Infantry, was killed late yesterday afternoon.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 11, 1898—2.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, 11. Reports of casualties in action of July 1, 2, and 3 show killed, 23 officers, 208 men; wounded, 80 officers, 1,203 men; missing, 81 men; grand total, 1,595. Number of missing will be reduced. Number by mail giving names.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 11, 1898—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK, *Chief Engineer, Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Referring to your telegram this date, convoy has been ordered and will meet transports *Lampasas* and *Nueces* at Key West.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 11, 1898—4.30 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

In reply to your telegram of this morning, the capacity of transports at Charleston is as follows: *Duchesse*, 1,100 men; No. 20, 1,300 men; No. 21, 1,000 men and 1,000 animals; No. 22 should sail from New York to-morrow for Charleston.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11, 1898—4.53 p. m.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

I have here awaiting transportation to Santiago about 600 laborers engaged by order of General Miles. Will require twenty days' rations from this date. Can you furnish or cause to be purchased to be delivered here without delay these rations?

ROY STONE,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 11, 1898—7.49 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Siboney, Cuba, 11. Arrived at noon. Had consultation with Admiral Sampson and General Shafter by telephone. Troops from Tampa, New York, and Charleston are arriving and move to the front. The line of investment is being extended.

MILES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11, 1898—9.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Your message received. I find no ships except those belonging to Merchants and Miners' Line and ocean steamship line. Both positively decline to charter these or any other vessels. Can vessel be impressed? Order given me to take Rita was annulled by your telegram of Sunday morning to General Wilson.

ROY STONE,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

TAMPA, FLA., July 11, 1898—10.16 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Wood's Rough Riders, 560 picked men, fully armed and equipped, drilled, disciplined, and acclimated, all ready, with horses and pack train, to go on board *Mohawk* and *Mississippi*, which have just arrived.

HERSEY, Major, Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE VIA HAITI, July 11, 1898—11 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 11. May I especially commend the three officers serving with me through this expedition to the favorable consideration of the Department? Despite various important applications and suggestions the obstacles in making the full use of my party, either for observation or other beneficial purpose, were such that special effort seems required to accomplish anything useful, and in the finest spirit and with my fullest consent and encouragement. Captain Alger, whom General Miles has directed to report to me for this expedition, took a rifle and joined the First Infantry, with General Shafter's consent, as the only method of getting ashore with the first landing party. His conduct and observations attract special attention and interest. I greatly regret that he is not with me now, but the day I landed General Shafter assigned him to General Duffield, I suppose under some authority of feelings of responsibility to higher authority, so his observations during this month are of operations in that section, and will especially cover the demonstration against Aguadores under General Duffield. Captain Rhoades began to note the operations of July 1 near the El Paso sugar plantation,

where General Shafter was to take his station. Despite a painful injury from his horse falling upon his leg, he kept on the field all day and night continuously and reported to me time again and again under fire with right wing, and getting under the fire of the enemy's pickets, always conducting himself as a gallant officer should. Lieutenant Foote accompanied me from start to finish with General Lawton turning movement against Caney, being of great service to General Lawton and myself, exposed to all the fire through which either of us were exposed, whether from blockhouse or pickets, by day or night, his sound judgment and fine courage and soldierly endurance were particularly displayed, and his artillery experience was fully utilized and, it is believed, aided in the final result. His appointment as a field officer in a volunteer regiment would give a field for his soldierly qualities that would be of benefit to the public service. Special attention is invited to his merit. The other two officers have received some recognition by selection for promotion.

BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General Volunteers, Inspector-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 11, 1898—11.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, 11. Through oversight failed to acknowledge receipt of long telegram of 9th.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., July 11, 1898—10.15 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Snag boat *Surance*, Otto Bie, master, leaves Tampa to-day in tow steamer *Tarpon* for Santiago, under hurry orders from Major-General Commanding. To make voyage safely must choose time of crossing and can't accompany transports. Light-draft naval convoy earnestly requested to permit taking shelter along coast where necessary. Arrive Key West Tuesday. Telegraphic instruction about convoy can be sent to Captain Bie through depot quartermaster, Key West.

BLACK, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Engineer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 11, 1898—9.30 p. m.

Captain BIE (through depot quartermaster), Key West, Fla.:

It is not possible to furnish convoy for light-draft vessels. The Navy Department informs this office that since the destruction of the Spanish fleet there is little danger. In view of this fact the Secretary War directs that the transports in question proceed at once and without convoy.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 11, 1898—9.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK, *Chief Engineer, Port Tampa, Fla.:*

The following telegram has been sent Captain Bie through depot quartermaster, Key West:

"It is not possible to furnish convoy for light-draft vessels. The Navy Department informs this office that since the destruction of the Spanish fleet there is little danger. In view of this fact, the Secretary War directs that the transports in question proceed at once and without convoy."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

*Camp near Santiago de Cuba, July 11, 1898.**To His Excellency, Commander in Chief of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:*

SIR: With the largely increased forces which have come to me, and the fact that I have your line of retreat securely in my hands, the time seems fitting that I should again demand of your excellency the surrender of Santiago and of your excellency's army. I am authorized to state that should your excellency so desire the Government of the United States will transport the entire command of your excellency to Spain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General Commanding.

*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 11, 1898.**To His Excellency, Commander in Chief of the United States Army, in Camp at the San Juan:*

SIR: I have the honor to advise your eminence that your communication of this date is received, and in reply desire to confirm that which I said in my former communication, also to advise you that I have communicated your proposition to the general in chief.

Reiterating my sentiments, I am, very respectfully,

JOSÉ TORAL,
Commander in Chief Fourth Corps and Military Governor of Santiago.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 12, 1898—12.30 a. m.**Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The President inquires after the health of Major Hayes, First Ohio Cavalry.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

*PLAYA, VIA HAYTI, July 12, 1898—9.30 a. m.**ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps. It has been very quiet to-day: but little fighting. A flag of truce up since 2 o'clock considering proposition for surrendering, now that I have town surrounded on the north. Lines were completed at 5 p. m., by General Ludlow, right down to the bay. The line is rather thin, but will have it strengthened in the morning by General Henry, who has just arrived at headquarters. Only three or four casualties. No one killed so far as I can learn. Expect to have two of the new batteries in position to-morrow. Great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago. Am doing my best to relieve it, but not entirely successful.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

*CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 12, 1898—10.17 a. m.**ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:*

With all the ammunition that General Wilson took from here and all sent him to Charleston he has on hand only 315 rounds per man. As the orders of the Major-General Commanding are for him to take 500 rounds per man, at what point will the additional ammunition be sent him?

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 12, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.*:

Additional ammunition will be sent to General Wilson from supply now at Tampa.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12, 1898—11.45 a. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*:

I understand that soldiers in Cuba are largely without money. There is practically none there, and this makes it very difficult for officers or men to get on. Is it not feasible to order a paymaster here with a large quantity of silver, Mexican or Spanish preferred, to accompany my expedition? Action should be taken promptly, as three transports are now outside the bar, waiting to come in. Will reach wharves between 4 and 6 o'clock. Paymasters should bring pay blanks with them, as my command has none.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

LISBON, July 12, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Special agent reports three Spanish torpedo boats cruising along Atlantic coast Spain.

One auxiliary cruiser sailed for the Canary Islands this day, to remain. Madrid papers say the Canaries are to revolt.

Spanish fleet has returned to Mediterranean.

LIEUTENANT SLOCUM.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Washington, July 12, 1898.

Columbia and *Yale*, with General Miles and United States troops on board, arrived off Santiago last evening.

Respectfully,

A. S. CROWNINSHIELD, *Chief of Bureau.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 12, 1898.

The Secretary of War directs that twenty days' rations be supplied Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, for 600 laborers engaged by the order of General Miles, at Charleston, S. C. Attached is a copy of a dispatch to the Quartermaster-General, which is furnished you for your information and guidance.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(Enclosure is dated July 11, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 12, 1898—2.15 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

Contracting party, with steamship, two powerful sea tugs, steam seagoing barges, and fleet of lighters, supplied with timber, iron, bolts, blacksmith's outfit,

pile-drivers, derrick, etc., for dock building, also 100 mechanics and skilled laborers and 250 common laborers, will sail from New York late to-morrow afternoon or early Thursday morning direct for Santiago. This expedition should give needed relief. Colonel Hecker will leave for Santiago to plan the work this week.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12, 1898—1.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to my dispatch of July 5, asking for \$30,000, I have to say that no part of this sum has as yet been received. I think the whole of the money is necessary and that at least half of it should be furnished in American gold and balance in Spanish or Mexican silver. In view of the fact that my command will be indefinitely separated from the rest of the army from the time it leaves here, I hope the money asked for will be sent at once. If sent to me it can be divided between the various departments according to their necessities.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 12, 1898—1.53 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Siboney, 12. Transportation for artillery brigade and Henry's division most needed. A well-equipped corps of wharf pier builders and dockmen and appliances needed as soon as they can be shipped from New York. I have never known heavier rains.

MILES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12, 1898—5.23 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

The *Resolute* put in here to-day and having received orders from Navy Department has returned to Newport News. Can you tell me what this means? We have 3,939 men and officers and 500 animals of the First Brigade, besides the animals of the Second Brigade, which we are advised that we are to take, amounting to 483. Transports in sight not sufficient.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 12, 1898—7.33 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington:

Santiago, 12. In reply to your telegram, regular troops have already gone to the front. The Thirty-third Michigan and 300 recruits of the First Illinois are available at Siboney and will be used. Rained very hard last night and so far to-day. If it continues long, roads will be practically impassable. So far no attempt to enter the harbor by the navy. They should be required to make a determined effort at once. The slight bombardment has apparently had no effect on the town. If roads become too bad to transport rations, we will simply have to take the town by assault, without regard to what it costs. Refugees are suffering for food.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 12, 1898—8.07 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Lampasas sailing at 12.45, having on board provisional battalion of engineers, Major Sacket, 5 officers, and 149 enlisted men, with 500 rounds .45-caliber rifle ammunition per man; also 6,000 rounds .45-caliber revolver ammunition. Lieutenant-Colonel Black, Captain Johnson, assistant quartermaster, Captain Scott, of Bureau of Intelligence, 5 Red Cross doctors, 26 nurses, and 16 others, including Japanese attaché, correspondents, employees, and clerk also aboard.

COPPINGER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 12, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The *Resolute* returned to Newport News for the reason that she was not suitable for the purpose desired. The *Duchesse*, No. 30, and No. 21, all of which will reach you not later than Thursday afternoon, will furnish abundant transportation for Ernst's brigade. It has about been determined to embark Hains's brigade from Newport News or New York, as our experience in getting transportation in Charleston does not commend itself.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 12, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The question of payment of your men will receive immediate attention.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 13, 1898—2 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

The following communication has just been received from the Spanish commander in Santiago:

“SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.

“ESTEEMED GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN FORCES.

SIR: I have the honor to insist upon my proposition to evacuate the Plaza and the territory of the division of Cuba under conditions hereinafter stated, for the Spanish arms trusting that your chivalry and sentiment as a soldier will make you appreciate exactly the situation, and therefore must a solution be found that leaves the honor of my troops intact; otherwise you will comprehend that I shall see myself obliged to now make defense as far as my strength will permit. I call the attention of your eminence to the advance of your troops by railroad, the movement of which I suppose you are ignorant, and I take that you will kindly order their return to their position during the time that the armistice is in existence.

“Very respectfully,

JOSÉ TORAL,
“Commander in Chief, etc.”

Will any modification of the recent order be permitted? I have been perfectly satisfied that he can be taken, but if he fights, as we have reason to believe he may, it will be at fearful cost of life; and to stay here with disease threatening may be as great loss from that cause. The suffering of the people who left the town is intense. I can only supply food enough to keep them from starvation, and if blue rains continue I do not know how long I can do that.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1898—2.14 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER,*Before Santiago, Cuba, Playa del Este:*

Telegram just received. No modification of former order permitting the Spanish army evacuating Santiago under such conditions as proposed by Toral will be made. The Secretary of the Navy will be consulted at once concerning the ordering of Sampson in to assist you.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, July 13, 1898—2.15 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Steamer *Lampasas* sailed at noon to-day carrying 10 officers and 215 men, Red Cross surgeons and nurses, 22 wagons, 198 horses and mules, ammunition, forage, commissary stores, and a cargo of engineering supplies, including pontoons and bridge material, also one barge in tow *Nueces* with siege train and 275 of Shafter's recruits delayed by order of Commissary-General in order to remove from it 23,000 pounds of potatoes loaded by mistake of checker of Commissary Department.

RICE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 13, 1898—2.40 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 12. The Spanish general to-day asked that some conclusion be reached that shall save his honor. Offers to surrender Santiago province, force, batteries, munitions of war, etc., all except the men and small arms. Under ordinary circumstances would not advise acceptance, but this is a great concession, and would avoid assaulting intrenching lines with every device for protecting his men and inflicting heavy loss on assaulting lines. The siege may last many weeks, and they have the provisions for two months. There are 20,000 starving people who have fled the city and were not allowed to take any food. The fortitude and heroism of the Army has been unsurpassed, and, under the circumstances, I concur with General Shafter and the major-general, and would request that discretion be granted as to terms, in view of the importance of other immediate operations in which both this part of the Army and Navy will participate. The very serious part of this situation is that there are 100 cases of yellow fever in this command and the opinion of the surgeon that it will spread rapidly.

MILES, Major-General, Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 13, 1898—2.50 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Camp Santiago, 12. I have just received a letter from the archbishop of Santiago, asking that he be freed; that his nuns be permitted to come in our lines before bombardment recommences. He reports that the shells destroyed several houses, but killed no one. I have declined to grant his request for the present, and advised him to urge the surrender.

WM. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1898—2.55 a. m.

Major-General MILES,*In camp before Santiago, Playa del Este:*

Telegram received. If, in the judgment of General Shafter and yourself, it is best to postpone assault until Secretary of the Navy is consulted, you can do so.

We will get decision of Secretary of Navy as early as possible and telegraph you the result.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 13, 1898—2 a. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp Santiago, 12. The *Yale* could be easily arranged to carry 2,000 men, 400 tons fresh beef in cold storage, and 2,000 tons freight. Other liners same time saved coaling by going to New York.

MILES, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 13, 1898—3.05 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 12. I saw Major Hayes yesterday afternoon. He appeared to be in excellent health.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *July 13, 1898—11.20 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Inspected Camp Black yesterday. Recruit detachment Seventy-first Regiment New York Volunteers, Captain Stoddard, numbers 307 men and complete number of 106 men to company for the regiment, not including war casualties. Detachment is fully equipped for the front and awaits orders. Troops second call are expected to begin arriving Friday, 15th.

GILLESPIE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Referring to your dispatch of yesterday in reference to \$30,000, Secretary of War remarks there is no appropriation from which money can be advanced. Your supply departments must make requisitions for all that is needed.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1898—3 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary of War directs that as soon as the military situation admits of such action that troops should be withdrawn from proximity to the infected towns and encamped on high ground near the coast and within easy reach of their base of supplies. The camps should be well separated, and any regiment which remains in such fresh camp for five days without having any cases of yellow fever among the troops could be put on a transport, if desired, to return home or to go to some other point of active operations. If cases of yellow fever occur in any regiment camped by itself, they should at once be sent to the hospital established for the reception of such cases and the regiment should not be put upon a transport until at least five days have elapsed since the last case of yellow fever. In general, no cases of yellow fever and no suspicious cases of yellow fever should go upon the transports, as it is extremely important that these should not become infected. Maj. John Guiteras, surgeon, United States Volunteers, who is at Santiago, is an

expert with reference to the management of yellow-fever epidemics, and his advice should be carefully followed.

By order Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 13, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you order the fleet off Santiago to at once force its way into the bay, if possible, to aid the Army in the capture of Santiago and the Spanish army defending it.

The special reasons for immediate action are: First, the very heavy rains that are falling almost continuously have made the roads nearly impassable and threaten to cut off our supply of provisions for the Army in the trenches altogether; second, the rains are making the holding of our lines almost impossible, as the trenches are filled with water; third, the lives of our men are in great danger from yellow fever, which has broken out among our troops and is spreading rapidly, and, fourth, the character of the works of the enemy is such that to take them by assault would be a terrible sacrifice of life.

These conditions it is believed by the Major-General Commanding would be changed were the Navy in the bay to cooperate with the Army, and the capture of the city and the Spanish army thus made comparatively easy matter.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1898.

Major-General MILES,

Camp near Santiago, Playa del Este, Cuba:

You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms, the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson, and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should now be settled promptly.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, July 13, 1898.

(Received Washington 1.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

At a meeting between the lines, at which Generals Shafter and Wheeler and Spanish General Toral were present, the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his Government, but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor ports, munitions of war, and eastern portion of Cuba. He urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive answer from his Government regarding offer of our Government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted.

MILES, *Major-General, Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1898.

Major-General MILES,

Camp near Santiago, Playa del Este, Cuba:

I telegraphed you an hour since in regard to the action of the Army. Since then your dispatch has been received conveying the result of the meeting between the

lines, at which conference Toral requested until to-morrow noon to hear from his Government regarding our offer, which you granted. Your action is approved. This Government will send the Spanish prisoners who surrender home if they wish.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, July 13, 1898—1.12 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, 13. Your telegram saying no modifications of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with General Toral and have extended truce until noon to-morrow. Told him that his surrender only will be considered, and that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight. I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender. If he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and have the assistance of the navy. Am ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells. There is a good deal of nervousness throughout the army on account of yellow fever, which is among us certainly. Twenty-nine new cases yesterday and probably 150 all told. Whatever happens, one or two immune regiments should be sent here to act as hospital guards and garrison for the town.

W. R. SHAFTER.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1898—2.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Storm of unusual severity is interfering somewhat with work of Santiago expedition, but it is reasonably certain it will go to sea to-morrow equipped for effective work. Storm and the shortage of hammocks causes for delay. The latter promised for delivery at 5 this afternoon, when, if weather permits, she will sail for Charleston. I will be at Department at 9 to-night.

HECKER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13, 1898—2.18 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to my telegram of yesterday about paymasters, my own command has been paid to July 1. What I wish to provide against is the absence of proper money for use in Cuba and Porto Rico. If paymasters are sent on No. 21 with sufficient gold and Mexican or Spanish silver, they can take care of my command as well as others. If Hains's brigade is shipped from northern port, why not send my Third Brigade with it? Would make any division invincible.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1898—2.45 p. m.

Surgeon in Charge, Playa del Este, Cuba,

Commanding Officer, Hospital Ship Seneca, Playa del Este, Cuba:

The *Seneca* should sail for Fort Monroe, Va., instead of Tampa, Fla. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1898—3.50 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

No alterations of any kind must be made upon the *Duchesse*. She is a new ship, finished in mahogany, chartered for a short time, and must be left intact.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1898—4.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Your message announcing that unless your terms are accepted before noon to-morrow you will make an assault all along the line is received and approved. God bless you and your heroic army.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1898—4.45 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Two immune regiments, the First and the Second, have been ordered to report to you for garrison duty after reduction of Santiago, which, we are confident, will take place at an early hour. The First, Colonel Riche in command, sails from Galveston, and the Second, Colonel Hood in command, from New Orleans. These regiments have strength each of about 1,000 men of all grades.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, Fla., July 13, 1898—7.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Transport *Nueces* sailed at 4 o'clock, carrying 12 officers, 199 artillerymen, 275 regular infantry recruits, 24 teamsters, 7 Hospital Corps men, 263 animals, 22 wagons, 6 siege mortars, and 10 field mortars, complete, with ammunition and siege appliances.

RICE.

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla., July 13, 1898—7.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Transports *Mohawk* and *Mississippi* are at Port Tampa.

COPPINGER, *Commanding.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13, 1898—7.55 p. m.

CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Two steamers will be loaded to leave by midnight, but tide does not serve so they can go out before 12 o'clock to-morrow noon. Pilots unwilling to risk until flood tide to-morrow.

WILSON, *Major-General,*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13, 1898—8.14 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

I regard pack trains as indispensable. They can do no possible good at Jefferson Barracks, and can be sent from there in ample time to connect with Hains's brigade, which had not been ordered to move. Plant has an excellent steam launch at

Tampa and Colonel Black can find others for immediate delivery. Surely a government spending two millions a day can afford this trifling expense to facilitate the operations of a division.

WILSON, Major-General.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 11, 1898—8.50 p.m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Nueces sailed at 4.05 p.m. On board, battery artillery under Major Day and 4 officers, 157 enlisted men, with approximately 89 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man; also 63 others, composing recruits for Hospital Corps and teamsters; 275 infantry recruits for regiments in Cuba also aboard. Captain Hubert, Colonels Powell and Smith, of Ninth and Thirteenth Infantry, also went.

COPPINGER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 13, 1898—9.11 p.m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, 13. Think orders regarding sailing of transports should be sent me, inasmuch as I am in charge of them by orders of Generals Miles and Shafter, and report their service to the Quartermaster-General. The *Seneca* will go to Fort Monroe as ordered. Informed the Quartermaster-General that she should go to Port Tampa in accordance with the existing orders, unless otherwise ordered.

HUMPHREY.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 14, 1898—12.04 a.m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram stopping further shipment troops to Santiago received.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 14, 1898—12.13 a.m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your dispatch directing that until otherwise ordered no troops will leave for Santiago was received at 11.20 to-night. Of course it will be duly observed. I should like to be advised, however, whether or not I should complete the loading of the baggage, ammunition, and quartermaster stores. Steamer *Duchess* boilers are leaking badly. Just received report from United States inspectors that they can not be properly replaced until to-morrow night.

WILSON, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 14, 1898—1 a.m.

Captain BELLINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs transportation be furnished for Signal Corps' horses, etc.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 14, 1898—9.56 a.m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Fifth Army Corps, July 14. Am I to understand from your telegram about yellow fever that Fifth Army Corps has to remain here through an epidemic of that disease?

SHAFTER, Major-General *Commanding.*

SIBONEY, July 14, 1898—10.30 a. m.

STERNBERG, Washington:

Two hundred and fifty cases, 5 deaths. Still increasing. Camp established. Temporary detail of Gorgas necessary. Advise immediate outfitting two hospital transports. Not yellow. Full corps doctors, nurses, and large crews. Facilities for loading and unloading must be ample. Also one supply boat, not large; all with navy storm launches. Supplies must be in small packages for one man to handle. Mark continues. Send with supply boat double torney's supply of medicines and dressings, bedding and clothing for 10,000 patients; also 1,000 hospital tents, muslin, double, like Wyman's at Egmont Keys.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

PLAYA, July 14, 1898—11.05 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 14. Fifth Army Corps have this moment received communication from General Toral asking that commissioners be appointed to arrange terms of surrender on basis of returning to Spain. Has appointed his commissioners. Has not surrendered, however. How soon can the Spanish army be sent back?

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—11.10 a. m.**Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:**

Secretary War directs me to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of last night and to inform you that yellow fever is reported to be so bad at Santiago that no more troops will be sent there or to that neighborhood for the present. Your command will be a part of the Porto Rico expedition, which will sail in the near future, but date not yet fixed. In the meantime, the Secretary War desires your views as to best disposition to be made of troops now with you. You might sail to Fernandina or some other point on the coast and there await the assembling of the entire expedition, leaving your wagons and heavy freight on board and disembarking the animals and men and going into camp. It is thought the expedition will be under way in seven or eight days. The situation at Santiago is this: That there will be a surrender or an assault at noon to-day, but by reason of the sickness in that command, it is practically unavailable for any further field service at this time. This the Secretary of War desires for the information of yourself and your confidential staff officers. Early reply requested.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—12 noon.**General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:**

Your message referring to General Toral's last communication is received. The assistance of the United States to return the Spanish prisoners to Spain is a matter of detail which will require time, but will be done promptly and with the least possible delay. That can be arranged after surrender, which should be immediate on lines of instruction already given you.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 14, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, requesting orders be issued by this Department for the fleet off Santiago to force its way into the bay, if possible, to aid the army in the capture of Santiago and the Spanish army defending it.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898.

Maj. J. B. BELLINGER,

Quartermaster, Port Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War directs you ship Colonel Humphrey's teamsters and the transportation for General Randolph's artillery brigade on one of the small ships that will carry them. No troops to go.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898.Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

In reply to your inquiry for portion of "Contingent fund," you are informed that there is no such fund available, the \$50,000,000 to which you refer having been expended. Every effort is being put forth to have supply departments to meet your requests in full.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898.COMMANDING GENERAL, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs you give orders that vessels arriving at Tampa or vicinity fitted up as troop ships or for transporting animals be not altered without instructions from Secretary War.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIBONEY, July 14, 1898—12.12 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Reserve division hospital, Siboney, July 14. *Seneca* left this a. m. for Fortress Monroe with 85 sick and wounded.

LA GARDE, Surgeon.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—1 p. m.General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Telegram of yesterday meant that as soon as the surrender was accomplished the Fifth Army Corps was to be put in camp on ground near by and above the fever belt. Experts here say this can be done. This is the first step to fight the fever. If later it is found advisable to bring your troops away, it will be done. After careful consideration of the question, your views and recommendations are desired. Every possible aid in the power of the Government will be given you.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—1 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER STEAMER OLIVETTE

(Through post surgeon, Fort Monroe, Va.):

Secretary War directs that you proceed, with the sick and wounded on board, to New York, where instructions from the Surgeon-General will await you for the disposition of the sick and wounded with you. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14, 1898—1.16 p. m.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Steamship *Rita* inspected by me on arrival here, purchased by the Government at appraised value, fitted out as transport, and went to sea last Sunday with Sixth Illinois. Ought to be at Santiago to-day. Ludington can give you particulars.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., July 14, 1898.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to telegram regarding transportation to be furnished for Signal Corps by direction of Secretary of War, am I to understand that order for the stopping of all shipment for the present to Santiago applies to the Signal Corps, or am I to forward them at once? They have been furnished with a transport and are now loaded.

BELLINGER, *Depot Quartermaster.*

PLAYA, July 14, 1898—2.04 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern Cuba from Aserradero, on the south, to Sagua, on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2.30 to definitely arrange terms.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 14, 1898—2.49 p. m.*Major-General SHAFTER, *Camp before Santiago, Cuba:*

Telegram saying General Toral agrees to surrender received. Conclusion awaited with much interest.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—3.16 p. m.Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War desires report approximately number of prisoners to be transported.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 14, 1898—3.24 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Before Santiago, July 14. General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army, troops, and division of Santiago on the terms and understanding that

his troops would be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, as General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for the sincerity, fortitude, and in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it and to keep those which are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General of the Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 14, 1898—5 p. m.

Maj. J. B. BELLINGER, *Quartermaster, Port Tampa, Fla.:*

At the request of the Chief Signal Officer, Secretary War directs that the Signal Corps detachment referred to in your telegram should not leave Tampa until otherwise ordered.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., July 14, 1898—7.46 p. m.

CORBIN *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram that no more troops were to be shipped, desire to inform you that *Lampasas* and *Nueces*, loaded with troops, should be now arriving at Key West en route to Santiago, if you desire to stop them.

BELLINGER, *Depot Quartermaster.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 14, 1898—8.10 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters Santiago, 14. Impossible to tell at present how many prisoners there are. I should say from 12,000 to 15,000, possibly more, as the capitulation is of all Spanish troops in eastern Cuba.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 14, 1898—9.50 p. m.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War desires the *Mississippi* and *No. 25* to sail with beef, and you might put aboard such transportation of General Shafter's command as can be put on without delaying vessel. It is important that this ship reaches army as soon as possible, as beef is an article much needed. You understand no troops are to go with this ship, and the captain will be instructed to return to Tampa soon as cargo discharged.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898—9.55 p. m.

PIERSON, *War Department, Washington:*

Have started rush inquiry all along line. Hope to have answer soon. Heard unofficially through French cable manager that he had been informed in cipher by his Playa manager that capitulation had been signed at 6 to-night.

GRANT SQUIRES, *Censor.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—10.06 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The President and Secretary War wait with much interest details of surrender. Information that it is an accomplished fact is desired.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14, 1898—10.10 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

After as full an examination as I can make here through the superintendent of the light-house district and Coast Survey charts, I am persuaded that Charleston is the best harbor and has the best facilities for embarkation between here and New Orleans. The depth over the bar at low water is 20 feet and 3 inches, at Savannah about 17 feet, and at Fernandina about 15 feet. Captains of the transports say they can not enter last-named harbor. I have, however, sent an officer of the engineers to that place to get full particulars as to the harbor, camp grounds, shipping facilities, and water supply, and another to Newport News for the same purpose, and shall be prepared to report fully to you by Sunday: mean time transport No. 21 will not arrive here until Saturday, and can not be loaded so as to leave here before Sunday night or Monday morning. If I knew where the expedition spoken of in your telegram of this morning was likely to be assembled, it might facilitate my conclusions and operations, as Newport News will accommodate the largest steamers, without which it would be difficult to get transports sufficient. I am satisfied it is better than any place south of it. I do not think it would be wise, on account of its possible influence upon the troops, to return to Chickamauga.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Cuba:*

The conditions are such on account of yellow fever that I have ordered all further shipment of troops to Santiago to cease. We are now arranging transportation for 25,000 men for Porto Rico. As soon as matters are settled at Santiago, I think you had better return and go direct with this expedition. Yellow fever breaking out in camps at Santiago will, I fear, deprive you of the use of all forces there. That, however, can be determined later. As soon as Santiago falls the troops must all be put into camps as comfortable as they can be made, and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run. It is a most difficult problem to solve, but we are sure you and General Shafter, with the aid of the surgeon in charge, will do all that can be done. Have ordered two immune regiments to Santiago, and they, with the colored regulars, it seems to me, will answer to garrison the places as long as our forces have to remain.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15, 1898—12.25 a. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Confidential dispatch received. Have cabled Miles, as ordered. Hope my requisitions will all be filled and my division united before or as it sails, so regiments can be returned to their respective brigades.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—9.30 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este:

The Secretary of War waits with deep interest details of surrender. Delay not understood.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 15, 1898—10.51 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Following just received from depot quartermaster: "In view of the above and the fact that I have neither coffins nor means of storing them, putting them together, nor burying the dead, I request that hereafter you call upon the commanding officer, Key West Barracks, for the assistance desired above, based upon indorsement Quartermaster-General." Barracks cemetery not available—no space. Shall myself guarantee undertaker \$25 for burial of soldiers, despite action depot quartermaster. Please order quartermaster to bury dead soldiers and post commander furnish escort and firing party. Immediate action necessary. Several cases typhoid in hospital.

HALL, Surgeon.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1898—11 a. m.

PRIERSON, Washington:

Message from Jones sent from Playa, 10.30, in answer to mine of 9.30, says he has wired General Shafter of President's anxiety for details of surrender. None come since last evening. Wires working well through.

SQUIRES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898.

Maj. Gen. H. S. HAWKINS, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Secretary of War authorizes you to land at Fort Monroe. General Corbin says all congratulate you on being major-general.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

The Secretary of War approves of your action in remaining in Charleston. Have wired General Miles. He will doubtless give your destination and instructions. It is now intended that your command will go to Porto Rico; probably directly there. Haines's brigade will likely sail from Newport News. Report by cable to General Miles at Santiago.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898.

Maj. Gen. MILES, Playa del Este:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that Ernst's brigade of Wilson's division is now at Charleston ready to take steamer Sunday evening. General

Wilson has been directed to report by cable to you for instructions as to sailing and destination.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 15, 1898—12.52 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Daiquiri, 15. Commission on behalf of United States appointed, consisting of Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miley, with Spanish commission, to arrange for the details for carrying into effect the capitulation. I will reach Siboney to-morrow and will attend more especially to the second expedition.

MILES. Major-General.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 15, 1898—1.08 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C..

By reason of gale I am compelled to leave decked lighter at Key West in care Major Sawyer, as to take her in tow of *Lampasas* would cause her loss as well as risking lives of passengers and stock on board. Request that she be sent to army in field in tow of powerful tug. Major-General Commanding directed that she be sent.

BLACK, Lieutenant-Colonel, *Chief Engineer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 15, 1898—2.50 p. m.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

The Secretary of War directs that you report the condition of the health of your command. If there is any fever of any kind, you will report number of cases and character. An early reply is desired, but not until you are possessed of facts that will enable you to make full report.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 15, 1898—3.04 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Playa del Este, Cuba:

The Secretary War says no troops will be landed at Guantanamo, as we are informed that there is much fever there. One of the islands immediately adjacent to Porto Rico should be used instead.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 15, 1898—3.50 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Playa del Este:

Secretary War wishes to know if, in your opinion and that of the medical experts about you, it would be safe to make use of any of the troops now at Santiago for the Porto Rico expedition. He does not wish any chances taken.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 15, 1898—3.10 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles, in regard to surrender. General Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in eastern Cuba upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that this surrender was authorized by General Blanco, and that its submission to-morrow was merely formal. Commissioners to arrange details were appointed; Wheeler, Lawton, and Miley on part of United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 last night. At last my commissioners think the matter will be settled to-day, and met at 9.30 o'clock this a. m. The great point with Spanish is that they may be allowed to carry their arms with them to Spain, marching out here and depositing them in my charge, but having them shipped with them to Spain. There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported. General Miles was present, and said the surrender was as absolute and as complete as possible. It can not be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. Water famine in city imminent. Have supply cut. This was to Lieutenant Miley by English commissioners. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1898—12.35 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Camp before Santiago, Cuba:

Have you received the absolute surrender of the enemy? We are awaiting the conditions with impatience.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1898—5.59 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Camp near Santiago, Playa:

It is not possible that you are entertaining the proposition of permitting the Spanish to carry away their arms. Such a suggestion should be rejected instantly. You have been instructed the terms of surrender acceptable to the President, and they must be concluded on those lines.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—4.45 p. m.**Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este:**

Secretary War suggests is it not possible that Toral is gaining time to get reinforcements that may be on the way to assist him?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 15, 1898—7.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. A one-armed man, a correspondent named either Rains or Wirt, was arrested July 1 for bad conduct and exciting discontent among the troops. He was sent at the first opportunity to the United States. Do not remember date.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 15, 1898—9 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters near Santiago, Cuba, 15. I do not believe that Toral is trying to gain time in hopes of getting reenforcements. Cubans have forces in vicinity of all Spanish troops. Toral asked to send messages to Guantanamo and to Palmas to notify Spanish troops of condition. Wheeler, Lawton, and Miley are thoroughly convinced that they are earnest, and they have been in consultation with the Spaniards twenty-four hours. Am told by reliable persons of Santiago that the Spanish officers are greatly pleased at the thought of going home, but generals are afraid of the consequences with themselves unless terms of surrender are sanctioned by the Madrid Government.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—9.30 p. m.**Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este:**

The President and Secretary of War are becoming impatient with parley. Any arrangement that allows the enemy to take their arms had as well be abandoned once for all, as it will not be approved. The way to surrender is to surrender, and this should be fully impressed on General Toral. I send this as your friend and comrade, and not by authority, but you can be guided by it with entire safety. Forwarded your telegram last night as requested.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

TAMPA, Fla., July 15, 1898—10.08 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Colonel Black, en route to Santiago de Cuba on board *Lampasas*, has left the *Suwance*, a lighter, which he considers very useful and very essential to Santiago, to be towed by a tug which I have chartered for the purpose. I am to start these boats out. The captain of the *Suwance* states that you declined to furnish Colonel Black with convoy for these boats, which are very slow, on the ground that there were no light-draft convoys available. The captain of the lighter thinks that it was not understood what was desired, and says the northern coast of Cuba has a number of armed steam launches. The lighter and her tug are quite slow. A convoy drawing as much as 7 feet could go with these boats. In Colonel Black's absence I take the liberty of sending you this information, in case convoy drawing not more than 7 feet is now available for these boats, which will leave Port Tampa to-morrow, and the convoy could meet them at Key West Monday night.

BELLINGER, Quartermaster.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—10.15 p. m.**Major-General MILES, Playa del Este:**

The *Mohawk*, a large steamer, with capacity of 1,100 men and 1,000 animals, is now at Tampa. The First Ohio Cavalry reached there to-night. Shall this regiment be placed on board the *Mohawk*? If not, give instructions as to what troops shall. The Secretary of War suggests again that none of these troops go to Santiago, but to be a part of the Porto Rico expedition being organized under your direction.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 15, 1898—11.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. I do not entertain the proposition for the Spanish to retain their arms. They are to surrender them absolutely, immediately after articles of capitulation are signed, but they beg, as an act of consideration to them, that I will intercede with my Government that they be shipped with them to Spain. I regard this as a small matter that in no way binds the Government, but is one I would not let stand between clearing 20,000 Spanish soldiers out of Cuba or leaving them there to be captured later, and probably with much loss to ourselves.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 15, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

So many conflicting reports regarding killed and wounded, Secretary of War wishes you to delegate some one to forward at once as accurate list as can be obtained of dead, wounded, and missing. Absolutely necessary to answer inquiries.

CORBIN.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 15, 1898—11.33 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. An officer was on duty preparing a list of killed, wounded, and missing, and regular report of casualties went forward day before yesterday.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 16, 1898—12.45 a. m.

General GILLESPIE, *Governors Island, New York Harbor:*

By reason of reported yellow fever at Santiago, the recruits for the Seventy-first New York will remain for the present at Camp Black and not be sent to join the regiment until we are informed that it is safe for them to do so.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 16, 1898—1.04 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este:*

Telegram to you, 12.45, signed by the Secretary of War, was the result of careful consideration by the President and most of the Cabinet and clearly sets forth what is expected. The only concession is that the prisoners taken shall be paroled and sent to Spain.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 16, 1898—2.20 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. Surrender was made by Toral yesterday afternoon absolutely on conditions of returning troops to Spain. Delay was caused by the commissioners on his part insisting on approval of Madrid. I think they fear death when they get home. We may have to fight them yet.

SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1898—1.18 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Playa del Este, Cuba, Camp near Santiago:

Our understanding from your message is that you have agreed with the commander of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba for their complete surrender, with a single condition granted on your part that the United States would transport them to Spain, officers and soldiers to give their paroles and the former to retain their side arms. The demand of General Toral that the arms belonging to his command shall be shipped with him to Spain has been rightly declined by you.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SIBONEY, July 16, 1898—4 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Siboney, Cuba, July 15. Telegram received. Eight hundred marines are in camp at Guantanamo. The islands of Culebra and Crab have been considered. Captain Alger is on the *Alamo*, well.

MILES, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA, July 16, 1898—9.05 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Spanish surrendered. Particulars later.

SHAFTER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 16, 1898—10.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este:*

Let me, too, add my hearty congratulations to you and all with you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 16, 1898—10.38 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Washington:

Siboney, 16. The letter of July 14 instant is as follows (translation dated Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1898):

"General in Chief of the American Forces.

"HONORED SIR: His excellency the general in chief of the army of the island of Cuba telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 7 p. m. the following: 'Believing that business of such importance as the capitulation of that place should be known and decided upon by the Government of His Majesty, I give you notice that I have sent the conditions of your telegram, asking an immediate answer, and enabling you also to show this to the general of the American Army to see if he will agree to await the answer of the Government, which can not be as soon as the time which he has decided, as communication by way of Bermuda is more slow than by Key West. In the meanwhile your honor and the general of the American Army may agree upon capitulation on the basis of repatriation, returning to Spain.' I have the honor to transmit this to you that in case you may think the foregoing satisfactory he may designate persons in representation of himself, who, with those in my name, may agree to clauses of the capitulation upon the basis of return to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the general in chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am,

Very respectfully, your servant,

JOSÉ TORAL, etc."

The positive statement of General Toral and the claims of the capitulation are such, and have been signed by both Spanish and American commissioners, that I think there can be no possible failure. It was a positive and gratifying surrender of a brave people on generous terms.

MILES.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 6, 1898—3:50 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. I wire you letter of General Toral notifying me of Blanco's acceptance of terms, and upon which Toral declared that he surrendered. I have stood the delay, as I believe it will come all right, and a fight which we can have at any time will cost a lot of men.

“SANTIAGO, CUBA, 14.

“General in Chief of the American Forces.

“HONORED SIR: His excellency the general in chief of the army of the island of Cuba telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 7 p. m. the following: ‘Believing that business of such importance as the capitulation of that place should be known and decided upon by the Government of His Majesty, I give you notice that I have sent the conditions of your telegram, asking immediate answer, and enabling you also to show this to the general of the American Army to see if he will agree to await the answer of the Government, which can not be as soon as the time which he has decided, as communication by way of Bermuda is more slow than Key West. In the meanwhile your honor and the general of the American Army may agree upon capitulation on the basis of returning to Spain.’ I have the honor to transmit this to you that in case you may find the foregoing satisfactory he may designate persons representative of himself, who, with those in my name, may agree to the clauses of capitulation upon the basis of return to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the general in chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am,

Very respectfully, your servant,

“JOSÉ TORAL,

“Commanding, *Chief of the Fourth Army Corps.*”

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

Terms of the military convention for the capitulation of the Spanish forces occupying the territory which constitutes the division of Santiago de Cuba, and described as follows: All that portion of the island of Cuba east of a line passing through Aserradero, Dos Palmas, Cauto Abajo, Escondida, Tanamo, and Aguadora, said troops being in command of Gen. José Toral, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners: Brig. Gen. Don Federico Escario, lieutenant-colonel of staff; Don Ventura Fontan, and, as interpreter, Mr. Robert Mason, of the city of Santiago de Cuba, appointed by General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces on behalf of the Kingdom of Spain, and Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V.; Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V.; and First Lieut. J. D. Miley, Second Artillery, A. D. C., appointed by General Shafter, commanding the American forces, on behalf of the United States:

1. That all hostilities between American and Spanish forces in this district absolutely and unequivocally cease.
2. That this capitulation includes all the forces and war material in said territory.
3. That the United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all the Spanish troops in said district to the Kingdom of Spain, the troops being embarked, as far as possible, at the port nearest the garrisons they now occupy.
4. That the officers of the Spanish army be permitted to retain their side arms and both officers and private soldiers their personal property.
5. That the Spanish authorities agree to remove, or assist the American Navy in removing, all mines or other obstructions to navigation now in the harbor of Santiago and its mouth.
6. That the commander of the Spanish forces deliver, without delay, a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war of the Spanish forces in above-

described district to the commander of the American forces; also a roster of said forces now in said district.

7. That the commander of the Spanish forces, in leaving said district, is authorized to carry with him all military archives and records pertaining to the Spanish army now in said district.

8. That all that portion of the Spanish forces known as volunteers, *movilizadores*, and guerrillas who wish to remain in the island of Cuba are permitted to do so upon condition of delivering up their arms and taking a parole not to bear arms against the United States during the continuance of the present war between Spain and the United States.

9. That the Spanish forces will march out of Santiago de Cuba with honors of war, depositing their arms thereafter at a point mutually agreed upon, to await their disposition by the United States Government, it being understood that the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldier return to Spain with the arms he so bravely defended.

10. That the provisions of the foregoing instrument become operative immediately upon its being signed.

Entered into this 16th day of July, 1898, by the undersigned commissioners, acting under instructions from their respective commanding generals and with the approbation of their respective Governments.

JOSEPH WHEELER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

H. W. LAWTON,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

J. D. MULEY,

First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, A. D. C. to General Shafter.

FEDERICO ESCARIO,

VENTURA FONTAN,

ROBT. MASON.

The following has been received from the President, and is published for the information of the Army:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1898.

General SHAFTER,

Commanding United States Forces, Santiago, Playa:

The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Front, near Santiago, Playa:*

I can not express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs that the President's message to you be published to each regiment in your Army.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 16, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend, at the request of the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, that General Shafter be instructed to detail a suitable medical officer at Santiago de Cuba to supervise the disinfection of mail matter for the United States until the arrival of an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, who is on his way for that purpose.

The necessary material for disinfection has been sent to the postal agent by the Marine-Hospital Service.

Very respectfully,

C. H. ALDEN,
*Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Acting Surgeon-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, July 16, 1898.*General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary of War directs detail of medical officer to supervise disinfection of mail for United States until arrival of officer of Marine-Hospital Service, now en route. Material for disinfection sent to postal agent.

CORBIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 16, 1898.*Major-General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba:*

Instead of sending orders to Tampa, Charleston, and other places, send them here for transmittal. The reason for this is that the transportation is a problematical one and also there may be serious sickness in Tampa. We are assembling fleet in deep water as rapidly as possible and will forward to you as ordered as rapidly as possible the commands you request.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*PLAYA, *July 16, 1898—12.42 p. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 16. The following letter has just been received:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 15, 1898.*

"To Excellency, Commander in Chief of the American Forces:

"EXCELLENT SIR: I am now authorized by my Government to capitulate. I have the honor to so advise you, requesting you designate hour and place where my representatives should appear to compare with those of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifestate to your excellency my desire to know the resolutions of the United States Government respecting the return of arms, so as to note on the capitulation; also the great courtesy and gentlemanly deportment of your great grace's representative and return for their generous and noble impulse for the Spanish soldiers will allow them to return to the Peninsular with

the arms that the American Army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

“JOSÉ TORAL,
“Commander in Chief, Fourth Army Corps.”

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

[General Toral's letter recast in intelligible English.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 16, 1898.

To His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the American Forces:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I am now authorized by my Government to capitulate. I have the honor to so advise you, requesting you to appoint the hour and place where my representatives shall attend in order to confer with your excellency's representatives and draw up the articles of capitulation on the bases which have been agreed upon up to this time. At the same time I wish to express to your excellency my desire to be made acquainted with the determination of the United States Government respecting the return of arms, in order to note the same on the articles of capitulation; also to acknowledge your high grace's great courtesies and make response for your great generosity and consideration for the Spanish soldiers and (ask) that the latter may be allowed to return to the Peninsula with the arms that the American Army recognizes as having been defended in accordance with their duty. *

JOSÉ TORAL,
Commander in Chief, Fourth Army Corps.

PLAYA, July 16, 1898—3.52 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters, near Santiago, 16. The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all Spanish troops in district to Kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy. Officers retain their side arms, and officers and men retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district. All ~~Cuban~~ ^{American} forces known as volunteers, moirilizadves, and guerrillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during present war, giving up their arms. Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon to await disposition of United States Government, it being understood the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return entirely in the hands of the Government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by General Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district—about 24,000, according to General Toral—in my opinion closes the war in Cuba. Not a word has been said about the parole of Spanish officers and men, as it did not seem possible to me that we should fight them in Spain, and once there it does not seem possible that they can ever return.

W. R. SHAFTER, United States Volunteers.

PLAYA, July 16, 1898—4.06 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Aguadores Bridge, Cuba, 16. Enemy having surrendered, all now ready to move direct to Porto Rico. Have consulted with Admiral Sampson this morning, and will gather all troops now on transports, some 3,000, in harbor of Guantanamo,

and together with such additional forces as may arrive will move when admiral is ready to Porto Rico. In the opinion of Admiral Sampson, Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, is safe and best place to rendezvous transports with troops. Since all transports should be directed to that place, will telegraph to Charleston and Tampa before leaving Guantanamo. Will also telegraph you. Further, do not think any of the Santiago troops available at present. It is hoped that by moving them on high ground the fever may be stamped out. Doctors can not now be decided. The Medical Department are exerting every effort. Telegraphed you yesterday concerning troops and appliances, and to avoid mistakes would request that it be repeated back. Please reply at Siboney to-day.

MILES.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 16, 1898—8.52 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 16. The surrender has been definitely settled, and the arms will be turned over to-morrow morning and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock and the American flag hoisted. Hope transports will be sent here to get them away as quickly as possible.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1898—10.05 p. m.Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este*:

Steamer *Iroquois*, with immune doctors and commissary stores, sailed from Port Tampa this morning. Also steamer *Mississippi* with 200,000 pounds fresh beef, other commissary stores, and transportation of First Illinois.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 16, 1898—10.05 p.m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Camp near Santiago, 16. Thank you very much for your kind telegram of this date. The Army is glad to know that its action meets with your approval.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 16, 1898—11.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Siboney, 16. Several ships in the harbor, one very small gunboat, and, I think, one Spanish ship. Shall I permit the navy to take them? They are disposed to claim them.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Playa, Cuba:*

Be sure to take immediate possession of all ships and boats in harbor. They belong to the Army. How many troops surrendered to-day?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1898—8.47 p. m.

Major-General MILES,

On board the U. S. S. Yale, off Siboney, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Your cable concerning civil government and customs, etc., received and has been under consideration. Full instructions will be forwarded in due time.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—9.45 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs that in taking possession of the city of Santiago that you also take all ships in the harbor under the Spanish flag, reporting number and character.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—9.55 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram saying that our flag would be hoisted in Santiago at 9 this morning was received by the President and Secretary of War and members of the Cabinet with a sense of profound satisfaction. This feeling is general with all people. I hope you are well.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—10.04 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este:*

The Secretary War expects that you will take the fever question into active consideration. How far will it be possible to place the command above fever belt and how soon? An early report on situation is requested.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898.

Captain BORUP,

Headquarters United States Troops, Santiago, Cuba:

Confer with commanding general and telegraph number of caliber .30 cartridges can be spared immediately for operations elsewhere, to be replaced later.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

YBOR CITY, FLA., July 17, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington:*

Lumia's battery, with six 7-inch mortars and ten 3.6-inch field mortars sailed for Santiago on the Nueces on the 13th instant, with horses for the Fourth Artillery batteries also.

JOHN I. RODGERS, *Chief of Artillery.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 17, 1898—5.12 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Fifth Army Corps, 17. Send ration for thirty days for 12,000 prisoners. Hard bread, not flour, wanted. Send rations on one or two ships loaded with such supplies. Only fifteen days of the thirty to be traveling rations. Transports *Stillwater*, *City of Washington*, *Olivette*, *Seneca*, *Hudson*, and *Cherokee*, sent to the United States, should be ordered back at once, as they are full of company property and officers' baggage; they are scarcely in need.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17, 1898—4.36 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this morning, 12 noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national air. Light battery fired salute, 21 guns. Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor. Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory over which I have guard. I hope vessels sufficient to carry 8,000 to 10,000 men will be sent as soon as possible, as the presence of prisoners is source of embarrassment. No sickness among them, and they should leave before any breaks out. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m. American consul needed here.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17, 1898—7 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Washington:

Santiago, 17. I placed an officer and 20 men on board the captured gunboat *Alverado* this morning. Am just informed by General McKibbin, who is in charge of the city, that, upon representation made to him by Lieutenant Marble of the navy that I had arranged with Admiral Sampson for the transfer of gunboat to him, gave it into the possession of the navy, who immediately proceeded to sea with it, as I had given Lieutenant Reithers, the officer on board with prize crew, orders not to surrender it except upon my orders. I have not spoken to General McKibbin on the subject. I have wired to Admiral Sampson to please return it at once. The gunboat, I am told, is the property of an iron company; once was seized by Spanish while in port.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17, 1898—8.15 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

On board U. S. S. *Yale* off Siboney, Cuba, July 17. Instructions to the commanding officer of the United States forces are requested in regard to the opening to the commerce of neutral nations and of our own people of the ports within the recently surrendered territory, as well as to the rates of duty to be levied.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17, 1898—10.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters, Santiago, 17. My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in to-day and 60,000 cartridges. At the forts at the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of 15 old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on to-morrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898—10.45 a. m.

GENERAL SHAFTER, Playa del Este:

Let us know what you require in the way of supplies.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA, July 18, 1898—10.22 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters, 18. Troops will be put in good camps as soon as possible. I put the cavalry division out this a. m., but until prisoners are sent away it will not be safe to send other troops to higher camp. Feelings between Spaniards and Cubans is very bitter, and care will have to be taken to avoid collision. I would like to send Spanish ship's load at a time, rather than wait for all to go at once.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 18, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Secretary of War directs, if you have not already done so, that you establish a light-house service for the port of Santiago.

CORBIN.

PLAYA, July 18, 1898—10.12 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters near Santiago, 18. An officer of customs is needed here, and I recommend for that position James M. Shafter, collector of customs for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He has a wide experience in custom business in Mexico.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18, 1898—10.12 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Am I to land at Santiago as directed by Special Orders 157, or continue to Porto Rico?

BORUP, Captain Ordnance.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 18, 1898.

Captain BORUP,

Ordnance Officer, Charleston, S. C.:

All ships that have freight for Santiago should touch there.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

A corps of paymasters leave New York to-morrow night with funds to pay your army. The rolls to the 13th of June should be ready on their arrival, so that there will be as little delay as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 18, 1898 - 2.33 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Front, near Santiago, 18. Have given permission to merchants to import necessary supplies for the city. Have directed collector to collect usual customs and keep an exact account of same. Request order that this course is not approved and suggest early arrangements be made as to duties, as stores are empty and large amount of goods are needed here.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: At the request of the President I hand you the within instructions for the use of the commander in Santiago.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The capitulation of Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

One of the important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary for him to deal is that of the collection and administration of the revenues. You will therefore at once arrange to collect customs duties and port charges on goods and ships entering Santiago or other ports or places coming under our control. For customs dues you will adopt the Spanish schedules as heretofore applied to Spanish products, whether the goods are shipped from the United States or other country.

You will abolish, also, \$1 tax per ton on cargoes imported or exported; require every vessel entering to pay 20 cents per registered ton as port dues; collect present tax of 5 cents per gross ton on iron ore exported; collect charges as per export tariff schedule.

This order is subject to modification at a later date.

WILLIAM McKinley.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether; to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats, belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be

respected, and can be confiscated only for cause. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expense of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the Army.

Private property taken for the use of the Army is to be paid for, when possible, in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898—6:30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner, in both English and Spanish, as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

"The SECRETARY OF WAR.

"SIR: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the Province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

"The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligation in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim, in the most public manner, that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

"Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and prop-

erty and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief.

“The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

“While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

“One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats, belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

“Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only for cause. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity are not to be retained.

“While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expense of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the Army.

“Private property taken for the use of the Army is to be paid for, when possible

in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The following memorandum from the Secretary of the Treasury is sent to you for your information and guidance:

"You will at once arrange to collect custom duties and port charges on goods and ships entering Santiago or other ports or places coming under your control. For custom dues adopt Spanish schedules as heretofore applied to Spanish products, whether goods are shipped from United States or other country.

"Abolish \$1 tax per ton on cargoes imported or exported. Require every vessel entering to pay 20 cents per registered ton as port dues. No charge for clearing. Collect present tax, 5 cents per gross ton, on iron ore exported. Collect charges as per export-tariff schedule. This order subject to modification later on. Shall send you expert customs officer soon as practicable. This order supplemental to the President's proclamation of this date."

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 18, 1898—10.26 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, near Santiago, 18. Dispatch just received from Greely asking that Sampson be requested to close Kingston cable. The following cables are now in working order in Santiago: First, Kingston; second, Cienfuegos and way stations; third, Havana by way of Catadore; fourth, French cable from Guantanamo, but being repaired to-day to this point; and fifth cable, name not known. I have directed Major Greene to at once take possession of the offices of these cables and stop all messages except from consuls to their Government and official messages from the army and navy. Do you wish any modification of those orders?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

NEW YORK, *July 18, 1898—11.50 p. m.*

General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Please see telegraphic instructions to-day from Secretary of War to Shafter regarding cables, and my own telegram. They cover the case and should be carried out or trouble will ensue.

GREELY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 19, 1898—12.10 a. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Head quarters, near Santiago, Cuba, 19. It is now too late for Admiral Sampson to sign articles of capitulation. They were completed three days ago. Delivered

one to the Spanish commander; the other was forwarded by the hand of Colonel Astor to you. I did not sign them myself. They were only signed by the commissioners appointed to prescribe the details of the surrender. The surrender was made to me in person verbally and later by General Toral, declaring in the presence of myself and the general officers commanding here that he then and there surrendered the Spanish army and city of Santiago, represented by a detail of 100 men from the different regiments of his command. This surrender included the officers and men of the navy, who were a part of his command.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that captures made by the Army and by the Navy jointly, or by the Army unassisted by the Navy, are not the subject of prize. In view of this I suggest that the floating marine and naval property captured should be turned over to the Navy, as the War Department does not desire to be troubled with them, while the Navy is better fitted to man and take care of them or tow them to the United States, as the President may hereafter order.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 19, 1898—2.42 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, 18. My chief surgeon tells me to-night that he needs at once 500 hospital attendants, 100 immune nurses, and a large number of immune doctors. The case is one of such importance that I shall not put any nonprofessional opinions against his. It means only the expenditure of a little money, and they should be sent at once.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA, July 19, 1898—2.48 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, 18. The roster of prisoners has been handed in this afternoon by General Toral. The total is 22,789, of which volunteer mobilizados will probably remain.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA, July 19, 1898—9.47 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, near Santiago, 19. My ordnance officer reports over 10,000 rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Send officers and troops to-morrow to receive surrender of interior garrison. About 2,000 soldiers at these places. Will send officers to receive surrender of coast garrison, Guantanamo, Boicbon, and Saguci Pancinia.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA, July 19, 1898—10.05 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Front, near Santiago, 19. Think payment had better be postponed. Canvas and company records are on board transports and some have gone to United States on ships returning for supplies. Rolls can not be made out now. Will inform you when ready.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—11.35 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Referring to your cablegram of yesterday, no modification of your orders in reference to cable messages is desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—11.40 a. m.

General GREELY,

Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, New York City:

Instructions regarding cables will be carried out.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 19, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your consideration copy of a letter from the chairman of the executive committee of the Red Cross. Mr. Barton states therein that the charter for the steamer *State of Texas* expired on the 5th instant, and that he has been notified by the owners that for any further use of the vessel he must pay \$400 per day instead of \$175, as under the charter agreed upon. He therefore asks that immediate facilities be afforded the *State of Texas* for discharging her cargo at Santiago, in order that she may be returned to New York and turned over to her owners.

I respectfully ask that you telegraph the necessary instructions to the general in command at Santiago to enable the Red Cross steamer to promptly leave that port after discharging her cargo of relief supplies.

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure.]

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
58 Williams Street, New York, July 16, 1898.

Hon. WM. R. DAY, *Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.*

SIR: It seems that Mr. Schieren left Washington without getting my telegram sent to him on the 14th instant concerning the discharge of the steamship *State of Texas*.

I desired him to confer with you, with a view to getting your influence, through the Secretary of War or otherwise, affording the *State of Texas* some facilities in the way of lighterage or piers for discharging her cargo, in order that we might return her to New York. You will remember that her charter was made for thirty days, with the privilege of extension, the charter price being \$175 per day. In consequence of the uncertainties confronting us, we have made three separate extensions, the last one expiring on the 5th instant, and the owners of the vessels notified us that, having granted these three extensions at the charter price—we had more than overdrawn our option of extension—for any further use of the vessel they must charge us at the rate of \$400 per day. While we believe that some compromise can be made with them for the time subsequent to the 5th instant, we feel that it is extravagant for us to continue the vessel in our service, even at the initial cost of \$175 per day, although we telegraphed Miss Barton to keep the vessel regardless of price while she was of such immeasurable benefit to her. From the terms of the capitulation of Santiago, as reported, the Red Cross is permitted immediate entry into that harbor, and I beg to ask that you use your

influence in our behalf, to the end that there may be no unnecessary delay in permitting the *State of Texas* to enter and discharge.

Yours, very truly,

STEPHEN E. BARTON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Ship half the troops by the Plant system and half by the Florida Central and Peninsula.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, *July 19, 1898—12.11 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters, 19. I hope you will hurry the two regiments of immunes from New Orleans and Galveston. Their services would be of greatest use now if here. I would not be obliged to send men in town as I am now. Entrance was very quiet. Force surrendered will, from Spanish figures given, prove much larger than my own.

SHAFTER.

NEW YORK, *July 19, 1898—2.06 p. m.*

GENERAL CORBIN, Washington:

Telegram received that instructions regarding cables will be carried out. Have consequently notified telegraph companies that plain commercial and domestic business and press matter will be handled.

GREELY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
July 19, 1898—7.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters, 19. When will the transports for Spanish prisoners arrive? It is very necessary that they should come as early as possible. Please make arrangements so that families of officers can accompany them on some transports.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
July 19, 1898—7.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters, 19. When can I expect the two immune regiments?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—8 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Secretary War desires to know the exact condition of your command as to yellow fever. How many regiments are infected?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—10.20 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs that you cause every effort to be put forth to discharge your freight and return transports. They should clear for Newport News and not return to Tampa. Let us know how soon and how many you can give us. They are needed to get troops to Porto Rico, and at the same time get your supplies. This is a matter of first importance.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1898—11.06 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Santiago, Cuba, via Playa del Este:

You are hereby directed to permit the use of foreign cable lines for the transmission of messages to and from neutral diplomatic agents with their several governments.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 19, 1898—12 midnight.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, 19. The packers are giving out very fast, and I am unable to replace them by soldiers. One hundred packers should be sent here without delay.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 20, 1898—10.12 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Santiago, 20. Lieutenant Bernard was killed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898—12.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

It is expected that bids for the transportation of Spanish prisoners will be opened in New York this morning (Wednesday), and the transportation be sent you as rapidly as possible. Information as to departure of immune regiments will be given you early this morning. It is thought that they will sail not later than Tuesday, probably much earlier. It all hinges on ships. The troops are ready, and it is said they are very fine.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs you to enable the Red Cross steamer *State of Texas* to discharge cargo and leave that port as soon as possible, at request of Stephen P. Barton, through Secretary of State.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Secretary War directs you send a fair sample of about 100 Mauser rifles, illustrating various conditions of the arms—good, bad, and indifferent—and 2,000 cartridges to the commanding officer, Springfield Armory, at first opportunity.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Santiago:

By direction of the President, the Secretary War authorizes the North American Trust Company, of New York, to locate at Santiago for their banking business, and designating them as the financial agents there, so far as the Government may need their services, until further notice.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary, July 20, 1898.

By direction of the President, issue an order at once authorizing the North American Trust Company, of New York, to locate at Santiago for their banking business, and designating them as the financial agents there so far as the Government may need their services.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of War designates (until otherwise ordered) the North American Trust Company as the fiscal agents of the Government at Santiago de Cuba for such service as the Government may require. It must give such bond as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury and subject to his approval.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,

New York City.

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, *July 20, 1898.*

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington:

Santiago, 20. Referring to your message about neutral diplomats using foreign cables, I will say they have use of it for the purpose of union.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 20, 1898—9.20 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Santiago, 20. The light at Morro has been injured by cannonading. The lens is broken and can not be repaired here. A lantern is used in place of it. The buoys have been removed, but will be replaced soon and light established. There is no difficulty in entering harbor, as there are more experienced pilots here who do not require the buoys to bring the ships safely in.

SHAFTER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Secretary of War desires early report of probable time of return of transports used in taking your army to Santiago. As the bay is now open, it is thought they can be returned at an early date. Give names and dates they can return. Situation here makes this a matter of first importance.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The contract for transportation of prisoners provides that 8,000 prisoners shall be taken on board at Santiago eight days from to-day.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

JULY 21, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The following order of the President, directing the opening of postal communication between the United States and Santiago de Cuba and such other portions of the enemy's territory as may from time to time come into the possession of the land and naval forces of the United States, is transmitted to you for your information and guidance, namely:

"POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
"OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
"Washington, D. C., July 21, 1898.

"In view of the occupation of Santiago de Cuba by the forces of the United States, it is ordered that postal communication between the United States and that port, which has been suspended since the opening of hostilities with Spain, may be resumed, subject to such military regulations as may be deemed necessary.

"As other portions of the enemy's territory come into the possession of the land and naval forces of the United States, postal communication may be opened under the same conditions.

"The domestic postal service within the territory thus occupied may be continued on the same principles already indicated for the continuance of the local municipal and judicial administration, and it may be extended as the local requirements may justify under the supervision of the military commander.

"The revenues derived from such service are to be applied to the expenses of conducting it, and United States postage stamps are therefore to be used.

"The Postmaster-General is charged with the execution of this order, in cooperation with the military commander, to whom the Secretary of War will issue the necessary directions.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898.

Mrs. SAMUEL THOMAS, *Tuxedo, N. Y.*:

Have your friend send nightshirts to Col. J. M. Brown, United States Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York, for shipment to the sick at Santiago. The steamer *Olivette* sails with medical and hospital stores on Monday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

Are there any captured ships that would be of service for use as transports? If so, we will have crews for them and put them in our service. About the captured rifles, would it not be well for you to arm the volunteers in your command with Mauser rifles that are in perfect order? Give them about 600 rounds to the man and ship the balance of the guns here to be overhauled at the arsenals, and send along also the balance of the ammunition. How many prisoners and how many guns have been turned in? What are the prospects for the balance of the surrendered prisoners coming in and surrendering? What truth in the reports that some of them are going to refuse to surrender and will oppose you?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898.**Col. J. M. BROWN, Army Building, New York City.**

SIR: The following telegram was sent this date to Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Tuxedo, N. Y., namely:

"Have your friend send nightshirts to Col. J. M. Brown, United States Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York, for shipment to the sick at Santiago. The steamer *Olivette* sails with medical and hospital stores on Monday."

"H. C. CORBIN."

This for your information.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898—11.45 p. m.**Major-General SHAFTER, Santiago:**

Now that the campaign is closed, the action of the President in promoting the officers who most distinguished themselves in the Santiago campaign must leave with you some surplus generals, particularly with the rank of major-general. Please inform me those you wish retained with Fifth Corps, in order to have the others assigned to commands commensurate with their rank.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22, 1898—12.07 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Two of the captured ships were reported to me to be in good order; that one of them could carry 1,000 men, the other 800. These ships were private property; were taken possession of by the Navy and have been taken away with their crews, who claim not to have been in the military service. I think they are in Guantanamo. Their taking away was protested against by the consignors, but as they had been taken from the harbor I could do nothing. General Toral suggested to me the use of the ships. I think I can arm the volunteers with Mauser rifles; about 5,000 or 6,000 Spanish Mausers; about the same number Mauser Argentina and Remingtons. I think prospects of troops in the interior surrendering and coming in good. At San Luis, 20 miles from here, they declined, not believing Toral had surrendered, and insisted upon sending in to see for themselves. I had two troops of cavalry now in San Luis. I have no doubt of their surrendering.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22, 1898—1.22 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Sent two troops of cavalry with Spanish officers and Lieutenant Miley to receive surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palmas. They had not heard of loss of Cervera's fleet or of Toral's surrender; they declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves. A detachment of officers and men came in last night and returned this morning apparently satisfied.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—3.30 p. m.General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Instructions were given you yesterday to open the English cable for all business; of course under censorship. Has the order been carried out? Answer immediately.

By order Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—3.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Latest report for yesterday shows 214 new cases of fever and 1 death from dysentery—Private Alfred Webster, Company A, Twelfth Infantry.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22, 1898—4 p. m.

EAGAN, *Commissary-General, Washington, D. C.:*

The *Mississippi* came in yesterday. The beef is delightful. We issued to our troops and hospitals about 25,000 pounds. Some troops and yellow fever at Siboney and we can not reach them. About 33,000 pounds daily average consumption. We have to lighter it ashore. Ships holding our stuff should not draw over 14 feet and should not be with troops where rations are mixed with ours, causing loss to us. Our losses from this source are large. Full rations are being issued and fresh bread to two divisions. All will have fresh bread in a few days. Corbin's son left me at Siboney. What is the price of beef?

WESTON, *Commander.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—4.03.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Surgeons report increase in fever cases. Wide difference of opinion as to how much of it is yellow fever. Every regiment has more or less fever cases. The Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth about 200 each; many others only 8 or 10 per cent, merely normal; so far but 17 deaths from disease—2 of them dysentery and the rest fevers. Fresh beef has just arrived and we are issuing this morning, and we are unloading tents. The minute the prisoners can be disposed of will put troops 20 miles inland on railroad and hope for improvement.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—4.36 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Now that we are in the harbor of Santiago, we are discharging transports very rapidly. Will telegraph you later when you can expect them.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—11 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Four paymasters will leave on the *Olivette*, sailing Monday night. These will bring checks, etc., for the payment of officers. Secretary of War thinks it would be well to prepare the rolls in order that the men may be paid, to enable them to send money to their families.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

The New York Journal people are in great trouble. Their men have all been arrested. Can you not arrange so that the Journal may be represented. The Journal has been doing good work.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—11.25 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

English cable was opened and is being operated as directed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—11.35 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your order in reference to cable between Santiago and Kingston carried out. I am told very little business is offering.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—11.47 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

State of Texas discharged.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23, 1898. (3.05 a. m. July 24, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Have seen to-day, for first time, criticisms of Davis, which are unjust and untrue. The outcome shows whether my conduct of the campaign was correct or not. I was prostrated by two days' riding in the intense heat, while I was perfecting my plans for the attack. These were carried out exactly as I had directed, and the result was success. Hence the criticism of Davis, therefore, shows only the folly of the writer. Officers and men were soaked to the skin for days, and they were out of tobacco part of the time, but they had full rations of bacon, hard bread, sugar, and coffee all of the time. Notwithstanding my weakness, I directed the campaign from beginning to end.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23, 1898. (3.14 a. m. July 24, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Referring to the question of more immune regiments, I have to say I think there should be at least four to make this place secure against attack if the Holguin troops remain at that place. Should they go west the two regiments will be

sufficient, but there should be all the time one and I think better if two small ships of the Navy could remain here. This upon the supposition that the Fifth Corps is all removed. I fully appreciate the fact that everything that can be done for the comfort of the troops will be. The greatest need now is for hospital tents. I think at as early a day as possible the Fifth Army Corps should be rapidly moved to some point in the north. It can be done so quickly that but few would die in making the change, and once landed recovery would be speedy. Up to this time but comparatively few deaths.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 23, 1898—9.47 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, 22. Cable about transports received. Some left to-day. Will telegraph in the morning.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 23, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, communicating, for the information of this Department, a copy of a telegram sent Major-General Shafter, Santiago de Cuba.

Very respectfully,

JNO. D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 23, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Of the transports with you, including those reported having left yesterday, we need room for 6,000 from Tampa, having no transportation for that number. You will then order all others to repair to New York as speedily as possible. We can handle the quarantine question better there than at Southern ports, and land troops there quite readily.

The Secretary of War asks for report on fever conditions to-day, and what progress is being made in getting troops to the high grounds, and how effective this is going to be. Would you advise sending more than the two immune regiments now on the way to you? The desire is to help you in every way possible. As soon as it can be done with safety, etc., it is the intention to bring the entire Fifth Corps north for rest and recuperation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 23, 1898.

Colonel KIMBALL, *Army Building, New York City:*

Secretary of War wishes you to see that the paymasters going to General Shafter have plenty of time on Monday to get their funds from the assistant treasurer on board.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23, 1898—6.28 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Replying to telegram as to probable time of return of transports, I have to say that five have already gone and that Colonel Humphrey tells me that he can send three every two days. They will be unloaded just as fast as men can be made to do it. Fresh beef gives the greatest satisfaction so far. It is a perfect success. No vegetables to be had here. Please send plenty of onions and potatoes.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1898—8.45 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

The military authorities at Santiago having decreed the closing of the cable office at that place at 10 o'clock every night for the transmission of any Government matter, it is my duty to notify you of that fact so that your Department may know the reason why matter from your Department filed after 9:30 o'clock can not be forwarded until 9 o'clock the following morning.

GRANT SQUIRES, Censor at New York.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, July 23, 1898—10 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

There is no objection to the New York Journal being represented here. Three of their men were arrested and sent out of Cuba for attempting to create disorder in the city by circulating and posting large pictorial posters headed "Remember the Maine." This action was so outrageous that I took the course that I did. Whenever the Journal sends respectable men here, they will be received and treated as all other correspondents are.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, July 23, 1898—10.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

The intercepted dispatch which you forwarded to me to-day was delivered to me yesterday and its contents immediately wired you and the original given to General Toral.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23, 1898—10.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Major Webb, Thirty-third Michigan, is convalescent from an attack of yellow fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23, 1898—11.32 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

The following men died at the yellow-fever hospital at Siboney to-day: Jack Donegan, civilian; Bert Louis, band, Seventh Infantry; Private Fred A. Percival, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan; and on the 21st, Sergt. J. Britton, Troop G, First Cavalry; William J. Howe, teamster; Patrick Sullivan, Company E, Seventh Infantry. No deaths at front have been reported as yet. Complete report will be sent in the morning. Dr. Pope was relieved by me to-day as chief surgeon, as he is

broken down. Major and Surgeon Havard takes his place. The situation is not alarming, though there are many sick with fever—about 1,500. Exact number will be given in the morning. Only a small part of these sick are down with yellow fever—about 10 per cent. Slight changes of all the troops have been made to get them on fresh ground, and the artillery and cavalry have been moved about 3 miles. It is out of the question to move any more troops away until the prisoners are started for Spain and until the railroad is repaired. So far everything is very quiet, but the Cubans are feeling very sore because they were not permitted to take part in the conference leading to the capitulation and because I will not permit them to go into the city armed. They expected and claim as their right to take possession of the city and control affairs. General Garcia has left for the interior with their force. Reported he is to join Gomez.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 23, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba*:

The President has ordered the Navy Department to turn the two ships back to us that you captured at Santiago. We shall want men for them. Have you any men for that purpose? If not, we will have to ship crews from here. Of course we could not take the crew which has been exposed to yellow fever.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1898—11.41 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

To insure the prompt dispatch of Government business, it is desired that the office at Santiago be kept open day and night.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 23, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba*:

The New York Journal is in terrible distress because of their exclusion from Santiago. I would like very much if representatives of that paper could be returned with your approval. What of the report of the assault of Sylvester Scovel upon you? If the report is true, he should receive severe punishment. Are you getting the troops back into the hills? Our ship at New Orleans for the two immune regiments has been laid up. They will not start from there until Monday. Can not some cover be found for those prisoners? We shall get ships to you to ship them as soon as possible. It may be a week before any of them arrive.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, July 24, 1898—5.27 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Number of new cases of fever of all classes for yesterday, approximately 396. Deaths not previously reported, Private Daniel A. Stone, Company D, First Illinois Infantry, typhoid fever, July 20. Sergt. J. Blair, regimental quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry, died July 22 of dengue fever and asthenia, and on July 23, of malarial fever, Privates William Peacock and Garatt Learneshock, both of Company E, Second Infantry.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, July 24, 1898—5.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

The report of casualties in figures was sent you on July 10. A full report giving name, rank, and regiment of killed, wounded, and missing was forwarded by mail July 12, and the supplemental report, containing names of about 15 men that had not been included, was forwarded a few days later. I have the retained copies, but on account of uncertainty of mails I dislike to forward them.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 24, 1898—11.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Lieutenant Miley has just returned from San Luis and Palma Soriano, where he went four days ago to receive surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than General Toral reported. Three thousand and five Spanish troops and 350 volunteers guerrillas and volunteers gave up their arms, gave parole, and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in, loaded on ox carts, and started for the railroad, Spanish troops accompanying him to San Luis, and all apparently greatly delighted at the prospect of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation, and I have to send them rations to-morrow. If the numbers keep up as they have, there will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 here, 3,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo, and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 24, 1898—11.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The casualty report in figures reached here to-day. That containing names will doubtless be along very soon. If not, will inform you.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 24, 1898—9.46 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

The exclusion of those three men of the Journal should not be revoked. One thousand prisoners war, and some of them in the town with the Cubans ready to make trouble. The action of these men deserved death. The Journal can send other men here if it chooses, and they will be treated with every courtesy. Scovel was abusive and insubordinate, refusing to obey order of one of my staff officers to leave the roof of building when officers were about to raise American flag, and had to be ejected. He then came to me and was very insolent in complaining to me of my staff officer's action, one word leading to another, until he struck at me, but did not hit me. I could have tried him and probably had him shot, if I desired, but I preferred to fire him from the island. A trial would only have given him the notoriety he seeks.

Have moved troops as much as I can, with 11,000 prisoners to guard and 2,000 more expected any hour. I have no cover except the bowers, which the prisoners put up themselves. Will see to-morrow if there are any extra shelter tents, and if so, issue them. They are no worse off than my men have been for a month. We are now getting tents off very fast, and I hope in the next three or four days to have my men much better protected. I hope you will authorize the subsistence

of Spanish officers as passengers. General Toral claims that it is from fifteen to seventeen days from here to Spain. I was of the opinion that it was not more than half of that. Have no men here for crews of captured vessels who have not been exposed to yellow fever, though I think the crews are all immunes, as is everyone who lives here. Will ascertain about it to-morrow.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

The report of casualties is of no value whatever, as the numbers are not at all interesting. It is the full name, rank, and regiment that is being called for impatiently from all parts of the country.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO, July 25, 1898—10.56 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

The following disinfectants should be sent at once: Ten thousand pounds chloride of lime, 2,000 gallons crude carbolic acid, 10,000 pounds sulphide of iron.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba*:

Disinfectants asked for in cable of this date will be sent you on *Olivette*, sailing from New York to-morrow.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 25, 1898—12.41 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Is it by order of Secretary of War that General Greely directs that cipher messages be sent and received by Lurienne, manager French cable? I think this will open the door to grave abuses.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—1.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Secretary War directs that all matters coming from Santiago be censored by Mr. Squire at New York instead of at Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO, July 25, 1898—1.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Steamer *Resolute* arrived this morning. All in good condition.

SHAFTER.

SANTIAGO, July 25, 1898—6.47 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Number of new cases for the 24th instant about 500; at least 450 returned to duty; accurate figures will be given hereafter. Notwithstanding figures, the situation somewhat improving. One death. Sergt. J. Larnenn, Troop C, Third Cavalry, yellow fever, Siboney.

SHAFTER, Major-General.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898.
General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

Have you received my long telegram of 18th instant directing you to publish, in both English and Spanish, President's instructions to Secretary War regarding conduct to be observed during the military occupation of the enemy's territory?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, July 25, 1898—6.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Fifteen hundred copies of the President's proclamation were printed as directed and distributed throughout the territory.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, July 25, 1898—7 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Command can be mustered for pay at the end of this month.

SHAFTER, Major-General.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898.
COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,*Governors Island, New York:*

Secretary War directs you order noncommissioned officer in charge of party to sail on *Olivette* to guard quartermaster's funds as well as those of the Pay Department.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK, July 25, 1898—9.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

A noncommissioned officer and five men, Battery H, Fifth Artillery, sent to steamship *Olivette* to guard funds of Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, as directed in your two telegrams to-day. Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Fort Delaware, reports part of ordnance stores received.

GILLESPIE, Brigadier-General.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—10.50 p. m.
General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Secretary War did authorize General Greely to allow Mr. Lurienne to send cipher message by cable. This with the understanding that such ciphers should be on matters relating to the lease, etc., of the cable line. Secretary War directs

that you give the matter careful consideration and act upon lines of your own judgment. Probable whole cable business and management thereof will be relegated to you.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1898.*

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Some friends of General Sumner wonder that he was not recommended for promotion with others. What was his service in the campaign?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The *Berlin* sailed from New Orleans this morning with two regiments of immunes. All ships, including the *Berlin*, which come to Santiago hereafter must be rigidly guarded, so that by no possibility can anyone go aboard or near her or her crew and thus infect them with yellow fever. Otherwise our whole line of transportation will be tied up and we will be crippled beyond repair. See that the *Berlin* is discharged and sent immediately away, and put an officer in command who shall enforce this rule without any deviation whatever. Let none of the crews of any of these ships go ashore.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898.

The license heretofore granted Sylvester Scovel, of the New York World, is hereby revoked, and he will not be permitted to accompany any part of the army in the field under any conditions whatever.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—12.10 a. m.

General KIMBALL, *Quartermaster, Army Building:*

Secretary War authorizes the representatives of the New York Herald with credentials from Mr. Reick to take transport on the *Olivette* to Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *July 26, 1898—12.17 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Press reports not true. I only know of three ships having arrived, one from Kingston, the others from the United States. The *Brattou* has sold its cargo. The other ship from New Orleans has sold only a part of it, and tells me he is going away to-night. I think he will sell before he leaves. The trouble is they did not expect to pay any duty and arrived here without any money. The Spanish customs as applied to Spanish subjects has only been collected and the 20 cents per ton as ordered by the Secretary. I discovered this morning an attempt on the

part of the municipal authorities to collect a local tax of 40 cents per 100 kilos, in this instance amounting to \$2,500. I had already settled this matter by ordering its noncollection. The fact is, there is no money here to do business, and merchants are very timid about making purchases, fearing the effect of the Red Cross supplies, who really are feeding the town. The New Orleans man, for instance, brought 29 head of cattle, which he sold at \$85 per head. The person buying kills one a day, selling the meat at 70 cents per pound. Of course only a few people buy. The first we were here people were starving to death, and I think a few now are from the effects of starvation. I am enforcing the orders strictly, but the ways of the Spanish officials are at times difficult to follow. I am positive, however, that the customs have been honestly administered.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—11.37 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

What disposition do you recommend to be made of the detachments of cavalry and recruits for regiments of your corps left at Tampa? Your order to the troops printed in the press of to-day is timely and received with favor by those in authority here. You are working on lines that give entire satisfaction.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—10.35 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The press reports three ships having arrived at Santiago with merchandise and leaving without discharging their cargoes on account of heavy port duties. You were telegraphed that the tonnage charged for ships entering and clearing was 20 cents per ton each way; that is, a ship of 2,000 tons will be \$40. The customs dues are to be exactly the same as charged to the Spaniards on any entries in Cui a, which varies very much from our own. Have you that list? Are there any articles in it that you find excessive and that you would recommend changed?

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

In a cable this morning the following sentence was sent: "You were telegraphed that the tonnage charged for ships entering and clearing was 20 cents per ton each way; that is, a ship of 2,000 tons will be \$40." Of course it is an error. The orders are that 20 cents shall be charged for tonnage one way. The \$40, therefore, should be \$400.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, July 26, 1898—10.47 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

The navy turned over five captured merchant ships yesterday.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, July 26, 1898—10.55 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

I do not recommend that either recruits or detachments of cavalry at Tampa be sent here. I do recommend the cavalry division be ordered to Tampa as soon as possible to join their horses.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

Would you recommend the cavalry division to return to Tampa, notwithstanding the presence of yellow fever among them?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—3.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

To what use can the captured merchant ships be put?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO, July 26, 1898—4.07 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

The captains of the five ships returned here by Admiral Sampson last night desire to telegraph to Havana for the purpose of getting money with which to pay their crews. The claim is made, and is undoubtedly true, that these ships are the property of private persons, except one, the *Mexico*, which belongs to the Trans-Atlantic Company. The officers and crews come ashore to-day. I see no objection of their doing this, as officers and crew will be set at liberty.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Secretary War desires all courtesies not conflicting with customs dues be accorded Mr. D'Azavedo, in charge of steamer *Bratton*, owned by Flint, Eddy & Co., New York, loaded with provisions and now at Santiago waiting to unload.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 26, 1898—9.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Referring to surplus of major-generals in this command, say that Young and Hawkins to remain North and Kent to be relieved. This will leave in Fifth Corps: Chaffee, First Division; Lawton, Second Division; Bates, division. Fourth Corps: Wheeler, cavalry division, with Sumner and Wood commanding his brigades; First Division, one brigadier, General Ames; Second Division, two, Ludlow and McKibben; leaving in Fifth Corps three brigadier-generals short.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, July 26, 1898—9.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

The following is the sanitary condition for July 25: Total sick, 287; total fever, 2,138; new cases of fever, 495; cases of fever returned to duty 412. Private Ward Marrs, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan, died of yellow fever July 24.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—11.20 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

There is no objection to the men telegraphing for the money to pay their crews.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—midnight.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

The following has just been given out from the White House by authority:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and a settlement of terms of peace."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, July 27, 1898—4.11 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

The order is understood 20 cents per ton and but one way. No clearance charges.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, July 27, 1898—5.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

All courtesies are being extended to Eddy & Co. not incompatible with public service.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 27, 1898—6.32 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington D. C.:*

Transport *Fanita* sailed at 12.50 p. m. for Santiago with 22 packers, 3 doctors, and Major Hersey, First Volunteer Cavalry, aboard. Baggage of officers at Santiago, which was not unloaded from the transports while there, also sent back on *Fanita*.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27, 1898—7.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Captured ships can be used to transport troops from here to Tampa or for any coast work that is to be done here. The *Mexico* will carry 1,000 men. Have captain and chief engineer on each of them taken from the transports.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27, 1898—8.32 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Reports for yesterday show total sick, 3,770; total fever cases, 2,924; new cases of fever, 639; cases of fever returned to duty, 538. Death list for yesterday: First Lieut. A. J. Babcock. Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever. Siboney; Privates James A. Marine, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Dollard, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Francis Poore, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers, typhoid fever; P. H. Mahoney, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever; Corpl. Charles E. Wangle, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Civilian Teamsters E. G. Coba, yellow fever, and Moore Stuart, yellow fever, all at Siboney; Privates Albert Bergunde, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever, and Charles Clemmens, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial remittent fever, both with regiment. Deaths not previously reported: Privates Broo'ey, Company G, First Infantry, dysentery, July 17; J. Laine, Company G, Ninth Infantry, dysentery, July 19; G. T. McLenathan, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; W. E. Hamill, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Andrew Johnson, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Walter Wischman, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Harvey Atkins, Company I, Second Massachusetts, nostalgia, July 25, and a colored soldier, name unknown, July 21, at detention hospital.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27, 1898—9.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Referring to your telegram of yesterday as to duties, I give you Spanish duties collectible here on each 100 pounds of the articles that may be regarded as prime necessities, and suggest that this matter be submitted to the customs department and let them regulate it, although it seems to me that the tariff on salt meat and lard is pretty high, and perhaps on some other things: Rice, 55 cents; flour, 69 cents; potatoes, 24 cents; beans, 60 cents; lard, \$2.90; bacon, \$2.90; butter, \$2.02; cheese, free; ham, \$2.90; codfish, \$1.14; condensed milk, \$4.60; oil, \$1.08; vinegar, 69 cents; wine, 69 cents; onions, 34 cents; garlic, 34 cents; soap, 23 cents; candles, \$1.10; matches, \$9.20; beef, preserved, \$1.38; pork, preserved, \$2.90; beef, canned, \$1.00; fish, canned, 69 cents; vegetables, preserved, 64 cents; jerked beef, \$1.82; corn meal, 69 cents; poultry, \$1.60; eggs, \$2.76; vermicelli, 92 cents; biscuits, ordinary, 32 cents; beer, 64 cents; oxen, each, \$8; cows, each, \$7; hogs, each, \$5; calves, each, \$6; sheep and goats, each, \$1.50. It is important that customs officers come here as early as possible, and also for Guantanamo, where we have had several applications to transact business.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 27, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Sir: The inclosed copy of cablegram from Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter in reference to Spanish duties collectible at Santiago de Cuba is sent you for your information.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 27, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Sir: For your information I inclose copy of a telegram received from Major-General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba, in reference to customs dues.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, July 27, 1898—4.37 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Having consulted Dr. Havard, chief medical officer, in regard to moving cavalry division, he states that he regards it as possible, practicable, and wise. In the division there are now but two, at most three, suspicious cases, and these can be disposed of, but the division would have to be isolated there; that the trip would have such a good effect on body and mind that their recovery would be very much hastened. Seventy-three new cases of fever in that division yesterday; 61 returned to duty. No death.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, July 28, 1898—10.08 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Transports from Santiago are being unloaded just as fast as it is possible to do. Four transports, *Yucatan*, *Allegheny*, *Comal*, and *San Marcos*, leave for Tampa this morning. The *Segurana* will go to-morrow, and the *Miami* and *Matawa*. Shall the last three go to Tampa or New York?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 28, 1898—10.20 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

You should keep the cavalry division isolated and report from time to time its condition, Secretary War being inclined, if it can be done with due regard to the public health, to order it back.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, July 28, 1898—2.33 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Steamer *Port Victor* has just arrived, with 63 officers and men on board, of Signal Corps. They are not wanted here. What shall be done with them? Can send them on transport this afternoon to Tampa, if thought best. They will not be permitted to land. Orders of July 1 indicate they are to report to Major-General Miles.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 28, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Santiago de Cuba:

Secretary War directs Signal Corps detachment be returned to Tampa.

CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, July 28, 1898—4.23 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, captured merchant ships can be used for transports. Have captain and chief engineer already engaged for each and on board with picked-up crew. Am using the *Thomas Brooks* to-day to send rations to Spanish prisoners at Guantanamo. Under date of 26th instant reported the number of crew required for each vessel.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, July 28, 1898—4.36 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Gentlemen representing large sugar plantation at San Luis desire to purchase and pay for some subsistence stores for use of their laborers—400 people. Impossible for them to purchase these supplies here at present. It seems to me better to let them pay for them than to give them to them, as will be the case if they are not permitted to buy. Shall I do this?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, July 28, 1898—4.54 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba, July 28. The men's leggings are wearing out rapidly. Need 15,000 pairs for infantry.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 28, 1898—8.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Santiago condition for the 27th: Total sick, 4,122; total fever, 3,193; new cases of fever, 822; cases fever returned to duty, 542; deaths, Private J. H. Farell, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, at Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Byers, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, cerebral apoplexy.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Cuba:

Would it not be well to encourage your command by telling them they will be moved north as soon as the fever cases subside? It would stimulate them, it seems to me, and that frequently is a tonic. We have selected Montauk Point, Long Island, for your command when it can be moved. How many troops should be sent to take the places of your command? How many Spaniards have surrendered to date?

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29, 1898—2.50 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part, and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him except such as he chose to give. The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place; in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain, and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that, finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from General Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him and closed the gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for any effective investment of the place.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1898—9 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Secretary of War authorizes you to sell subsistence stores to the gentlemen representing sugar plantation at San Luis, as per your telegram yesterday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1898—10.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Referring to your cablegram yesterday, send *Segurança*, *Miami*, and *Matacuá* to Tampa.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO, July 29, 1898—1.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington*:

The supply of doctors is inadequate, and has been for some time. Men are suffering for proper medical attendance. Havard wired yesterday for 25. There should be 50, and they should be here within a week. Doctors themselves are rapidly falling sick, and I am having to take medical students and young doctors out of the ranks of volunteer regiments. The Surgeon-General does not seem to appreciate the situation. Daily reports show rapid increase of cases, but at the same time they are not severe; but it is only by prompt attention and care that serious sickness can be prevented.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO, July 29, 1898—1.48 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

There seems to be a great deal of fear on the part of Spanish and other permanent residents here that the city of Santiago is to be turned over to Cubans after the war, and many of them propose leaving; in fact, I am informed that the *Philadelphia* has full orders for its available room returning to New York. I have assured them that I did not believe the United States was going to relinquish their hold on Santiago or leave it without a stable and sufficient garrison and suitable government, but they seem to want other and higher assurances. Is the Government willing or prepared to give them it? Would do much to allay the alarm that is felt here.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1898.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, transmitting, for the information of this Department, copy of a cablegram received from Major-General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba, in reference to customs dues.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING, *Acting Secretary*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 30, 1898—12.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Replying to your telegram saying that there was great fear on the part of Spanish and other permanent residents that the city of Santiago is to be abandoned by our forces, I am directed by the Secretary of War to invite your attention to the President's proclamation. It is thought this makes the intentions of our Government quite clear.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 29* (via Bermuda, July 30, 1898—2.30 a. m.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Sanitary condition for the 28th: Total sick, 4,274; total fever, 3,406; new cases of fever, 696; cases of fever restored to duty, 590. Deaths: Private Michael McGoldrics, First Infantry, asthenia following malarial fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAYTI, *July 30, 1898—10.45 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Made known Secretary's telegram that troops would go to Long Island as soon as fever subsided, and it had a very good effect on the men. Two regiments of immunes in addition to the two already sent will be sufficient to garrison this place and the surrounding towns, where insurgents are already behaving badly and where there is great and well-grounded fear of molestation. This force will be sufficient to defend the town, even if the Spanish troops at Holguin do not leave there or surrender. The count of prisoners has not yet been accurately made, but so far about 21,500 have surrendered and there should be 3,000 or 4,000 at Sagua and Baraçoa. Will send transport around there to receive their surrender as soon as immunes arrive.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, *July 30, 1898.*

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Surgeon-General fully appreciates the situation, and has sent immune doctors and nurses as rapidly as possible. Sixty-five doctors and 129 nurses already sent; more to follow.

Those soldiers who have recovered from fever should be detailed to assist at fever hospitals.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, *July 30, 1898.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the inclosed copy of a telegram, dated Playa del Este, the 28th instant, received on this date in the Department, from Rear-Admiral Sampson, concerning conditions existing at Guantanamo:

"PLAYA, *July 30, 1898.*

"SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

"There are about 5,000 Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo and Caimanera, 1,700 of them sick. They have not yet been congregated in one encampment, as suggested by us, between two rivers on the north and west and Point Manati on the west

side of Joa. There are political prisoners still in jail in Guantanamo, kept there by order of General Pareja for their safety from the violence of the Spanish volunteers, who have already, it is said by Consul Brooks, attempted to take them from jail, being prevented only by a force of cavalry in the streets. By Pareja's energy these politicals are still under Spanish control and can not with safety be removed until the city is occupied by our forces or Cuban authorities. Steps should be taken, in interest of sanitation and humanity, and garrison be placed in Guantanamo so that the prosperity of the district may begin with the reopening of the port. Two lines of torpedoes have been removed from the channel in front of fort, and commercial vessels may now pass to Caimanera, but steps must be taken for organization. One hundred and sixty thousand rations arrived this morning from Santiago, but the master of the transport comes to me for orders, not knowing what to do with them. I hesitate to take any steps in these matters without request from the army, though most ready to assist if desired. Sent following to Shafter: 'Transport 31 arrived with 160,000 rations and requested directions. Have sent it to Caimanera. Is this what was desired, and can I do anything to aid your work in this vicinity?'"

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1898—11.01 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

If the Eighth Ohio can be spared from your command, and your surgeon in chief advises that they can go to Porto Rico without danger of infecting the troops now there, I would suggest that said regiment be transported to Ponce, Porto Rico, to join Garretson's brigade, to which it belongs. What about reported political prisoners held at Guantanamo? They should be liberated if held for no other offense,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 31, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs transports *Miami* and *Matteawan*, if not already sailed to Tampa, be sent to New York, as General Miles has sent some of his transports to Tampa.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA, AUGUST, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

PLAYA, August 1, 1898—11.10 a. m.

The *Louisiana* is ready to start for New York to-morrow. I desire to know if I can not send on her some of Wheeler's dismounted cavalry, which can be spared.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to send some of Wheeler's dismounted cavalry on the *Louisiana* to New York, where they will be put in camp at Montauk Point. Great care should be had that no man infected with fever be sent. On the result of this shipment will depend further action in moving your command. Have a careful medical officer come with them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., August 1, 1898—12.40 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Dr. Armstrong, brigade surgeon, reports the *Santiago* arrived at Tampa with 160 convalescents, most of them from yellow fever; will be detained in quarantine at least seven days. It would have been much better to have expended this time in voyage to Northern port, where climate would benefit convalescents. Transports with such convalescents cause anxiety and danger to the South that should be avoided. Would urge War Department that no such transports from Cuba proceed to ports south of Delaware Breakwater until after October. (Signed Armstrong, major and brigade surgeon.) The chief surgeon concurs; so do I.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 30—August 1, 1898—1.56 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

It is impossible to render trimonthly reports for June. Many companies have had their records carried off on transports to the United States, and many are wholly without stationery. A full supply of such blanks should be sent.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

A full supply of blanks were mailed July 20 to headquarters Fifth Corps and to each division of the corps, including artillery brigades.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, New York, August 1, 1898—2.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Major Dodge, paymaster, asks details of 1 noncommissioned officer and 6 privates to guard funds of transport *Breakwater*, sailing 4th instant for Santiago.

GILLESPIE, Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Governors Island, New York:

Secretary War authorizes detail of 1 noncommissioned officer and 6 privates to guard funds of transport *Breakwater*.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs you forward recommendation of the commissioners concerning disposition of Spanish arms, as set forth in terms of capitulation just delivered by Colonel Astor.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 30, 1898.

(Via Bermuda, August 1, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

The following ships have been sent north from this port since the 20th, to Port Tampa: July 20, *Aransas*; July 23, the *Clinton*; the 24th, the *Santiago*; 28th, *Comal*, *San Marcos*, *Allegheny*, and *Yucatan*; 30th, *Louisiana*, *Segurana*, *Knickbocker*, and *Saratoga*. To Fort Monroe: the *Coucho*, *Leona*, and *Rio Grande*; 23d, the *Alamo*. The *Iroquois* leaves for New York early to-morrow.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 30, 1898.

(Via Bermuda, August 1, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

The following are all of the original ships in the harbor not yet unloaded: *Berkshire*, *Breakwater*, *Matteawan*, *Miami*, *Stillwater*, and *Vigilancia*. Work on these ships will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898—10.20 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Bellinger, quartermaster, Tampa, reports as follows:

"*Yucatan* arrived at quarantine last night. Have just heard from the quarantine surgeon that there are about 150 convalescent soldiers at quarantine who came on board the *Santiago*. Reports these men as being almost without clothing and nearly starving; says that he is doing everything he can to look after them, feed them, and get them proper nourishment, but desires to know what will be done about clothing. Surgeon states their condition is horrible, but we are doing everything in the world to help them."

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Severe criticisms are finding their way to print that the sick are being sent home not supplied with water and proper food. No ship with sick and wounded should be sent without an experienced commissioned officer in charge, one who will know before leaving that the ship is at least supplied with the necessities for the journey, including, of course, medicines.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Of course you need not send any wagon transportation with Wheeler's division coming home. The immune regiments will need it.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Hurry the *Berlin* back to New Orleans for Richie's regiment. Sergeant's and Ray's regiments are coming to you soon, sailing from Savannah.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba*:

Am informed there is a lot of old brass cannon, old style, at Santiago, captured by you. If so, send them to Fort Monroe. Also send a few Mauser rifles. The Omaha Exposition wants them. Also any captured flags you may have.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba*:

The President has ordered an investigation made upon the *Seneca* and *Coucho*. It seems they came away with patients, without attendance and medicine, and a shortage of water. There must be no more people shipped north without good attendance and ample supplies for any emergency. It should be a rare case that people not belonging to the Army should be given transportation.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

The Secretary of War desires that you continue the health report of your command. None has been received for three days.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898—1.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago de Cuba:

Your telegram to-day reports *Berkshire*, *Matteawan*, *Miami*, *Stillwater*, and *Vigilancia*, as the only ships now with you of the original fleet. The list of vessels in the Quartermaster-General's Office has you also charged with the *Catania*, *Gate City*, *Gussie*, *Orizaba*, and *Maneto*. When can these vessels be discharged and sail for New York?

Can you spare the water boat *Kanawha* to go to Ponce with a load of water to relieve the *Maverick*, which should be discharged? Could you not spare one or two of the steam lighters *Bessie*, *Cumberland*, and *Laura*, also to go to Ponce?

When will *Mississippi* return to Tampa for a second load of beef? Beef for General Miles is being sent in transports that are carrying troops to him.

Port Victor should be returned, as soon as discharged, to Tampa for more beef and supplies; also the *Michigan*, which sailed for Santiago July 31. The *Mississippi*, *Port Victor*, and *Michigan*, are to form a regular line to carry beef and other stores to you, and they should be discharged and returned to Tampa as soon as practicable.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—8.54 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Replied to your dispatch yesterday that General Duffield left for the United States on July 25 by steamship *Santiago*.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—9 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Berlin, with Hood's regiment, just arrived; also *Grande Duchesse* from Porto Rico, and *Olivette* from New York.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—10.25 a.m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

I request that funds for the purchase of delicacies for sick in hospital—in this instance, chickens, which are here for sale from the North—be supplied by the Medical Department to the medical officer in charge here, Dr. Havard. He has not a dollar of hospital funds; the amount should not be less than \$2,000. With the revival of trade there will be no difficulty in getting such things here from ships that will come in here. A large lot of chickens here now.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—11.15 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary condition for July 29: Total sick, 4,164; total cases of fever, 3,212; new cases of fever, 609; cases of fever returned to duty, 792. Death list: Private P. D. Gearny, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, July 28, dysentery; on July 29, Principal Musician George Holderness, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Private Max H. Pausler, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private William Brent, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Edward Benjamin,

Company D, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery; Private David McCafferty, Company E, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Gus Graem, Company L, Seventy-first New York, dengue; Sergt. William A. S. Young, Company E, Seventy-first New York, dengue; Private Rinaldo K. Sheed, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, acute dysentery; Private William J. Dolan, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial remittent fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—11.18 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

I have in the hospital wounded and sick prisoners to-day, 2,181.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—11.41 a. m.

General Duffield left for the United States ten days ago.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—11.53 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Sanitary condition for July 30: Total sick, 3,892; total cases fever, 2,692; new cases fever, 531; cases fever returned to duty, 815. Deaths on July 30: Capt. Charles Dodge, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private S. O. Johnson, Company F, Seventh Infantry, asthenia, following yellow fever and diarrhea; Maj. Patrick J. Grady, Ninth Massachusetts, functional disease of the heart; Private John F. Minnis, Company H, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private John H. Cleese, Company E, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever. On July 29, Private Andrew Thorn, Company G, Ninth Infantry, malarial fever and diarrhea.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—11.56 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Message regarding cipher dispatches received. Do the instructions include the daily sick report?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

Message regarding cipher dispatches does not include sick report.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

The Secretary of War directs that a tug be sent at once to Egmont Key with an officer to obtain the list of the sick on the transport in quarantine there.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—11.52 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Matteawan and *Miami* not quite unloaded. Will send them to New York. *Louisiana* leaves in a few minutes for the same place.

SHAFTER, Major General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

Hold transports sailing to-morrow until the Secretary can determine about bringing your troops home.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—12.04 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Colonel Page, Third Infantry, has not yellow fever, doctor states, but was very low. Has gone to United States.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—12.26 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

All political prisoners have been immediately released as soon as we reached them. Have not heard from Guantanamo, but General Ewers went there three days ago to receive the surrender of arms and political prisoners. They were undoubtedly released on his arrival.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—12.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

I am told that at any time an epidemic of yellow fever is liable to occur. I advise that the troops be moved as rapidly as possible whilst the sickness is of a mild type. With the departure of the first lot of prisoners all but a brigade can go, and now cavalry division can be spared.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—12.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Referring to occupation of Hibera, I recommend that at least a brigade of dismounted cavalry be sent to that place, and I would send them on the *Miami* and *Matteawan*, that can leave here to-morrow, or, at the latest, the day after. This will be a start toward getting the troops on their way home. I understand Hibera is a much healthier place than this. On account of the proximity of Spanish troops I would not advise sending a smaller force than that I have indicated. At the same time I can send some Cuban supplies from here and rations for troops. This will not materially delay the transports mentioned. Status of Cuban flag fully understood.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—1.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The man formerly employed under the consular service to inspect vessels is doing that work carefully. It is desired, however, that a regular officer be sent here, properly equipped for disinfection.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—4.56 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

The chief medical officer of the army has just reported to me that most articles of medicine are nearly exhausted and suggests that we may take from the supplies of the Spanish hospital enough to tide us over. I do not propose to do this except as a last resort. It is understood the *Olivette* has supplies of medicines. When is she to be looked for?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.**General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:**

Olivette, with abundance medical stores, sailed last Tuesday; was due yesterday; should reach you any hour. Let us know when she does; we are anxious about it.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 1, 1898.

(Received August 2, 1898—7.17 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Sanitary report for July 31: Total sick, 4,255; total fever, 3,164; new cases of fever, 653; cases of fever returned to duty, 722. Deaths on July 30: Private Bergh, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Edward Sutton, Troop G, Ninth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Staffings, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, dysentery. On July 31: Private J. Kosling, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Samuel J. Powers, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Sergt. Charles A. Coons, Company H, First Infantry, typho-malaria; Private Harry Hague, Company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Louis Kocarnik, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, gunshot wound of chest and heart, evidently suicidal; Private F. J. Vivian, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever; Private John A. McDonald, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 2, 1898.**General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:**

The Commissary-General has heretofore shipped large quantities of corn meal, rice, canned corn, onions, and tomatoes. Have they been distributed to the army? He will send at once dried fruit, oatmeal, and condensed milk. Can you not give to the Cubans the bacon and flour and reserve the items herein mentioned for our army? What further are your needs in the way of doctors, nurses, and medical supplies?

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

Please answer about Duffield. What was the reason the *Relief* came away with so few people aboard when there were so many sick and wounded at Santiago? Answer fully to-day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

After full consideration with Surgeon-General it is deemed best to have you move your command up to end of railroad where yellow fever is impossible. Then we will move them north as rapidly as possible. What do you advise? It is going to be a long job at best to get so many troops away.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 3, 1898—9.11 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

Has Colonel Astor delivered papers sent by me?

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 3, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

Colonel Astor delivered the papers on Monday, August 1.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898.

(Received August 3, 1898—9.16 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Have had Eighth Ohio inspected by competent medical officer to-day, who reports yellow fever and measles in camp. Diagnoses based on urine analysis in connection with clinical history. This regiment has been by itself all the time since it landed, but is infected, as are all other regiments, in some degree, in this command.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898.

(Received August 3, 1898—9.32 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Transports that were to be here in eight days have not yet, on the 22d day, reported, nor hospital ship from Guadeloupe. Twenty-six hundred Spanish prisoners in hospital.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898.

(Received August 3, 1898—9.34 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Complete health reports have been forwarded every day. French cable has been broken and other not able to keep up with the business.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898.

(Received August 3, 1898—9:39 a.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

In reply to Secretary's telegram, I have to say that quite a number of very old and beautiful cannon, bronze and brass, were captured. Will ship them as directed. Will also send the Mauser rifles. No flags captured.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898.

(Received August 3, 1898—11:45 a.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Sanitary report for August 1: Total sick, 4,239; total fever cases, 3,179; new cases of fever, 689; cases fever returned to duty, 679. Deaths on August 1: Private Melville B. Suffoan, Company C, Ninth Infantry, acute malarial fever and diarrhea; Private Arthur Fisette, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private William Bartholomew, Troop D, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Ball Lemeter, Company L, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Albert Duschen, Company E, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Isaac A. Lester, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private W. M. Jewel, Company H, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private A. H. Simpson, Company M, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Arthur Nelson, Company B, Eighth Ohio, dysentery; Private Frank Carregie, Company F, Seventh Infantry, asthenia; Private Timothy Rothe, Company G, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever and exhaustion; Private Charles F. Harrison, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, dysentery; Private Silas Undergrave, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Artificer Leonard L. Weiker, Company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever and despondency. Sergt. John Oliver, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan, acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 3, 1898—12:05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your telegram as to the *Seneca* and *Concho* coming away without attendants and medicines and short of water, the *Seneca* and *Concho* were ordered to stop at Siboney and report to Dr. La Garde to carry convalescents home. The question of their supply of water was one to be attended to by Colonel Humphrey, who tells me to-day that the captain did not ask for water. He did not personally inspect them. Dr. La Garde telegraphs me as follows: "Acting Assistant Surgeons Hicks and Birds accompanied *Seneca*. They were furnished such medicines as could be spared. There were convalescents and waiters enough to look after the sick on a short voyage. We did the best we could for them under the circumstances. *Concho* was accompanied by Surgeon Lesser, of the Red Cross, and four sister nurses. The same thing with regard to medicines and help was done for them. We were short of help and everything pretty much, but we did all we could for them." Surgeon La Garde has the reputation of being a very thorough and careful man and has been working under the most disadvantageous circumstances, but I have no doubt that he did the best he could, and in this connection I wish to say now that from the day this expedition left Tampa until to-day there has never been sufficient medical attendants or medicines for the daily wants of the command, and three times within that time the command has been almost totally out of medicines. I say this on the word of the medical directors, who have in each instance reported that fact to me; the last time yesterday, when the proposition was made to take medicines away from the Spanish hospital. I understand from the public prints that the Surgeon-General states that if the men came away unsupplied it was the fault of the commanding general. Such is not the case. It

is as La Garde says. Everything possible was sent with them. The matter of shortage of water is inexcusable. The chief quartermaster took it for granted, however, that they had sufficient water, or the masters would have called for more. Referring to the convalescents on the *Yucatan*, the same remarks apply as to medicines and attendants. There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than should have been, owing to the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever and were almost wholly without hospital accommodation. The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they wore into battle, and of course that was ragged and worn out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue them at the time they left, and their own extra clothing they could not get at. There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived, and their complaint has been universal of lack of means and facilities. I do not complain of this, for no one could have foreseen all that would be required, but I will not quietly submit to having the onus laid on me for the lack of these hospital facilities. Secretary's letter, hands of Major Sniffen, given me to-day. Will reply fully to-morrow.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—2.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A. *Washington:*

Referring to your telegram of yesterday in reference to transports, I have to say that the *Catania* and *Gate City* were not in the original fleet, and *Gussie* has not been here for weeks. Do not know where she is. *Orizaba*, loaded with siege guns, ammunition, engineering material, and forage for General Miles, will probably leave to-morrow. *Manteo* is not a transport, and has been used as a lighter. *Kanawha* can't be spared: she is the only boat here which can water vessels lying off the dock. Her anchors, chains, etc., are gone, and she could not go to sea. *Port Victor*, *Grand Duchesse*, and *Olivette* are here. It is uncertain how soon they can be unloaded, but work will be pushed. *Miami* and *Matteawan* now unloading; *Gate City* sails to-morrow; *Berkshire* and *Vigilancia* will be unloaded next. Sixteen ships have been sent back since July 20. *Port Victor* has 200,000 pounds of beef on board; 70,000 pounds coming off daily. No more can be taken, as there is no cold storage on shore, though one will be constructed soon. *Bessie* and *Underwriter* were sent here to go to join General Miles. Two lighters can be spared and will be sent with Colonel Humphrey, who is relieved to date, to-morrow, to enable him to join General Miles.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 3, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War directs that the *San Marcos* sail at once for New York. See that competent medical officers are sent in charge of the sick and that there are sufficient supplies on board. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken. This opens a way for many convalescents to get north.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla.*, August 3, 1898—4.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram directing *San Marcos* to take convalescents north just received. Shall give necessary orders promptly.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Santiago arrived at Tampa with 116 yellow-fever convalescents. Why did you send them there when they were all ordered to New York?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Have a medical officer detailed to meet the wants of the men on the *Santiago*. Give this your personal attention, and see that men are clothed and cared for promptly. You are authorized to send these men on the hospital train that will reach Tampa to-morrow. Failing in this, grant the men furloughs for thirty days and transportation to their homes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Having reference to telegrams of to-day concerning convalescent men going north, the one saying the sick would go by transport holds, as the hospital train can not be sent.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—5 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Santiago was ordered to Tampa from Washington. I do not know and am unable to learn why. Fever convalescents were sent on it. Some one blundered.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—5.20 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

General Duffield is in the United States. The *Relief* was never in Santiago. Dr. La Garde, in charge of all hospitals in Siboney, telegraphs me this in reference to sending so few men on the *Relief* and putting men off of it on to transports, and I have no doubt that every word of it is gospel truth. The people on ships seem to be scared to death at the thought of yellow fever. La Garde says *Relief* refused from the beginning to take anything but wounded. She was so afraid of becoming infected toward the last that she hesitated to take anything. This is all the answer I know to give on the subject. She transferred some of the wounded we gave her to other transports before leaving.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—6.35 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

What rate of duty to be assessed upon tobacco imported into Santiago?

SHAFTER.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—7.17 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

All stores sent here have been distributed promptly to men, especially onions and tomatoes. Substitution can be made with Cubans' rations as suggested. To take the place of doctors going sick, 20 more should be sent; also 30 male nurses, and it would be better to send 50. Supplies on *Olivette*, except quinine, will last only one week.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 3, 1898.

SIR: Your attention is respectfully invited to that portion of this telegram that refers to the great need of a garrison at Guantanamo.

The rations referred to in this telegram belong to the army.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 3, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Commanding Fifth Army Corps, Santiago, Cuba:

Secretary War directs that you assist Admiral Sampson in distributing rations to Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo and Caimanera.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

In reply to telegram this date, stating that it is deemed best that my command be moved to end of railroad, where yellow fever is impossible, I have to say that under the circumstances this move is practically impossible. The railroad is not yet repaired, although it will be in about a week. Its capacity is not to exceed 1,000 men a day at the best, and it will take until the end of August to make this move, even if the sick list should not increase. An officer of my staff, Lieutenant Miley, who has looked over the ground, says that it is not a good camping ground. The country is covered with grass as high as a man's head when riding a horse, and up in the hills there is no water and it will be required to pump water 2 miles. He also states that rainfall is twice as great as it is here and the soil is a black loam that is not suitable for camping. Troops that have been sent to that locality have been housed in barracks. In my opinion there is but one course to take, and that is to immediately transport the Fifth Corps and the detached regiments that came with it to the United States. If it is not done, I believe the death rate will be appalling. I am sustained in this view by every medical officer present. I called together to-day the general officers and the senior medical officers and telegraph you their views. There is more or less yellow fever in almost every regiment throughout the command. As soon as it develops they are sent to hospital, but new cases arise, not very many, it is true, and it is of a mild type, but nevertheless it is here. All men taken with it will, of course, have to be left and have to take their chances. Some will undoubtedly be taken sick on the ships and die, but the loss will be much less than if an attempt is made to move this army to the interior, which is now really an army of convalescents; at least 75 per cent of the men

having had malarial fever, and all so much weakened by the exposure and hardships which they have undergone that they are capable now of very little exertion. They should be put at once on all the transports in the harbor and not crowded at all, and this movement should begin to-morrow and be completed before the 15th. All here believe the loss of life by doing this will be much less than if more time is taken. If the plan is adopted of waiting until the fever is stamped out, there will be no troops moved from here until the fever season is past, and I believe there will then be very few to move. There are other diseases which are prevailing—typhoid fever, dysentery, etc., and severe types of malarial fever which are quite as fatal as yellow fever. The matter of moving this army has been placed before you, and you have the opinions of all commanding officers and chief surgeons, who fully agree with me as to the only course left open for the preservation of this army. There can be no danger to the people at home, and it seems to me that infected ships is a matter of small moment.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—10.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Following letter giving the opinion of the medical officers of this command is sent for the consideration of the War Department:

"The ADJUTANT-GENERAL FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

"SIR: The chief surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps and the chief surgeons of divisions consider it to be their imperative duty, after mature deliberation, to express their unanimous opinion that this army is now in a very critical condition. They believe that the prevalent malarial fever will doubtless continue its ravages and that its mortality will soon increase; that there is imminent danger that the yellow fever, now sporadic and of a mild type, may any day assume a virulent type and become epidemic. They unanimously recommend that the only course to pursue to save the lives of thousands of our soldiers is to transport the whole army to the United States as quickly as possible. Such transport they consider practicable and reasonably free from danger. The proposed move to the plateau of San Luis they believe dangerous and impracticable.

"Very respectfully,

"V. HAVARD,

"Major and Surgeon, United States Army, Chief Surgeon.

"H. S. KILBOURNE,

"Major and Surgeon, Chief Surgeon Second Division, Fifth Corps.

"M. WOOD,

"Major and Chief Surgeon First Division, Fifth Corps.

"FRANK J. IVES,

"Major and Surgeon U. S. Vols., Chief Surgeon Provisional Division.

"H. S. T. HARRIS,

"Major and Surgeon U. S. Vols., Chief Surgeon Cavalry Division."

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

The Secretary of War directs you to load the two transports with troops from your cavalry division and start them to New York.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—11.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Santiago report for August 2: Total sick, 4,290; total fevers, 3,038; new cases of fever, 594; cases of fever returned to duty, 705. Deaths, July 31: Private C. Conrad Johnson, Company A, First Infantry, acute dysentery. August 1: Private S. V. Johnson, Company F, Seventh Infantry, asthenia following yellow fever; Corpl. James M. Brooke, Company L, Second Massachusetts, dysentery; Private Andrew Rydeberg, Company B, Third Infantry, tuberculosis pulmonalis August 2: Private James W. Wheeler, Company C, Second Massachusetts, heart disease; Sergt. Richard Bearse, Company B, Second Massachusetts, nostalgia; Private O. W. Johnson, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, yellow fever, Corpl. Harry A. Shaw, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever. Private Albert J. Chapman, Company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever, Private Thomas R. Bennett, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever and acute gastritis; Private William Cheevers, Company I, Seventy-first New York, exhaustion following malarial fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898.

(Received August 4, 1898—1.13 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Following letter giving the views of the general officers of this command is sent for the consideration of the War Department:

“To Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, Commanding United States forces in Cuba:

“We, the undersigned general officers commanding various brigades, divisions, etc., of the United States army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army must be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern seacoast of United States; that this can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that there is no epidemic of yellow fever in the army at present—only a few sporadic cases; that the army is disabled by malarial fever to such an extent that its efficiency is destroyed and it is in a condition to be practically entirely destroyed by the epidemic of yellow fever sure to come in the near future. We know from reports from competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move to the interior, and that there are no facilities for such move, if attempted, and will not be until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities in the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever almost as badly as from yellow fever. This army must be moved at once or it will perish. As an army it can be safely moved now. Persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives. Our opinions are the result of careful personal observations and are also based upon the unanimous opinion of our medical officers who are with the army and understand the situation absolutely. Signed) Jos. Wheeler, major-general, volunteers; Samuel S. Sumner, commanding Cavalry Brigade; William Ludlow, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division; Adelbert Ames, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division; Leonard Wood, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, commanding City Santiago; Theodore Roosevelt, colonel, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade. J. Ford Kent, major-general, volunteers, commanding First Division, Fifth Corps; J. C. Bates, major-general, volunteers, commanding Provisions Division, Fifth Corps; H. W. Lawton, major-general, volunteers, commanding Second Division, Fifth Corps; C. McKibbin, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.”

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—1.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago de Cuba:

In addition to Hood's regiment, it is proposed to send four other immune regiments. Will five do the garrison duty required? Two liners have been ordered from Porto Rico. Counting these and the transports now with you, how many more transports will be needed? How many men will transports be required for, approximately? Of course, the returning transports bringing immunes will be available. You will begin the movement at once, using the ships you have to their limit, but not beyond; not to the extent of crowding. Of course, you will leave detail for caring for property and prisoners until immunes arrive.

Have any of the ships for Spanish soldiers arrived? Be sure and give me an early estimate of transportation required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 3, 1898.
(Via Bermuda, August 4, 1898—11.49 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Have conferred with General Shafter as ordered. He decides we are unfit to go to Porto Rico, and urges that we be sent north. When will we be ordered to move?

C. Y. HARD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

The Secretary of War directs that no official report of the campaign under you be given to the press until the same shall be released by him.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 4, 1898—1.47 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Request that 25 ambulances, with teams and drivers, be sent here without delay. Those on hand are nearly worn out and new supply is imperatively needed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 4, 1898—4.17 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Referring to inquiry of this day, I have to say that at least two brigades should be kept here until the bulk of Spanish troops are removed. In my opinion five regiments of immunes will be a sufficient garrison for this place. San Luis, Guantanamo, and the towns on the north coast which were surrendered—a battalion of four companies is sufficient for any of these places, except Santiago. The presence of troops will be sufficient to preserve order. The joy of the people is so great at feeling that they are secure that I make this small estimate. All the guerrillas are disarmed, and the only fear that the people apprehend is from the insurgents, and they (the insurgents) assure me that they will not interfere with any of them, though in many cases this promise will not be kept from inability to control the men. I think General Wood is by far the best man to leave in command of this post, and perhaps of the whole district. If he is not to have the entire command,

I would suggest Lawton as the only other man there in every way equipped for the position. The Twenty-fourth Infantry will necessarily have to remain, as it is now in the yellow-fever camp at Siboney; the Twenty-fourth Infantry has had a great deal of sickness, but it is now decreasing. I will answer more fully in reference to it when I can investigate its condition a little better. Have eight companies each of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and they can stay here temporarily, I think, without great danger. Report of transports required will be made as early as possible. Embarkation will necessarily be slow, and, on account of so many men being sick, much more room will be required than when coming down. This matter will receive the closest attention. The joy of this army at receiving orders to return is intense. Twenty-seven hundred and eight Spanish prisoners sick: between 50 and 60 died yesterday in their hospital. So far, not a Spanish transport has arrived, but they are looked for hourly, and by no one with greater impatience than the Spanish troops themselves, who are the most orderly, tractable, and generally best behaved men that I have ever known. The strength of the command is about 18,500, but I doubt if there will be more than 17,000 to be transported at this time.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 4, 1898—5.07 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

I have taken possession of \$25,000 of Spanish bank notes lying in the branch of Bank of Spain in this city. There are \$45,000 of stamps and stamped paper here; shall I take possession of that also?

WM. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Secretary of War wishes you to understand that the cables of yesterday and to-day, taken together, will be considered your instructions to move your troops without further orders. The transports that are with you or that may arrive will be delayed for this purpose.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

You can load all ships in harbor that can be properly supplied with medicine and medical attendance for Montauk Point. Will hurry other ships forward as rapidly as possible. The ships on the way from Spain should take at least 15,000 prisoners. We are doing everything possible to relieve your gallant command.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 4, 1898.
(Via Haiti, August 5, 1898—12.37 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 3: Total sick, 3,778; total fevers, 2,696; new cases of fever, 449; cases of fever returned to duty, 585. Deaths—July 31: Private Canad C. Johnson, Company A, First Infantry, acute dysentery; August 2: Private Harry Boostel, Company A, Eighth Infantry, dysentery; Private Hugh Galbreath, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; August 3: Sergt. Christian Larsen.

Company F, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Thomas J. Barrett, Company E, Seventeenth Infantry, chronic dysentery; Private Henry Kaester, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Peter D. Haan, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private George Martin, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 5, 1898—9.16 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

First Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, died of yellow fever at 2 a. m. this day.

LA GARDE, *Surgeon.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

On further consideration the Secretary of War directs that the *Mobile* and *Mohawk* be sent to Tampa for the cavalry and then to go to Santiago for Shafter's troops with the least delay. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

It is proposed to create a new military department, to be known as the Department of Santiago, to include all that portion of Cuba surrendered by General Toral and adjoining territory that may hereafter be surrendered. In selecting a department commander the President and Secretary of War naturally turn to the general officers serving with you, but in view of the letter signed by them hesitate to make a selection of one of them until you are heard from. As there will be two brigades, it is thought a department commander, with rank of major-general, and two brigadiers should be assigned. Your recommendation desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Take advantage of all our transports in Santiago to send your troops north. It is difficult for us to have complete knowledge of all that are there, so the Secretary of War authorizes you to take any and all that come your way. In the meantime, we are sparing no effort to send to you all that we can get.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11.50 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* have been ordered to Santiago. As these ships are soon to be released from Government service and take up passenger traffic, it is very desirable on their account, no less than the safety of the troops, that extra

caution be taken that no yellow fever cases are put on board these or any other transports.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 5, 1898—5.04 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

For some time American silver has been received on par with American gold and paper.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 5, 1898—9.35 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 4: Total sick, 3,354; fever cases, 2,548; total new cases of fever, 502; total fever cases returned to duty, 549. Deaths, August 4: Joseph Hynes, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, and David Mertner, Troop E, Third Cavalry, cause not reported; Peter L. Vanderboem, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; H. L. Pease, Company H, Eighth Infantry, malarial fever; Patrick Nealy, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; L. Pagner, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, yellow fever; Fred Roper, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, yellow fever; Alfred H. Taylor, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, yellow fever; Owen Thornton, Company B, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Paul Zamback, Company K, First Illinois, yellow fever; Charles Thoman, Company A, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; William Cornin, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever; William Murphy, Company E, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever exhaustion; William Gibson, Company G, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever; Nathan J. Abbott, Company B, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—10.40 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs that the money and Spanish stamps taken from the branch Bank of Spain be held by you, or some one designated by you, subject to the orders of this Government.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

GLENCOVE DEPOT, LONG ISLAND, *August 5, 1898—10.45 p. m.*

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Transports will be loaded at our dock in Fort Pond Bay. Government maps show water clear sailing and good harbor, except when weather heavy from north-east, when it would be necessary to wait in Gardners Bay. Do not expect north-east weather in August.

W. H. BALDWIN, Jr., *President.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—10.50 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER, EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Springfield, Ill.:

The instructions of this afternoon are so modified that your regiment should be in New York on Tuesday to take the steamer *Yale* for Santiago. The regiment

should take its camp and garrison equipage and ten days' rations. The Quartermaster-General will notify you of transportation. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11.20 p. m.

Governor TANNER, *Springfield, Ill.:*

The Secretary of War directs that the Eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry leave in time to take steamer *Yale* in New York on Tuesday next. The Quartermaster-General will give the quartermaster in Chicago instructions as to railroad transportation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 6, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Hereafter no civilian must be allowed on the transports to the detriment of any soldier. You speak of having one week's medical stores. What came on the *Olivette*?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—12.10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Transports bringing your troops north should sail for Fort Pond Bay, Montauk, Long Island. Should storms obtain, the ships may have to wait in Gardners Bay; but nothing of the kind is expected in August.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—10.30 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Citizens permitted on transports going north were the newspaper men whom I regarded as here by authority. There are none now to be in the way. The medical stores that came on the *Olivette* were included in my statement that only a week's supply was on hand.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—10.38 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Would like very much to have two immune regiments sent here as soon as possible to take the anties here. Forward estimate of transports to-day. None of the Spanish ships have arrived.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 6, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Why are transports sent to Tampa with sick or convalescents against positive orders? Stop them and send them all to Newport News or New York.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 6, 1898.***General GRAHAM, Camp Alger, Va.:**

Surgeon-General requests that immune nurses who have volunteered to Surgeon Girard for duty at Santiago be ordered to that point. Secretary War directs that you send an officer with those nurses to New York City in time to take steamer *Yule*, which sails on Tuesday. The officer will place the detachment on board the steamer, reporting them to the senior surgeon, and then return to his station at Camp Alger.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 6, 1898—12.15 p. m.***General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:**

Secretary War directs that you assemble 25 ambulances, with teams and drivers, and send them to Savannah in charge of an officer detailed for that purpose. On arrival there they will be reported to Colonel Ray or Colonel Sargent for transportation to Santiago, where they are greatly needed with General Shafter's army.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.**SANTIAGO, August 6, 1898—1.18 p. m.****Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington:**

Following telegram under date July 15 was received, and has governed since that date:

“General SHAFTER, Santiago:

“Secretary of War directs that all matters coming from Santiago be censored by M. Squires at New York instead of Santiago.

“H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.”

Since that date no interference has been had with telegrams to the United States. Colonel Green has, however, looked out for all foreign dispatches, and when there has been any question about it they have been submitted to me.

SHAFTER, Major-General.**SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—1.31 p. m.****ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:**

Steamer *Resolute* has not been here for several days. I have no idea where she is.

SHAFTER, Major-General.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 6, 1898.***General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:**

The *Resolute* has taken marines to the Isle of Pines, and she should return any day, and when she does will report to you.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.**SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—1.35 p. m.****ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:**

In addition to the ships here and that have been ordered here, it is the estimate of Colonel Humphrey that we should have 15 ships of the class of the *Coucho*, *Alamo*, and *Leona*.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 6, 1898—3.17 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Washington, D. C.:

The people of Springfield and western Massachusetts note with pleasure your action to transport General Shafter's army to Long Island. Inasmuch as our Second Massachusetts Regiment was first of the volunteers to land in Cuba and was foremost in battles of Santiago, we respectfully urge that the regiment be among the first to return. We are preparing to minister to their wants immediately upon arrival.

Signed on behalf of Springfield committee of 300 by Herbert Myrick, chairman, and indorsed by the Springfield Volunteer Aid Association.

[Not signed.]

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—6.42 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Have consulted Lawton about staying. He desires very much to do so. Will forward his letter by first mail. Wood also is perfectly willing to stay. They are the two best men in the army here. There should be three brigadiers, one for the town, General Wood, and one for each brigade. Young and active men should be sent. Suggest that the third battalion of Roosevelt's regiment be sent here, and that the horses of the four troops of the Second Cavalry be left for their use. I renew my recommendation that Major Miley be appointed brigadier and be assigned here. There is no more competent officer in this army. For the third I would recommend Ewers, Ludlow, or that Bisbee be promoted and given a brigade. He is also one of the solid men, and all of these officers are in comparatively good health. I believe it would be better to make these two promotions than to detail anyone.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—7.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 5: Total sick, 3,697; total fever, 2,532; new cases of fever, 434; cases of fever returned to duty, 601. Death list, August 5: First Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, yellow fever; Private Warren Green, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Corp. George Haven, Company D, First Illinois, yellow fever; Corp. Martin C. Nettingham, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan, acute meningitis; Archie Beattie, Company C, First Illinois, yellow fever; Edward Penn, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private B. C. Hayes, Company B, Twentieth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Francis W. Caney, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Private Thomas W. Jilbert, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pernicious malarial fever; S. J. Major, Company C, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever; Private George W. Coleman, Company M, Eighth Ohio, fever. August 6: Private Robert Ramsay, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Sergt. Jesse J. Griffith, Company C, First Illinois, yellow fever; Ambrose Wein, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 6, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit below a copy of a telegram just received from Mr. Stephen E. Barton, chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

[Telegram received.]

NEW YORK, August 6, 1898. (Received 1.50 p. m.)

Secretary DAY, State Department, Washington, D. C.:

We chartered tug *Triton* and schooner *Morse*, now at Santiago, to distribute relief to Gibara, Curaçao, and other ports, and Red Cross relief, Porto Rico. Miss Barton cables, "Government want tug *Triton*." Please prevent interference by Government. Have cabled Miss Barton, "Assist Government with *Triton* if possible, but keep control of her." She has no other vessel.

BARTON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

Colonel Humphrey telegraphs the Quartermaster-General that you had directed him to seize the *Triton* and send to General Miles. Secretary of War directs that this not be done.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 7, 1898—11.09 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

The *Gate City* came here stripped of all its conveniences, carpets taken up, cushions off the seats, chairs taken out, no sheets, no blankets. It is an outrage that a ship in that condition should be sent here to carry troops and officers north. I am told this was done by orders given the ship in New York.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 7, 1898.

General Shafter's dispatch regarding the *Gate City* is a surprise to this office. This ship was chartered from the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, Ga., in the same condition she was used in their service for carrying passengers from Savannah to Boston. She went from Savannah to Fernandina, and after being there for a few days was sent to Tampa, at the suggestion of General Miles and contrary to my wishes. I desired that she should be sent north and equipped with ventilating apparatus, condensers, and proper equipment for transport service. General Miles insisted that this could be done at Tampa. The ship was sent and fitted out there. No orders were ever given by this office to take from the ship her equipment as a passenger steamer. If this was done, it was by order of the company's officers from New York, no doubt fearing the ship might be contaminated with yellow fever.

A telegram has been sent to the company, as follows:

"The *Gate City* came here stripped of all its conveniences, carpets taken up, cushions off the seats, chairs taken out, no sheets, no blankets. It is an outrage that a ship in that condition should be sent here to carry troops and officers north. I am told this was done by orders given the ship in New York."

"If such is the condition of this ship, orders must have been given from your New York office, as no such orders were given from here or our New York office. Consider that the ship, as she reported to General Shafter, was not in serviceable condition for transport service. The charter money will be held from time she reported in this unserviceable condition, and settlement will be made only in pro-

portion to number of troops they were able to carry on her after fitting her up as best they can in Santiago for trip north. It is to be hoped that you did not take same steps with *City of Macon*."

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Quartermaster-General reports *Gate City* was chartered while at Savannah, June 9, to transport troops to Santiago and has not been in New York since. Possible owners may have given orders from there. The matter is being investigated. In the meantime, make the best use you can of her.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 7, 1898—1.51 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Replying to telegram asking why sick and convalescents are sent to Tampa against orders, I can't find that any have been sent. Discharged soldiers and civilian employees have been permitted to go on steamers bound for Tampa, and may have taken sick on the voyage.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 7, 1898—4.51 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Gate City, with 550 men Third and Sixth Cavalry, has sailed for Montauk Point this a. m. Tents should be ready for them.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 7, 1898—6.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Triton was doing nothing and ordered her seized and put to work here in the bay. Was not going to send her to General Miles until I had orders. Believe she is chartered to the Red Cross, but they are not using her.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Your order for the use of the *Triton* in Santiago Harbor is in the light of your cable approved.

General Young has been assigned to temporary command at Montauk Point and is preparing camp for your command. Men and horses of your command left at Tampa are passing through here to-day for that camp.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 7, 1898—7.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington*:

Sanitary report for August 6: Total number sick, 3,681; total number fever cases, 2,638; total number new cases fever, 131; total number fever cases returned

to duty, 477. Deaths, August 5: Private M. W. Desmond, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Dallas Tennay, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; August 6, Private George P. McLaughlin, Company B, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private John A. Lewis, Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, chronic diarrhea; Private A. J. Grills, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; Maj. M. J. O'Connor, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Corp. Albert E. Koch, Company A, Second Infantry, pernicious remittent fever; Private Burton Salisburg, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, chronic diarrhea; Private Anthony Massa, Company A, Seventh Infantry, thermic fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 8, 1898.

SIR: In view of the natural inclination to take possession of all kinds of interesting relics in the shape of small arms, bronze cannon, flags, scrolls, and other paraphernalia likely to be found upon Spanish vessels, or in Spanish fortifications, especially in the old towns in Cuba, it is desirable that such collections should become the property of the Government.

You will direct that such articles when collected be, so far as possible, equitably divided with respect to numbers and value between the army and navy.

A similar letter has been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the commander in chief United States naval force on North Atlantic Station, with a request to confer with you, and you are requested to confer with him.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, *United States Volunteers,*
Commanding Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba.

Inclosure: Copy of letter of Secretary Long.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—1.10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The tents of your troops should be turned in to the quartermaster for storage, until otherwise disposed of. The immune regiments are bringing their own tents. Sargent's and Ray's regiments sail from Savannah to-day and to-morrow.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *August 8, 1898—3.11 p. m.*

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Miami, Matteawan, and Vigilancia sailed this morning, having on board First Volunteer Cavalry, First Regular Cavalry, Battery H, Fourth Artillery, Thirteenth Infantry, and Sixth Infantry.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 8, 1898—5.44 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

There are three separate piers, giving fair facilities for boats of draft under 14 feet. Over that they will have to lay off and troops be lightered. The *Alicante* has just come in. The *St. Louis* tells me they can't come in the harbor at all, and that they will have to lighter out to her.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 8, 1898—6 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Mobile left yesterday, *Arcadia* to-day, for Santiago.

GILMORE.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 8, 1898—7.11 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

In connection with my telegram of 3d instant and the letter of the general officers to me of same date, I have the honor to say that since then I have talked with the division commanders, and they join me in saying that the first report was made so strong because of the weakened and exhausted condition of the command, more than 75 per cent of which have been ill with a very weakening malarial fever, lasting from four to six days, and which leaves every man too much broken down to be of any service and in no condition to withstand an epidemic of yellow fever, which all regard as imminent, as there are more or less cases in every regiment here. For strong and healthy regiments coming here now and a little later, with plenty of tentage to cover them and not subject to any hardships and with plenty of nourishing food, the danger, in my opinion and that of the division commanders, would be reduced to a minimum. For days this command lay in trenches without shelter, exposed to sun and rain, and with only hard bread, bacon, and coffee, and these hardships account for its present condition, to none of which will troops coming now be subjected.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 8, 1898—7.22 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 7: Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 412; total number fever cases returned to duty, 406. Deaths, August 7: Private Ranger Mellin, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Charles Wren, Company G, Eighth Infantry, pernicious anemia; Private Daniel Gruber, Company C, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever; Private Hans Larsen, Company H, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Fatlick Stevens, Company F, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank J. Muck, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid and gastric fever; Corpl. George L. Hopper, Company H, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Ira N. Reyer, Company K, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Corpl. Dudley Wilson, Company G, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Charles Diggs, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Frank Dibler, Company F, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Mobile left Ponce yesterday, and the *Arcadia* to-day, for Santiago. These ships will be for use of your troops coming north.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The Eighth Volunteer Infantry sails for Santiago on *Yale* to-morrow morning. This is a fine regiment; officers and men all colored. They volunteered for this duty. Of course, you will use *Yale* for returning your troops.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 8, 1898—11.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington:

Clara Barton asks for the detail of George Hassett, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers. He is at present assisting her, with the consent of his colonel. I have no objection to the detail, if the War Department has not.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—12.15 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 8: Total number of sick, 3,017; total number fever cases, 2,086; total number new cases, 254; total number fever cases returned to duty, 390. Deaths: Private William J. Galvin, Company A, Eighth Infantry, intermittent malarial fever, August 7. August 8: Private James Conley, Troop C, First Cavalry, pernicious malarial fever; Private John Pepper, Company E, Sixth Infantry, acute dysentery; Private E. W. Whiting, Company A, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. John Kyte, Company L, Eighth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Capt. John A. Leininger, Company F, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malarial fever; Private Gustuv A. Bjork, Company A, Twelfth Infantry, acute diarrhea, and Private W. Kellock, G, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever, remittent and diarrhea; Private Theodore Hartman, Company H, Eighth Infantry, gunshot wound of head, suicided; Private Herbert Daw, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever and pneumonia; Private Walter Reeves, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Charles Hoadley, Company L, First Illinois, stenosis of common bile duct.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—10.12 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:

I ordered tents left standing, as there will be a few men of each regiment left, and, because there has been no weather to dry them, and if packed as they are, would mold and be ruined in a month. I will have them taken down and packed whenever there is enough sunshine to dry them.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, August 9, 1898—10.16 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

I find a large civil list here with what I consider exorbitant salaries, for which all are clamoring. Beginning with the civil governor, I will pay the police and customs authorities from the receipts for customs, which are about \$6,000 per day, but the great horde of officials I will not pay. Such as are necessary to conduct the business of the city I will pay what I regard as reasonable. If it meets with the approval of the Secretary, I think the greater part of the officials could be discharged—their services not being required.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 9, 1898—10.45 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Secretary War has no objection to detail of George Hassett, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan, with Clara Barton.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—11 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

Alicante is now being loaded with Spanish sick. It is to carry 1,000. They will be loaded and the ship will leave this afternoon or early in the morning. No other transports in.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington August 9, 1898.Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Rate of duty to be assessed upon tobacco imported into ports and places in the island of Cuba occupied by the forces of the United States are as follows: Tobacco in cakes, so-called "breva," or in carrots, per 100 kilos, \$10.50; in powder or snuff or otherwise manufactured, per pound, 12 cents; leaf tobacco, stemmed, per pound, \$1.50; leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per pound, \$1. Cigars and cigarettees: On cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, \$3.60; weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, \$1; on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, \$3.60; weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, \$1.50.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 9, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War desires to know at once what facilities you have for lightering men out to the ships *St. Paul*, *St. Louis*, and *Yale*, and whether captured ships can not be used for that purpose. The *Yale* sails from New York to-morrow with the Eighth Illinois, and should be in Santiago the 13th.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—11.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

I have all necessary facilities for lightering men out to ships *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, and *Yale*.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—11.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

We must have coal here. A loaded collier, with all the necessary appliances for unloading, should be sent as soon as possible. Steamer *Baltimore* reported to have sailed from Philadelphia on the 21st of July and two schooners reported to have sailed on the 20th and 28th of July have not yet arrived.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 9, 1898.General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

It is deemed advisable to at once establish a large hospital at Santiago. Can you get the lumber, labor, and material to put this order into execution immediately? Will send you nurses and doctors as many as desired. This is of the utmost importance. Answer, giving number of nurses and doctors you deem will be required.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 10, 1898—12.05 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 9: Total number of sick, 2,830; total number fever cases, 2,043; total number new cases, 233; total number fever cases returned to duty, 327. Deaths, August 8: Private Louis C. Heath, Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private William Adams, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Mickelson Albert, Company A, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever; Capt. Gregory Barrett, Tenth Infantry, chronic dysentery and malarial fever. August 9: Private John Wilson, troop Tenth Cavalry, right sober pneumonia following yellow fever; Private John Hogan, Company D, Thirty-fourth Thirty-fifth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Franklin Campbell, Company G, Seventh Infantry, perforation of base of brain from tertiary syphilis; Private F. G. Covety, Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Private M. D. Perkins, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Private Joseph Lane, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private George Cullman, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Merritt Chambers, Company A, Fourth Infantry, dysentery and exhaustion; Private William Green, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; First Lieut. Richard Harden, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, abscess of liver.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, *August 10, 1898—10 a. m.*

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Probable date of sailing of Ninth Massachusetts desired. Give name of transport.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 10, 1898—4.35 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

The Ninth Massachusetts will probably be among the last to leave. It is in General Bates's division, which is guarding Spanish prisoners. All of General Wheeler's division has gone except Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry, and all of General Kent's division will be gone to-day except 532. General Lawton's division will go next.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 10, 1898—4.51 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL Washington:

There are no facilities here for sterilizing clothing, and I ask if the issue of clothing recommended in your telegram of yesterday is to be gratuitous?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 10, 1898—6.45 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Coffins can not be had here. Suggest a supply be sent. Knocked down, 150 large, 250 medium, and 100 small size. If metallic caskets are to be furnished for officers, 25 should be sent. All these to meet demand from time to time.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 10, 1898—7.57 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

In reference to building a hospital, I have had careful inquiry made and find there is very little lumber here and carpenters can not be had. The quickest way to build the hospital will be to have the lumber prepared and to ship it with all the necessary material and about 100 carpenters. General Wood tells me that the hospital here is one of the best in the world, and capable of accommodating 2,000 men. It has perfect modern cooking appliances and sterilizing plant, also isolation wards. Spaniards have had 3,000 sick in hospital; 1,100 taken out yesterday and to-day. Hospital ought to be vacated in two weeks. Has never been used for infectious diseases. We have plenty of hospital tents now. General Wood and Dr. Havard think Spanish hospital will be sufficient for all wants of command. Doctors tell me this hospital can be thoroughly cleaned in two or three days. Havard thinks 20 doctors enough, and 50 nurses. Army doctors preferred.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The clothing necessary to replace that destroyed, to guard against spread of fever, etc., is to be a gratuitous issue. You, of course, will give such orders that will best protect the interests of the Government and all concerned.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The following order issued to-day:

"By direction of the President a geographical military department is hereby established, to be known as the Department of Santiago, to consist of all that part of the island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent and belonging thereto as have or may hereafter come under the control of the United States. The headquarters of the department will be established in the city of Santiago.

"Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of Santiago.

"Brig. Gens. Leonard Wood and Ezra P. Ewers, United States Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, for duty in the Department of Santiago.

"The officers of the several staff departments now on duty with the general officers above named are temporarily assigned to like duties at their respective headquarters."

You will arrange with General Lawton for him to assume command at such time as you and he shall agree, it being understood that he will have control of only the troops sent to Santiago for garrison duty and the sick and convalescents of your command left there. It is expected that General Wood will be left in command of the city.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1898—4.15 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Extend every courtesy to Congressman Fitzgerald's brother and friend, who arrive on the *Yale* to bring back remains of Ninth Massachusetts soldiers.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1898—11.40 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES FORCES, *Santiago de Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs that the following instructions be sent you:

"That medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service be immediately detailed for duty at Santiago, and subsequently at other Cuban or Porto Rican ports under control of the United States forces, to carry out the requirements of the quarantine law of 1893, such officers to issue certificates and perform other duties of sanitary or port inspectors.

"That all sanitary matters pertaining to the condition of transports and crews be placed under the jurisdiction of the medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service. Every vessel engaged in the transport service between the United States and Cuban or Porto Rican ports to carry a medical officer of the Army or of the Marine-Hospital Service, whose duty shall be that of sanitary inspector of the vessel, and who shall see that in a foreign port no material or person is taken aboard liable to convey yellow fever; to keep the crews of the transports under surveillance, and, on the return voyage, act as sanitary inspector.

"That there be placed at Santiago and chief ports, where practicable, a receiving ship for the recreation of those who take passage for ports in the United States. This ship would be practically a detention camp and quarantine station, and passengers seeking homeward voyage would be taken from this vessel after they had undergone a period of observation and disinfection of their effects.

"Surgeon Carter, United States Marine-Hospital Service, has been appointed sanitary inspector at Santiago."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 11, 1898—11.45 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 10: Total number of sick, 3,255; total number of fever cases, 2,151; total number new cases of fever, 307; total number fever cases returned to duty, 235. Deaths August 10: Private Frank Fuller, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever; Sergt. Arthur H. Heney, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William J. Moseley, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private M. C. Thompson, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Harvey McGuire, Company E, Sixth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private William J. Waters, Company B, Eighth Infantry, typhoid pneumonia; Private Herman W. Goetz, Company F, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. John Dunn, Company B, Eighth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private P. Vesper, Company M, Second Massachusetts, acute diarrhea.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 11, 1898—11.52 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Lieutenants Bell and Herron, First District Columbia, are well.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

Santiago de Cuba, August 1, 1898.

(Received August 11, 1898.)

MY DEAR GENERAL CORBIN: I inclose an order just received from General Miles, which I will obey, and send the man by the first opportunity. I don't think, however, that General Miles has any authority to divert any part of my command, and I would like to have a decision on the subject. He claimed to me, when I

had some communication with him on the subject, at the time he was making orders after he had left me and gone to Guantanamo, that as the Major-General Commanding the Army he had a right to command any part of it, in any place it was, and by that authority he was issuing his orders. I don't wish to be small about anything, and I don't care to be raising questions, but I am either in command here or I am not, and if my command can be interfered with by similar orders to this there is no extent to which it may not go.

Sincerely, yours,

W.M. R. SHAFTER.

[Inclosure.]

PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 31, 1898.

(Received Cuba Station, August 1, 1898.)

Maj. Gen. W.M. R. SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Major-General Commanding directs that you send Frederick L. Brady, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, by first conveyance to army headquarters, Port Ponce, Porto Rico.

W. S. SCOTT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 11, 1898—9.15 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

I have sent 385 laborers to General Shafter on transport *Miller*, sailing to-day, being 135 more than you directed. They were not needed here. If not required at Santiago, I recommend they be transported back to the United States and discharged. They were hired in Charleston. Should be paid by quartermaster in Santiago and discharged.

MILES.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 12, 1898—1.25 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Sanitary report for August 11: Total number sick, 3,010; total number fever cases, 2,340; total number new cases, 221; total number fever cases returned to duty, 279. Deaths—August 10: Hosp. Steward H. R. Breiner, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private C. Chamberlain, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pernicious malarial fever; Private J. P. Lindberg, Company F, First Illinois, typhoid fever. August 11: Private Peter H. Devoe, Company E, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Private Robert Boettcher, Company I, First Illinois, dysentery; Private Charles Whiting, Company G, Third Infantry, yellow fever; Private John Brackman, Company L, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Charles Schneider, Company L, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Forest Godley, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Private John H. Shaw, Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, pernicious malarial fever; Private E. C. Kroupe, Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, typhoid fever; Private A. H. Leek, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry, typhoid fever; First Lieut. W. L. Elliot, Twelfth Infantry, malarial fever—remittent; Private E. J. Griffin, Company H, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever; Private H. S. Davis, Company E, Second Massachusetts, embolism.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 12, 1898—10.03 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

St. Louis left the Morro during the night of the 11th with Ninth and Tenth Infantry, two companies of the Seventy-first New York. *St. Paul* should have left Guantanamo last night or this morning with Second Infantry, four companies of the Seventy-first New York, and General Kent, with his headquarters. *Morteno*

leaves in a very few minutes with Twenty-first Infantry. *Rio Grande*, with Colonel Sargent's regiment on board, just arrived.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—5 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in Cuba, as far as you can reach them, of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—5 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

General MERRITT, *Manila:*

General SHAFTER, *Santiago.*

The Secretary of War directs that the following proclamation of the President be sent you for your information and guidance:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas by a protocol concluded and signed August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

"Whereas it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

(Signed) "WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM R. DAY,

"Secretary of State."

Acknow'edge receipt.

By order Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

The protocol provides:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

SANTIAGO, August 12, 1898—6.00 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*:

Second Massachusetts has already sailed; also Seventy-first New York. Troops are being sent by brigades and division.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 12, 1898—6.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

It is said Private F. C. Percival, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, has been reported in home apper as dead. This is a mistake; he is convalescing at Siboney.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 12, 1898—10.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the President's proclamation of this date.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, August 12, 1898—11.15 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Major-General Miles telegraphs as follows:

"I have sent 385 laborers to General Shafter on transport *Miller*, sailing to-day, being 135 more than you directed. They were not needed here. If not required at Santiago, I recommend that they be transported back to the United States and discharged. They were hired in Charleston. Should be paid by quartermaster in Santiago and discharged."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898—11.45 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Transports *Miller* and *Mohawk* left Ponce to-day for Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, August 12, 1898—11.52 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Telegram received—message as to peace negotiations being about concluded. Will notify Spanish at Holguin by courier to-morrow and Manzanillo and Cienfuegos by wire, and will try and get Havana. Will also notify all Cuban forces I can reach.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898—12.20 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Telegram acknowledging receipt of one from this office in reference to peace negotiations received. We are in direct communication with Blanco from this end.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, August 13, 1898—10.11 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

I take it for granted that there is no objection now to opening all telegraph lines and cables in Cuba.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898—10.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Your cablegram received. Secretary of War directs all cable and telegraph lines be opened.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, August 13, 1898—10.54 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

Is it the intention that all money in Major Giffen's hands not necessary for the payment of troops here be turned over to the North American Trust Company and left here? If so, please give the necessary orders.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898—11.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

It is not intention that money in Major Giffin's hands be turned over to North American Trust Company or left in Santiago.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, 80 WALL STREET, August 12, 1898.

(Received August 13, 1898.)

Col. FRANK J. HECKER, Quartermaster and Colonel Volunteers,

War Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Respecting the steamer *Cheribon*, which has been engaged to carry troops from Santiago to Spain, I have a cable to-day saying that the instructions

to the French consul at Marseilles to give this steamer safe conduct arrived after her departure. Would you therefore kindly arrange that this ship be allowed to enter Santiago without delay on her arrival to enter upon her duties as before stated?

Anticipating thanks, I have the honor to remain,

Yours, very truly,

J. M. CEBALLOS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898—11.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The steamer *Cheribon*, which has been engaged to carry troops from Santiago to Spain, left before instructions to the French consul at Marseilles were received. Secretary War directs you allow this ship to enter Santiago without delay on her arrival.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The *Harvard* sailed from Newport News for Santiago to-day. The Secretary of War would like a brief statement of the probable departure of all your corps.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Military telegraphic censorship liberally administered will continue under commanding general. Messages obviously detrimental to the United States are prohibited. Cipher messages are allowed only as follows: First, Governments and diplomatic, including Spain; second, messages in transit between United States and points south of Cuba, via Jamaica or Haiti.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 13, 1898—6.11 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A. *Washington, D. C.:*

Sail at half past 3 p. m. with 41 officers and 957 men and ambulance train of Fifth Army Corps.

RAY, *Colonel.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 13, 1898—6.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Shall I also discontinue press censorship?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 13, 1898—11.27 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Sanitary report for August 12: Total number sick, 2,475; total number fever cases, 1,951; total number new cases, 213; cases of fever returned to duty, 358. Deaths August 11. Musician T. M. McDonald, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, exhaustion and dysentery. August 12: Private Abram Benson, Company E,

Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Sergt. Fred E. Stewart, Maine Volunteer Signal Corps, yellow fever; Private Charles Hicks, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Ellis Bland, Company A, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Adolphe Missal, Company F, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private S. D. Loundy, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, organic heart disease, measles, bronchitis; Corp. George E. Whipple, Company M, Second Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Private Perry H. Howard, Company B, First Infantry, chronic dysentery; Second Lieut. William M. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, asthenia, consequent remittent malarial fever; Private Joseph E. Ashmore, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, malarial fever, remittent; Private E. B. Moore, Company H, Eighth Infantry, remittent malarial fever; Musician William H. Leonard, Company H, Third Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Q. M. Sergt. Frank E. Alden, Company L, Seventy-first New York, pernicious malarial fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898—11.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

You may discontinue press censorship.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Personal.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 13, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Do you not think it would be wise in you to recommend Sumner and Ludlow for promotion to major-general? Of course they can hold the rank but a little time, and to promote the one without the other will seem severe. Have they not fairly earned it?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 14, 1898—12.41 a. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:*

Rio Grande, Seneca, and Comanche, with Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, Fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry all loaded, and will go out this afternoon unless hurricane, of which reports have been had as blowing south of Jamaica, prevents. The *Breakwater, City of Macon*, and *Arkudia* will go to-morrow with two light batteries and Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry. One of the hardest rain storms we have yet had is raging this afternoon. Am getting the sick left behind in very comfortable condition. Two thousand Spanish troops to be loaded to-morrow, and only other ship that is in as soon as it can coal, probably two days. My own health is excellent; not been better for years. Hope to get troops off so as to be able to start the latter part of the week for the United States. As you see, number taken sick rapidly decreasing for lack of fuel, nearly all of three divisions having left, but we have a large number of sick men. Are doing the very best by them possible. Will ship 400 convalescents on *Catania* Monday.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, *August 14, 1898.*

Major-General LAWTON,

Commanding Department Santiago, Santiago, Cuba:

What would you wish in the way of Signal Corps officers taking into consideration that all telegraph lines in Cuba, except cables, are Government lines. In

this connection you might also make known your wishes as to all staff officers you desire as department commander.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

AUGUST 14, 1898.

So far as advised, the President and the Secretary of War are not at this time prepared to give any orders for any gratuitous issue to any one in Cuba. Commissary stores at Tampa will be disposed of to the best advantage of the public service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1898—2 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Third United States Volunteers—immunes—with 41 officers and 957 men, and ambulance train of Fifth Army Corps, sailed from Savannah for Santiago yesterday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MONTAUK, N. Y., *August 14, 1898—2.15 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Sailed from Santiago, Cuba, Monday last, 8th instant; arrived this morning. Condition of troops on board (Sixth and Thirteenth Infantry, regulars) much improved by voyage; no new cases of sickness developed; no yellow fever; no deaths.

A. AMES,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 14, 1898—3.10 p. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Recommend Sumner and Ludlow for promotion. Will give reasons for not recommending Sumner heretofore when I see you. All adverse criticism came from persons at latter's headquarters. Probably it is wise to make the recommendations you suggest in view of the fact that the war, so far as Spain is concerned, began and ended with the campaign in which these officers took part. There are some other officers—old and faithful men—who fought gallantly and who are richly deserving of consideration. Had intended to recommend them in my report, but will do so now. They are equally meritorious as those who have heretofore been made, and their promotion will give them the opportunity of going out of the service happy and contented men. I hope you will be able to bring it about. They are Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, First Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William Wherry, Second Infantry; Col. John Page, Third Infantry, if living; Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, Twenty-second Infantry, dangerously wounded commanding his regiment; Lieut. Col. Aaron S. Daggett, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Each of these officers is deserving, and it seems to me that the promotion ought to go, in a great measure, to the men that did the fighting, and in this, I am sure, the Secretary will agree with me. There is one other officer whose promotion I again wish to renew—that of Maj. John D. Miley, assistant adjutant-general. This officer did as much, if not more, to bring about the successful result of the fight on the 1st and 2d of July as any officer in the com-

mand, and I think more so. He was fully apprised of my plan, and saw that it was carried out to the letter on the field. He is now, and has been since, engaged in most important and delicate duties in receiving surrender of outlying garrisons, and which have been performed in a most admirable manner. I also request that, as a personal favor to me, the appointment of Mr. Robert Sterling Clark to be captain and assigned to duty on my staff as my personal aid. Let me congratulate you, Mr. Secretary, on the firmness and directness with which you pursued the line of policy determined upon and which has resulted so gloriously for our country.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, August 14, 1898—3.17 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:

All of cavalry division, Kent's division, Lawton's division, except Seventh and First Infantry and sick and suspects of those commands, have already sailed, leaving Bates's division, Eighth Ohio Infantry, batteries of light artillery, one battery of heavy artillery, four troops of Second Cavalry, and two companies of engineers yet to go. If ships expected with immunes get here, as they ought to, to-day or to-morrow, will get the most of the command away within the next two or three days. All depends on the transports, and, as they have not arrived, can't closely approximate time.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 14, 1898—5.37 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report for your information that there was taken in at the customs house here, from July 30 to August 13, inclusive, \$58,445.24.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 14, 1898—7 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:

Everything is going very well here. Men that under ordinary circumstances would be sick are trying to pull themselves together so as to be ready to go. Large number of typhoid-fever cases. I think I shall have things in three or four days so that I can leave, but will not do so until arrangements for those left are made.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 14, 1898—8.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Sanitary report for August 13: Total number sick, 2,514; total number fever cases, 1,947; total number new fever cases, 179; total number fever cases returned to duty, 357. Deaths, August 12: Private William H. Saunders, Troop B, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, remittent malarial fever, acute dysentery; Private Reuben Ingle, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, malarial toxæmia; Private Olof Husby, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Corp. Henry J. Jennings, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever. August 13: Private John E. Fallon, Company H, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Daniel J. Malaney, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Irvine Lautzenheiser, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malarial fever; Private Edward Myott, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; First Sergt. E. L. Sherrott, Company G, Seventy-first New York, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 14, 1898—4.07 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Five hundred and sixty-one men, Third and Sixth Cavalry, landed and in camp from *Gate City*; 41 taken to general hospital; no infectious disease. *Vigilancia* is now being unloaded: 699 troops of Sixth and Thirteenth Infantry; no deaths; 21 sick; dysentery and malarial fever. *St. Louis* held for disinfection; 872 troops of Ninth and Tenth Infantry, 2 companies Seventy-first New York, 6 troops First Volunteer Cavalry: 24 sick; 1 died 2 a. m. to-day, buried at sea, yellow fever; no other cases. All troops from the *Gate City* and *Vigilancia* shall be comfortably quartered in camp to-night.

YOUNG, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898—1 p. m.

General CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington:

Chief Signal Officer, 1 assistant, and detachment of 30 men will be sufficient for territory now occupied. Other staff officers necessary: Adjutant-general, inspector-general, chief quartermaster, chief surgeon, judge-advocate, clerks, and messengers; in fact, complete staff. I have only one aid, appointed yesterday. All others of my old staff sick and not capable of further service here. I believe all who have served here through campaign should go north and be replaced by others. This suggestion approved by General Shafter. Only competent and able officers should be sent. Duties will be onerous and important. Will King, Seventh Cavalry, come as aid, and will Brooke, Fourth Infantry, appointed aid, now north sick, return? If possible, inform me. Department and other officers stationed at Santiago should receive commutation quarters. Rents high and suitable quarters scarce.

LAWTON,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

MEMORANDUM FOR QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

AUGUST 15, 1898.

The Secretary of War desires to know the officers of your department you would recommend to serve in the Department of Santiago as chief quartermaster.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

AUGUST 15, 1898.

The Secretary of War desires to know the officers of your department you would recommend to serve in the Department of Santiago as judge-advocate.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM FOR SURGEON-GENERAL.

AUGUST 15, 1898.

The Secretary of War desires to know the officers of your department you would recommend to serve in the Department of Santiago as chief surgeon of department.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK, N. Y., August 15 1898—1.53 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

The *Miami*, with First Volunteer Cavalry and battalion of Third Cavalry, now disembarking. General Wheeler is on shore. General Kent aboard *St. Paul*; will not disembark until to-morrow. Desire immediate instructions. Think that General Wheeler would like to be ordered to Washington temporarily. In that case I would naturally fall in command of cavalry division. If it is desired that I shall remain in charge of construction of camp, I must necessarily be in command of the troops. Please send me orders this afternoon.

YOUNG, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Fifteen paymasters here, ready to start to-morrow or next day on *Orizaba* for Porto Rico. General Miles does not wish any transports sent from here to Porto Rico. What shall I do with paymasters?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 15, 1898—4.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The fifteen paymasters referred to in your cablegram this date will be returned to this country. General Miles does not wish any transports sent from Santiago to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 15, 1898—4.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Secretary War directs me to inform you that the U. S. S. *Badger* and U. S. S. *Prairie*, now at Guantanamo, have been ordered to report to you to transport troops north. With what you have in sight, how many more transports do you estimate you will need?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898—4.52 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:

Please wire me condition in which troops arrive, and oblige,

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 15, 1898—5.10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Can not the *Clinton* be loaded with supplies of Miss Clara Barton and sent to Havana, and thence to New Orleans, for cancellation of charter? The Navy is sending the *Badger* and *Prairie* to you to-day for troops.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 15, 1898—5.28 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Olivette sailed at 4 this afternoon for Fortress Monroe with 203 sick on board.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

Official copy of above cablegram sent to the Surgeon-General with memorandum as follows:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 15, 1898.

The Secretary of War directs that detailed arrangements be made for the reception of these sick on their arrival.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898—7.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 14: Total number sick, 2,715; total number fever cases, 1,506; total number new cases, 129; number fever cases returned to duty, 226. Deaths—August 11: Corp. Marion Ames, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever. Private Charles H. Blake, Company G, Second Infantry, malarial remittent fever, complications, diarrhea; Private John O'Connor, Company K, Seventy-first New York, malarial remittent fever. August 12: Private John Mandig, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, malarial fever and dysentery; Private Ernst Smith, Company F, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever, diarrhea, epilepsy; Private William H. Clanz, Company A, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever and debility. August 13: Private Frank Boyer, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Arnold Geisman, Company K, Seventy-first New York, remittent fever and anæmia; Private Herbert Hill, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private James W. Hamilton, Troop B, Third Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Socrates Maupin, Company G, First District Columbia, typhoid fever; Private Thomas H. Welsh, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts, asthenia; Private J. M. McNamara, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever. August 14: Private Joseph W. McFadden, Company G, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank P. Meadows, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry septicæmia from chronic dysentery; Lewis F. Wick, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Frank Burton, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Jacob P. Phillips, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private John E. Grigg, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. Robert Anderson, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Ernest Johnson, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Walter Gibman, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, measles.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

So far the troops have arrived in splendid condition; only one death.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

FREEPORT, LONG ISLAND, August 15, 1898—9.12 a. m.

President McKinley:

Returning soldier thinks my son in hospital at Siboney, Cuba, about July 23. This may aid the inquiry which you directed.

GEO. WALLACE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—noon.

General LAWTON,

Commanding Department Santiago, Santiago, Cuba:

Until permanent department staff can be assigned you, confer with General Shafter and have necessary officers yet remaining with Fifth Corps to report to you for temporary duty.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—12.40 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

As near as I can estimate it, we require transports for 2,000 men. This in addition to all that are now in sight.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—1.13 p. m.

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Definite instructions as to policy to be observed toward the Cuban army should be given. These people still maintain their organization, are scattered through the country in vicinity of city, are threatening in their attitude, and keep the inhabitants stirred up and panicky by threats and acts of violence.

H. W. LAWTON, *Major-General, Commanding.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—1.18 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

A naval officer from Guantanamo informs me that the *Prairie* left several days ago for the North. The *Badger* is there.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 16, 1898—1.21 p. m.

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Hood's and Sargent's regiments of immunes, now here, are undisciplined, insubordinate, and vicious; are not controlled by their officers; terrorize the community by violent acts, and can not be relied upon for any duty. General Lawton should have at least one regiment he can depend upon, and these I recommend be mustered out of the service as soon as their place can be filled with better troops.

SHAFTER, *Major-General Commanding.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—2.11 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *U. S. A., Washington:*

Sergeant Frink, Company K, First Illinois, is in Santiago Harbor hospital, convalescing from a slight attack of yellow fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 16, 1898—4.15 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO,

Santiago, Cuba.

Replying to your message for instructions, the President directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace, and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government.

You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 16, 1898—5 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Replying to your telegram concerning inefficiency of the Second and Third regiments of volunteers, the Secretary of War directs me to inquire if the Fifth Regiment of United States Infantry would meet the demands of the situation. The Fifth Cavalry is available, but is affected with typhoid fever. Disciplinary measures should be applied by the department commander to make the volunteers efficient. You will confer with General Lawton, and let us have your views and recommendations as soon as possible.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 15, 1898—5.10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Can not the *Clinton* be loaded with supplies of Miss Clara Barton and sent to Havana, and thence to New Orleans for cancellation of charter? The Navy is sending the *Badger* and *Prairie* to you to-day for troops.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(This telegram is found under correct date, August 15.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—8.03 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

I have now about completed arrangements for an economical administration of the civil government of Santiago. I relieved the civil governor, with his large following, as superfluous, and the mayor's office, with his numerous boards. Councils have been cut down to a very reasonable number, but with still enough to conduct the business of the office. The courts are being rehabilitated. The minor courts are in operation, but the judges of the superior courts have all resigned, as they would not serve under the United States. I have not yet appointed their successors, as it is not an absolute necessity and I am not sufficiently acquainted with the men to make a judicious selection, but will do so soon. Mails, hospitals, and police have been thoroughly rearranged, cut down to the lowest limit. Police force has been reduced to 60 men instead of nearly 200 and placed under charge of the mayor instead of the civil governor of the territory. Heretofore the authority of the mayor and chief of police extended to towns 25 miles from here, but I have

confined them now to this municipality. The custom-house officials have been reduced in numbers about one-half and about 50 per cent of their pay. It is now working admirably, under Mr. Donaldson's management, as are all the other institutions except the superior courts. Large numbers of prisoners, held for political offenses and trivial criminal charges, some having been confined for years, were, after careful investigations by the judge-advocate and myself, set at liberty. Receipts of the custom-house a little over \$20,000 on Friday and nearly \$13,000 to-day, making a total of over \$86,000 during month of August. I have asked no questions whatever, whether a man was a Cuban or a Spaniard. Most of the officials are Cuban officers, or Cuban born. I hope that in a short time things will quiet down. The whole trouble here is that there is nothing for men to do in the country. It has absolutely returned to its wild state and has got to be settled and made anew. The attitude of the pronounced Cubans is hostile. They so far show no disposition to disband and go to work, and until they do there will be trouble, for they have got to live, and they will have to live by robbery—there is no other way. A dual government can't exist here; we have got to have full sway of the Cubans. It is sincerely to be hoped that wise counsels will prevail among the Cubans and, as war is no longer possible to them except with ourselves, that they will resume their peaceful vocations and without delay, but it is hard for those who have been living by violence and without working to resume their former conditions. The immune regiments that have reached here are, I think, among worst that I have ever seen, being poor material, without discipline, vicious, and degraded. I think it will be necessary to muster them out as soon as danger from disease is over and replace them with better men.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, August 16, 1898—8.07 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

I will load the *Clinton* with Miss Clara Barton's Red Cross supplies for Havana, with orders to proceed immediately after unloading to New Orleans for annulment of charter.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—8.15 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

Leona left to-day with two companies Ninth Cavalry, three companies Twelfth Infantry, two companies Thirty-fourth Michigan, one battery heavy artillery, and Lieutenant Parker with Gatling-gun battery. *Arcadia* also left with two light batteries.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—8.23 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

Eighth Ohio is now on board the *Mohawk*. Will sail in the morning.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—9.20 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The President directs that further inquiries be made for Private Wallace, of the Seventy-first New York, for whom inquiry was made a few days ago, and you reported him in hospital. The regiment has returned and can give no account of him.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PONCE, August 16, 1898—10.06 p. m.

CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington:

Unionist and Nueces leave to-day for Santiago.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—10.30 p. m.General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Unionist and Nueces left Ponce to-day for Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—10.45 p. m.General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:Three transports are now en route from Tampa to Santiago. The *Chester*, that took the First Regiment of Engineers to Porto Rico, arrived there yesterday, and also ordered to report to you. It is thought these transports will bring the rest of your troops excepting sick and convalescent.

Secretary of War desires to know the total number of sick that the regiments of your corps left behind, and General Lawton should be instructed as fast as these men convalesce to get them all home.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898.General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:Referring to your telegram of yesterday, saying you will require transports for 2,000 men in addition to all in sight; transports *Santiago* and *Yucatan* sailed from Tampa 13th, and *Allegheny* sails to-day. Capacity of these three is 2,000. Will they give you sufficient transportation?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898—10 a. m.General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:The *Orizaba*, now transporting troops from the *Yale* into the harbor, should, upon completion of this duty, proceed immediately to Porto Rico with Major Dodge and paymasters to pay off troops in Porto Rico. General Miles has been advised of this.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 17, 1898.

Tell President McKinley that I and the suffering reconcentrados appreciate beyond expression his kind consideration and promptness in placing the *Clinton* at my disposal to take supplies to Havana. She is partially unloaded, but on account of the simultaneous loading of the Spanish prisoners, our own sick, and returning troops, the rush of work, and the crowded condition of the wharves and warehouses with army supplies, *Clinton* will not be unloaded until Friday next.

It would then require until Tuesday night to load her with supplies. Might I earnestly and respectfully suggest that you direct that Major Osgood, commissary, who arrived on the *Clinton*, be directed to retain the supplies now on the ship which, in his opinion, can be well spared from the enormous supplies here, adding as much of ours as possible, and proceed with me, the Commissary-General approving, as the Government representative, to cooperate with me and give me authority to distribute these stores? I am authorized by Major Osgood to state that if he were instructed on Thursday morning to prepare the boat, he would have her ready to sail Friday morning, thus saving from four to five days' time, which means much to all and everything to many of this suffering humanity.

CLARA BARTON.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 17, 1898—12.22 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Colonel Ray's regiment arrived this morning; 275 light artillery men leave this p. m. for Guantanamo, to be loaded on *Resolute*, and 200 of Thirty-fourth Michigan to be loaded on *Badger*.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 17, 1898—12.26 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Catania with 375 convalescents left for Montauk Point this morning.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 17, 1898—2.26 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Major Miley has just returned from Baracoa and Sugna de Tanamo. At the two places there were 7,756 officers and men surrendered, 2,321 stands of arms, and 413,000 rounds of ammunition, 5 Krupp guns, ranging in caliber from 5 inch down to 2 inches. Troops were very short of food, but fifteen days' rations were given them by Major Miley, and a large amount of Red Cross supplies landed at the same time at both places. These troops knew nothing whatever of the destruction of Cevera's fleet, the fall of Santiago, or any later events. They accepted the situation, however, and appeared to be glad at the opportunity of getting home. Major Miley states that on the door of the commanding officer was posted a bulletin purporting to be a telegram from the naval commander at Manila, informing Sagasta of his great victory over Dewey at Manila and Sagasta's thanks to him for the same. Country in the vicinity of these towns in the same condition as that here—utterly destroyed and grown up. Inhabitants said that in eighteen months they would be able to harvest their crop of bananas, which is the principal product of Baracoa. A regiment of insurgents were found in the vicinity of each place, camped within a few hundred yards of Spanish troops calmly observing each other.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., August 17, 1898—6.27 p. m.

SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:*

Movement of Fifth Infantry from here indefinitely postponed. Please get it away. Key West is near, and this city may get into quarantine in near future.

O'REILLY, *Chief Surgeon.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 17, 1898—5.24 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

I have shown telegram in reference to Fifth Infantry to General Lawton, and he has seen my dispatch of yesterday in reference to Hood's and Sargent's regiments. General Lawton has no fears but that he can enforce discipline, and will apply disciplinary measures; but with green officers and men this is a matter of time, and meanwhile disorders individual in character are constantly occurring, which are mortifying and embarrassing to him and bring disgrace and discredit on the service. The Cubans if turned loose would not behave worse. He would like very much to have the Fifth Infantry for duty in this city, and I recommend that it be sent here. There is a vast amount of property here and a great deal of captured property, and in this, the third largest city of Cuba, it is absolutely essential that the troops of the United States be respected. It is stated in a daily paper here that General Gomez is expected in this vicinity soon, and Cuban soldiers are notified to meet him at Cobra, about 4 miles from here. It is also reported in the streets that General Garcia is coming with him. The assemblage of such a force may lead to complications of a grave character.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 17, 1898—7.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 16: Total number sick, 1,516; total number fever cases, 1,139; total number new fever cases, 92; total number fever cases returned to duty, 236. Deaths, August 12: Private John W. Linguist, Company C, Third Infantry, malarial fever, exhaustion, and heart trouble. August 14: Rowell Williams, civilian, typhoid fever. August 15: Ward Wilford, Company B, Eighth Ohio, remittent malarial fever. August 16: Private Carl Linsener, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; Corp'l. John S. Lee, Company G, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private James T. Sills, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 17, 1898—8.16 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Shipment of troops will have to be suspended to-morrow until medical supplies can be unloaded from the *Yale*, which has just arrived. Supplies on hand so much reduced that chief surgeon reports not safe to deplete them any further.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 17, 1898—10.30 p. m.*General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Secretary of War desires to know condition and whereabouts Corp'l. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Troop K, Rough Riders, reported as having fever. Also Emil W. Rosenberg, First Illinois.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 17, 1898.*Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, *Newport R. I.:*

Have cabled General Shafter for information concerning Corp'l. S. Stevens and will let you know as soon as reply is received.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898—10.30 p. m.

Hon. ELISHA DYER, Jr., *Newport, R. I.*:

Have cabled General Shafter for information concerning Corpl. Joseph Sampson Stevens, and will wire you as soon as reply is received.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CANTON, OHIO, *August 18, 1898—9.30 a. m.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington:*

Can you give word about body of Capt. John A. Leininger? Is he on the *Mohawk?*

JOHN LEININGER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Secretary War desires to know whether body of Capt. John A. Leininger, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, is on the *Mohawk*. Answer.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 18, 1898—5.15 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Body of Capt. John Leininger was placed in casket and buried in city cemetery.
SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 18, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Private A. D. Wallace, Seventy-first New York, is at Siboney, convalescent from an attack of dysentery.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898—9.35 a. m.

Mr. GEORGE WALLACE, *Freeport, L. I.:*

General Shafter this morning reports as follows: "Private A. D. Wallace, Seventy-first New York, is at Siboney, convalescent from an attack of dysentery."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 18, 1898—10.27 a. m.*

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transport *Hudson* sailed for Santiago from Mayaguez yesterday.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Transport *Hudson* sailed from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, yesterday for Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Inform General Lawton that the Fifth United States Infantry has been assigned to Department of Santiago and will sail from Tampa for Santiago Friday and Saturday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO,

Santiago, Cuba:

With the Fifth United States Infantry added to your department, have you immediate demand for more troops for garrison duty?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—12.52 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

I think the transports from Tampa will take all the well men. *Olivette* and *Catania* or some other hospital ships should return at once for convalescents, of which there will soon be a large number.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

Official copy of foregoing telegram furnished the Quartermaster-General with following memorandum:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 18, 1898.

Official copy respectfully furnished the Quartermaster-General United States Army. The Secretary of War desires, until the sick of the Fifth Army Corps are brought away from Santiago, that arrangements be made for a vessel fitted to carry that class of soldiers to leave Santiago at least once a week.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 18, 1898.

Miss CLARA BARTON, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Clinton can not be used until unloaded. Stores aboard were sent on special request and are necessary for the comfort of officers and men at Santiago. The Government will send, as soon as ship can be loaded at Port Tampa, 2,000 tons of supplies for relief of destitute. This accomplishes same result and in shorter time. Will not this meet your wishes even better than recommended in your cablegram yesterday? Would it be asking too much for you to go to Havana to superintend the distribution of these stores? Under the law only the destitute and those in immediate danger of perishing can receive these supplies.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—5.20 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Clinton can be unloaded to-morrow and will then be turned over to Miss Barton to carry her supplies to Havana, after which it will proceed to New Orleans for cancellation of charter.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—7.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 17: Total number sick, 1,639; total number new cases, 101; total number fever cases, 1,246; total number fever cases returned to duty, 202. Deaths, August 17: Private Frank A. Vine, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, meningitis; Private Arthur Maleham, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery; Private W. Harland Young, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Private Eugene A. McLaughlin, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—7.47 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

Receipts from custom-house yesterday were a little over \$10,000; to-day, a little over \$17,000. Receipts in gold for month of August, \$86,000. This is on the minimum tariff and only about one-third of the rate of duties collected under Spanish rule. *

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—7.52 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

Mr. Jarvis suggests sending the Spanish notes, of which I have \$23,000, with him to Havana, as he thinks he may realize something on them. Shall I do so?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898—11.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago de Cuba:

The President says hold Spanish notes for the present.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

TAMPA, FLA., August 18, 1898—2.18 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Telegram directing Fifth Infantry to proceed to Santiago received.

FREEMAN, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA., August 18, 1898—2.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Your two telegrams of the 17th for movement Fifth Infantry to Santiago, Cuba, received. Orders issued by telegraph accordingly.

PENNINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

Colonel O'REILLY, Chief Surgeon, Tampa, Fla.:

The Fifth Infantry will sail for Santiago Friday and Saturday.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-THIRD KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Topeka, Kans.:

Secretary of War directs that you proceed by rail with your regiment, fully armed and equipped, to New York City, in time to reach there next Wednesday, 24th instant, to embark upon a transport to be provided to take your command to Santiago, where, upon arrival, you will report to the commanding general, Department of Santiago, for duty. Communicate with the chief commissary at Omaha, Nebr., concerning your travel rations, and with the chief quartermaster at the same point for your transportation. Take every precaution for the comfort and convenience of your men, and sufficient stores of all kinds for the journey. Acknowledge receipt, and communicate to this office from time to time progress in execution.

HEISTAND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 19, 1898—1.15 a. m.*

PIERSON, *War Department, Washington:*

Tell Secretary Alger I appreciate to the greatest possible extent his responsive and practical sympathy. His suggestions are better than I had asked, and are promptly adopted. If the *Clinton* is unloaded in time, I will leave here Saturday morning. Will take 40 mules. Fago here. Need two additional wagons and harness for all my mules. Please give me some horse feed from here.

CLARA BARTON.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 19, 1898—9.55 a. m.*

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

A squadron of cavalry would be a great convenience, otherwise I will have sufficient troops. I trust no serious complications will arise.

LAWTON,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 19, 1898—9.56 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Clearance was granted yesterday for *Ardenmohr* for Gibara.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 19, 1898—10.45 a. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Clinton will be unloaded to-day and will be turned over to Miss Barton to transport her Red Cross supplies to Havana, with the understanding that she is to be unloaded at once upon arrival at that port, and the steamer will then have orders to proceed to New Orleans for cancellation of charter.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 19, 1898—10.47 a. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

D. H. Miller, with First Infantry and some stevedores, has just sailed.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Transport *Florida* left Ponce, Porto Rico, yesterday for Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

Mr. JOHN LEININGER, *Canton, Ohio*:

General Shafter telegraphs body of Capt. John Leininger was placed in casket and buried in city cemetery.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

Badger and *Resolute* left Santiago yesterday for Montauk, Long Island, with troops on board. *Yale* left Santiago this morning for Montauk.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary*.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 19, 1898—4.40 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington*:

In what condition are the troops reaching Montauk Point?

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, N. Y.,
August 19, 1898—6.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Many sick on *Mobile*. Ship is at pier and sick being taken to hospital in ambulances. The well men will remain aboard until weather clears. We are providing for them. I specially request that Colonel Weston be ordered to-day to be chief commissary here; if not permanently, until organization is perfected. I have arranged to have full benefit of services of Generals Young, Rand, and Williston. They are active and efficient.

JOSEPH WHEELER, *Major-General*.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1898—6.55 p. m.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C.*:

Please wire exact condition of my son, Thomas Callender, Seventy-first Regiment, New York, in hospital at Santiago.

THOMAS CALLENDER,
207 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 19, 1898—8 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington*:

Sanitary report for August 19: Total number of sick, 1,245; total number of fever cases, 915; total number of new cases, 91; total number of fever cases

returned to duty, 136. Deaths, August 15: Private Cornelius Hanks, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., typhoid fever. August 16: Private Charles Gombert, Company K, Seventy-first New York, remittent fever and amygdalitis. August 17: Private Robert H. Armstrong, Company D, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Allie D. Vandyke, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Humphrey Montgomery, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private J. D. Moriarty, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Ashley Field, Company M, First Illinois, pernicious malarial fever. August 18: Private Arthur Burnham, Company K, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Anton Anderson, Company E, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Millard Taft, Company H, Third Infantry, pernicious malarial fever and acute diarrhea.

SHAFTER, Major-General

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Please wire condition of Thomas Callender, Seventy-first New York Regiment.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Troops are arriving at Montauk Point in fine shape.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

TOPEKA, KANS., August 19, 1898—9.53 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

Your telegram ordering this command to Santiago has been received. We are not fully equipped, having never received belts and knapsacks. Otherwise we are all ready to go.

BECK, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-THIRD KANSAS, *Topeka, Kans.*:

Belts and knapsacks will meet you in New York City.

HEISTAND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT, JERSEY CITY, N. J.,

August 20, 1898—9.18 a. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.*:

Reported arrival of *Mobile* with 1,600 on board; 300 sick; 2 died on the way. She ought never to have carried over half the number. This is against positive orders, which were to give men plenty of room and crowd no ship. Have to investigate at once. Cable Shafter. *Relief* here. Order her to Santiago to-morrow. The hospital ship *Missouri* will sail Monday.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—9.50 a. m.

General LAWTON, Commanding Department Santiago, *Santiago de Cuba*:

The President especially desires to know exact condition of Archer B. Wallace, Company K, Seventy-first New York Volunteers. Has he left for this country? If not, when do you expect to send him? Answer at once; waiting.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—11 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

All the troops have arrived in good shape, except those on the *Mobile*, which is reported to have been overcrowded. Ten deaths on the way. The Secretary of War directs that plenty of room be given on all transports.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898—11 50 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington*:

The Fifth Corps ambulance train has been in part unloaded for use here. With the returned garrison not more than 10 or 15 will be required, but there should be 2 or 3 in each place garrisoned to transport sick; and I suppose the whole 25 will not be too many and will have them unloaded here. There are 100 six and four mule wagons, which, of course, are a great many more than will be required. I think, however, they better be left here, as they can be shipped from here to other places in Cuba as well as from United States, and the grazing here is excellent. There are 8 fine pack trains fully equipped in this part of Cuba. Pack trains only are suitable for transportation. Wagons can only be used in the villages and in their immediate vicinity.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—12.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Replying to your cablegram of this date, the Secretary of War directs that all the transportation, including the ambulance train of the Fifth Corps, remain at *Santiago* subject to the disposition of the commanding general of the department.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—12.20 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*,*Naval Parade, New York City*:

Find the *Mobile* had carrying capacity of 1,000 men and like number of animals. As there were no animals it is not thought that the ship was overcrowded. Have wired General Shafter your instructions that abundant room be given on every transport. Also informed him of the reported bad condition of the *Mobile*.

General Breckinridge reports early departure of the First Corps for Lexington and Knoxville.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898—1.39 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

The *Yucatan* with 500 Seventh Infantry, *Santiago* with 500 Thirty-fourth Michigan, and the *Hudson* with 500 First District Columbia left this morning.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—3.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:When will the *Orizaba*, with Major Dodge and paymasters, sail for Porto Rico?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898—3.31 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Lieutenant Wallace convalescent at Siboney hospital from yellow fever. Will be sent north as soon as possible, probably day after to-morrow.

LAWTON, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—4 p. m.

General LAWTON, *Commanding Department Santiago, Santiago, Cuba*:

General Shafter reported on 18th Private A. B. Wallace, Company K, Seventy-first New York, was convalescent at Siboney from attack of dysentery. You report to-day Lieutenant Wallace convalescent at Siboney hospital from yellow fever. Is the Lieutenant Wallace you refer to Archer B. Wallace, of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers? Answer at once; party waiting.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898—5.47 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Following received from surgeon at Siboney: "Wallace is feeble and has fever from time to time. He is not able to walk and could only travel under medical supervision. Unless he could go on a hospital ship, I would advise his waiting a few days."

LAWTON, Major-General, Commanding.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898—6.18 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Last message correct. A. B. Wallace had yellow fever, followed by dysentery.

LAWTON, Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898—8.22 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Orizaba will be sent to Porto Rico at the earliest possible moment, within three days. She is coaling now, which, with the facilities here, is very slow work.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 20: Total sick, 1,111; total number fever cases, 827; new fever cases, 87; number fever cases returned to duty, 178. Deaths, August 12: Private Robert C. Guy, Troop D, Second Cavalry, typhoid fever. August 19: Private James B. Ill, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever, followed by dysentery; Private Joseph Wallace, Company M, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—9.50 p. m.

General LAWTON, Commanding Department Santiago,

Santiago, Cuba:

Send A. B. Wallace, Seventy-first New York, on next hospital ship, if able to travel.

By order Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898—10.27 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

At least one large transport more will be needed for troops, and two others, carrying 300 or 400 each, can be used as soon as they get here. Surgeon reports to me to-night he has 400 convalescents now ready, and this number is being added to daily. They should be gotten away from here with the least practicable delay.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898—10.41 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Referring to your telegram about overcrowding the *Mobile*, her captain reported that, loaded as she was, going to Porto Rico he could carry 3,000 men, and that he could carry 2,000 comfortably, therefore did not consider a few less than 1,700 as too many. Ship was carefully inspected by a board of officers, and Dr. Ives, a member of the board, states it was not overcrowded. Accommodations for officers were, however, somewhat deficient. The large number of deaths can probably be accounted for by the fact that this brigade took nearly all their sick with them. Greatest care has been taken in this respect. Transports have been loaded with from 200 to 300 men less than the same ship brought down.

SHAFTER, General.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1898—11 p. m.

Mr. W. J. COURCEY,

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington.

DEAR SIR: Before taking train for home it occurs to me to write, making one more request. I wish you would send an additional instruction to General Lawton, directing him to notify your office when A. B. Wallace, of Seventy-first New York, starts for home, what hospital ship he is on, and to what port she sails and probable date of arrival. I know you will do this, and thank you in advance. When you get the word, please telegraph me, so that I may arrange to meet the vessel.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE WALLACE,
Freeport, Long Island, New York.

P. S.—Please drop me a line on receipt of this, so that I may know you have it.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., August 21, 1898—10.55 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*Maj. H. C. Bowen, Second Massachusetts Regiment, left sick at Santiago. If he is able, will you please have him placed on hospital ship *Bay State*.

W. B. PLUNKETT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1898.General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Have you any horses which can be used as a part of the mount of the squadron of cavalry which is to be sent at an early date?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1898.General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*Referring to your cablegram of yesterday, in which you say at least one more large transport will be needed for troops, and two others, carrying 300 or 400 each, can be used as soon as they can reach you, the Quartermaster-General informs me that the *Berlin* sailed from New Orleans the 17th with Ninth United States Volunteers and should now be at Santiago. She can carry from 1,000 to 1,500 troops.The *Knickerbocker*, capacity 700, and *Saratoga*, capacity 600, sailed from Tampa this morning with Fifth Infantry.The *Florida*, capacity 400, sailed from Ponce for Santiago on the 18th.The hospital ship *Missouri*, which can carry comfortably 400 convalescents and sick, is to sail from New York to-morrow afternoon, the 22d.The *Segurana*, which can carry fairly comfortably 400 convalescents, is to sail from New York the 23d.The *Vigilancia*, with Twenty-third Kansas, is to sail from New York the 24th.H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1898—1.25 p. m.COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT SANTIAGO, *Santiago de Cuba:*

The press reports continue to give accounts of outlawry and bad conduct on the part of the troops recently sent to your department. The Secretary of War desires that rigid disciplinary measures be adopted to rid these regiments of incompetent officers and vicious enlisted men. Men and officers discharged should be given, in every instance, transportation to this country, as their remaining in Cuba would only lead to further trouble.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 21, 1898—1.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:**Harrow* with 630 of Thirty-third Michigan, and *Prairie*, 206 of Seventh Infantry, left to-day.SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 21, 1898—3.33 p. m.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington:

We leave for Havana to-day, should arrive Thursday. Clinton all that could be wished; fully loaded; well manned with good workers. Thanks and blessings for all.

CLARA BARTON.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1898—4.17 p. m.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

My son Thomas, of Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, is desperately ill at Santiago. Will you kindly wire Colonel Kimball, New York, to take aboard *Seguranga*, transport No. 12, nurse, Miss Ward, whom I desire to send there to bring him home. This favor will be to a Union veteran, all of whose sons are now in the service.

T. S. CALLENDER,
207 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 21, 1898—4.31 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 21: Total sick, 1,025; total fever cases, 698; number new fever cases, 75; fever cases returned to duty, 129. Deaths August 19: Private Norman McMillan, Company M, Seventy-first New York, yellow fever; Private Frank E. Sharp, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Moseley Gains, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, typhoid fever, followed by yellow fever; Corpl. Walter C. Jarvis, Company A, Ninth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Richard Rique, Company C, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever; Justice W. Harwood, civilian, acute dysentery; John C. Wright, civilian, pernicious malaria; F. N. Naftzger, Company D, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever. August 20: Private August L. Johnson, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; James S. Smith, Company B, Second Infantry, yellow fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 21, 1898—4.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

The truth bad enough. Every possible lawful means adopted to maintain order. In every known case the offenders have been placed in confinement. A general court is now in session. Report of disorders in Eighth Illinois at San Luis thoroughly investigated. No foundation whatever for report. Discipline assuming normal condition. No serious violations for several days.

H. W. LAWTON,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 22, 1898—1 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

If Maj. H. C. Bowen, Second Massachusetts, is able to travel, Secretary War wishes him placed on hospital ship *Bay State*. Answer.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898—10.45 a. m.*COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT SANTIAGO, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Please notify this office when A. B. Wallace, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, now in hospital, leaves for this country, name of ship, and destination.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898.*Mr. GEORGE WALLACE, *Freeport, Long Island, New York:*

Mr. Courcey received your letter, and General Lawton has been cabled as per your request.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898—12.30 p. m.*Colonel KIMBALL, *Army Building, New York City:*Secretary of War directs that you allow Miss Ward, a nurse employed by Mr. T. S. Callender, 207 East Fifty-seventh street, New York, to go on *Segurancia*. She goes to Santiago to bring home Thomas Callender, Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who is ill.H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898—12.30 p. m.*T. S. CALLENDER, *207 East Fifty-seventh street, New York City:*

The following has been sent Colonel Kimball, Army Building, New York City:

"Secretary of War directs that you allow Miss Ward, a nurse employed by Mr. T. S. Callender, 207 East Fifty-seventh street, New York, to go on *Segurancia*. She goes to Santiago to bring home Thomas Callender, Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who is ill."H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., *August 22, 1898—2.56 p. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Can information be given as to condition of Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham, privates, Company C, Seventy-first New York, who were left at Santiago?

G. K. Cox.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898—3.15 p. m.*COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT SANTIAGO, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Secretary of War directs that Major Bowen, Second Massachusetts, who has been left at Santiago, be sent home on first returning hospital ship as soon as able to travel.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—5.27 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Thomas Callender, Seventy-first New York, has had yellow fever, but is convalescent.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 22, 1898.

THOMAS CALLENDER, 207 East Fifty-seventh street, New York City:

General Shafter reports as follows: "Thomas Callender, Seventy-first New York, has had yellow fever, but is convalescing."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—8.47 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

I recommend that all the Mauser rifles and the ammunition for the same be shipped to some arsenal in the north with as little delay as possible, to prevent rust. There are several millions of this ammunition, and probably 10,000 or 12,000 stands of these arms. Of course a large number of those turned in were Remington and another inferior weapon. The surrender at Baracoa shows a total of 23,726 surrendered, a little less than 3,000 of them being guerrillas and volunteers, leaving about my original estimate of 21,000 to be shipped. So far no sickness among incoming regiments.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—9 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington:

The Berlin has just arrived with the Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry on board. There are now plenty of transports here and in sight to take all the balance of the troops and a large number of convalescents. The Spanish prisoners will all be loaded by Saturday. Many are going on board to-day. I think I will leave either the afternoon of the 24th or the morning of the 25th.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—10.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Sanitary report for August 22: Total sick, 1,101; total fever cases, 817; total new fever cases, 156; total fever cases returned to duty, 91. Deaths, August 20: Private C. W. Richardson, Company L, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, dysentery; Private Michael O'Malley, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Musician John Limons, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever. August 21: Sergt. Henry Connors, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry Volunteers, typhoid fever following yellow fever; Private John Richards, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Sandy Smith, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Corp. Charles A. Butcher, Company A, Tenth Infantry, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—10.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

No suitable horses here for cavalry purposes; those used for orderly service at brigade and division headquarters General Lawton wished to retain for same pur-

pose, so as to keep his cavalry intact. Moreover, they were probably not selected especially for cavalry service. General Lawton deems the captured ponies too light for the work which may be required of the cavalry.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—10.35 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

Not expecting any surplus of transportation home, I had prepared the *Mexico* to bring my headquarters and guard horses, etc., on, and had also loaded on it about ten or twelve large bronze cannon, very beautiful pieces of workmanship, which were captured here. As there is no expense at all attached to bringing it, I desire to know if it would be approved by the War Department.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—10.36 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

Telegram just received. The *Berlin*, *Knickerbocker*, and *Saratoga* were not known to be coming here, as well as the *Missouri*, *Segurancá*, and *Vigilancia*. These are all that will be required for troops, and also carry all convalescents. I think, however, it would be well to send the *Olivette* to take some of the most severe cases.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—11.17 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

The following letter has just been received from the soldiers who are now embarking for Spain:

“ To Major-General SHAFTER, Commanding the American Army in Cuba.

“ SIR: The Spanish soldiers who capitulated in this place on the 16th of July last, recognizing your high and just position, pray that through you all the courageous and noble soldiers under your command may receive our good wishes and farewell, which we send them on embarking for our beloved Spain. For this favor, which we have no doubt you will grant, you will gain the everlasting gratitude and consideration of 11,000 Spanish soldiers, who are your most humble servants.

“ PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO,

“ *Private of Infantry.*”

Also the following letter addressed to the soldiers of the American Army:

“ *Soldiers of the American Army:*

“ We would not be fulfilling our duty as well-born men, in whose breasts there lives gratitude and courtesy, should we embark for our beloved Spain without sending to you our most cordial and sincere good wishes and farewell. We fought you with ardor, with all our strength, endeavoring to gain the victory, but without the slightest rancor or hate toward the American nation. We have been vanquished by you (so our generals and chiefs judged in signing the capitulation), but our surrender and the bloody battles preceding it have left in our souls no place for resentment against the men who fought us nobly and valiantly. You fought and acted in compliance with the same call of duty as we, for we all but present the power of our respective States. You fought us as men, face to face, and with great courage, as before stated, a quality which we had not met with during the three years we have carried on this war against a people without religion, without morals, without conscience, and of doubtful origin, who could not confront the enemy, but, hidden, spot their noble victims from ambush and then immediately fled.

This was the kind of warfare we had to sustain in this unfortunate land. You have complied exactly with all the laws and usages of war as recognized by the armies of the most civilized nations of the world, have given honorable burial to the dead of the vanquished, have cured their wounded with great humanity, have respected and cared for your prisoners and their comfort, and, lastly, to us whose condition was terrible, you have given freely of food, of your stock of medicines, and you have honored us with distinction and courtesy, for after the fighting the two armies mingled with the utmost harmony. With this high sentiment of appreciation from us all, there remains but to express our farewell, and with the greatest sincerity we wish you all happiness and health in this land which will no longer belong to our dear Spain, but will be yours, who have conquered it by force and watered it with your blood, as your conscience called for, under the demand of civilization and humanity, but the descendants of the Congo and of Guinea, mingled with the blood of unscrupulous Spaniards and of traitors and adventurers, these people are not able to exercise or enjoy their liberty, for they will find it a burden to comply with the laws which govern civilized communities.

“From 11,000 Spanish soldiers.

“PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO,

“*Soldier of Infantry, Santiago de Cuba, 21st August, 1898.*”

SHAFTER, Major-General.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1898—9 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Kindly instruct Santiago authorities to by all means detain Private Callender, Seventy-first New York, who is ill there, till my nurse arrives. She sails to-day on the *Seguranc*a, and is to bring him home.

T. S. CALLENDER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Detain Private Thomas Callender Seventy-first New York, now in hospital, until nurse, sent by his father, arrives. Nurse sails to-day on *Seguranc*a.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—10 a. m.

T. S. CALLENDER, 207 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City:

Have instructed General Shafter to detain your son until nurse arrives.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Please cable condition of Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham, Company C, Seventy-first New York, now in hospital.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—10 a. m.

G. K. Cox, *Whiteplains, N. Y.:*

Have cabled General Shafter for condition of Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham. As soon as information is received will forward it to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—12.10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

There are no objections to your bringing captured cannon mentioned in your cable of to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—10.05 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The Secretary of War is anxious that Major Dodge and his paymasters get to Porto Rico soon as possible. How soon can they get away? The Secretary feels that the delay has been already too long. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—11.46 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Assistant Surgeon Harlory was very sick with yellow fever, but has recovered, and is on the way north.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

On what steamer was body of Lieutenant Elliot, Twelfth Infantry shipped?

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—12.28 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:*

Major Bowen, Second Massachusetts, died August 13. Death was not reported by surgeon in charge of hospital until last night. Investigation as to failure is being made.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—2.45 p. m.

Mr. W. B. PLUNKETT, *North Adams, Mass.:*

Referring to your telegram of 21st, General Shafter reports as follows: "Major Bowen, Second Massachusetts, died August 13. Death was not reported by surgeon in charge of hospital until last night. Investigation as to failure is being made."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—3 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

Telegram in reference to paymasters received. It was impossible to send them earlier unless a transport sent here for troops had been taken, and I thought it more important that troops should be moved than the paymasters. The *Orizaba*, which they are to go on, is now ready and can sail to-day. It has been delayed taking 350 tons of coal. Last night two of the paymasters, Thrift and Folger, were taken sick, and it is believed this morning they have yellow fever, which they undoubtedly took while stationed in the city here making payments. They have been removed to detention hospital. Under these circumstances, I am at a loss what to do about sending the ships to Porto Rico, though I do not believe there is any danger to be apprehended, certainly no more there than here. If transferred to the *Florida*, the only ship available, they will have to remain here two days, as boat has to be coaled. I await instructions.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—3.26 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Referring to your message about remains of Col. Charles A. Wikoff, it is impracticable to take them to the United States at this time. Neither casket nor skilled undertakers can be found here. Please notify his widow in Easton, Pa.

MCCLERNAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—8.35 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham, Company C, Seventy-first New York, are convalescent patients in the hospital, being able to walk about and do light duty.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—8.50 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

Fifty-five privates of the Second Massachusetts are remaining here, 3 at Siboney and 52 at the Second Division field hospital. Thirty of the latter have been sent to the hospital ship *Bay State*; 22 remain, 9 of whom are detailed to look after the sick. Of the 13 remaining patients only 4 are able to travel on transports. The above is chief surgeon's report.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—8.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Archer B. Wallace improving, but not quite well enough to go home.

LAWTON, *Major-General Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—9 p. m.

Hon. GEORGE WALLACE, *Freeport, Long Island, N. Y.:*

Commanding general, Santiago, telegraphs to-day as follows: "Archer B. Wallace improving, but not quite well enough to go home."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—9 p. m.

C. K. COX, White Plains, N. Y.:

General Shafter cables to-day as follows: "Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham, Company C, Seventy-first New York, are convalescent patients in the hospital, being able to walk about and do light duty."

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—9.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Sanitary report for August 23, 1898: Total number sick, 900; total fever cases, 631; total new fever cases, 74; total fever cases returned to duty, 85. Deaths: August 13, Maj. H. C. Bowen, surgeon Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever. August 20, August Anderson, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, remittent malarial fever, with heart failure. August 21, Private Thomas Begley, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, malarial remittent fever and dysentery; Sergt. Thomas Maher, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, typhoid fever. August 22, William Walthus, civilian, chronic diarrhea; Private Robert M. Ziegler, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private George Kent, Company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever; Andrew Little, Company G, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, septicemia and suppurative parotitis.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—9.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Transport *Minnewaska*, with Second Cavalry mounted squadron, headquarters and 256 men First District of Columbia, 2 companies and 95 men Thirty-third Michigan, battalion of engineers, balloon detachment, and 35 horses belonging to light batteries, sailed to-day. The *Specialist*, with 4 officers and 110 men and horses belonging to light batteries, will sail soon.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 23, 1898.

H. C. CORBIN, Esq., Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: My son, Thomas S. Callender, jr., Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, is ill at Santiago, as per my previous letter to you. Your permit to take Miss Ward, my nurse, aboard the *Segurana*, that she might go to Santiago to bring the boy home, also received, and I thank you.

The nurse, Miss Ward, sails to-morrow. All that I have now to ask you is that you will kindly cable proper authorities at Santiago to by all means keep him in Santiago till Miss Ward gets there and takes him in charge.

Your prompt action on my previous letter was admirable.

Respectfully,

THOS. S. CALLENDER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, August 24, 1898—12.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Let the *Orizaba* return to Montauk Point to go through quarantine. Paymasters will be furnished from here for Porto Rico.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Detain Thomas S. Callender, jr., Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, now in hospital, until nurse arrives.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WORCESTER, MASS., August 24, 1898—12.12 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington D. C.:*

Is there any information as to condition of Lieut. E. B. Fish, Company H, Second Massachusetts, left as yellow-fever suspect in Santiago?

GEORGE F. HOAR.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 25, 1898—11.30 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington.*

T. J. Camp, Seventy-first New York, is now in hospital sick with yellow fever. Wintergill, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, is on the hospital ship *Bay State*, convalescent.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—11.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Is Alex. Gray, clerk to Paymaster Thrift, sick?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 25, 1898.

Have you received any information in regard to condition of this officer—Lieut. E. B. Fish, Company H, Second Massachusetts, supposed to have been left in quarantine at Santiago as yellow-fever suspect?

W. H. C., *A. A. G.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—12.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Please wire condition and whereabouts of Lieut. G. H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—12.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Secretary of War desires that the *Orizaba*, with paymasters and whatever else she can carry, be gotten off for Montauk Point, New York, soon as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 25, 1898—2.34 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Wired you yesterday saying two paymasters had been taken off *Orizaba* supposed to be suffering with yellow fever, and asking if ship should proceed to Porto Rico, and also suggesting remaining paymasters might be transferred to transport *Florida* and sent to Porto Rico. I am holding ships awaiting reply.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—3 p. m.General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Your cablegram this date received and not understood, as three telegrams have been sent you for the *Orizaba* to sail for Montauk Point, New York, with paymasters, etc., aboard.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 25, 1898—2.28 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

I have to-day transferred all business relating to customs over to Major-General Lawton. There has been collected, with the exception of a small amount in July, \$102,093.50. Salaries of officials and all expenses, including street cleaning, city officials, police, etc., have been paid to date, leaving over \$90,000 in the treasury. The expenses of the custom-house have been cut down from \$10,000 per annum to \$28,000, and that in time can be materially reduced. These collections were all made under the minimum tariff, including a large reduction in tonnage. The economy and celerity which has characterized the business of the custom-house has been brought about, in a great measure, under the supervision and good management of Mr. Donaldson.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 25, 1898—3.36 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Command all embarked this morning except Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, detachment of recruits for First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and a part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, all of which will embark to-morrow morning on transport now here. General Bates is with First Illinois on *Berlin* and *Berkshire* with 350 convalescents. Leave this a. m. for Montauk Point. I will leave with headquarters and one company of First Infantry on *Mexico* by noon to-day. Instructions about *Orizaba* proceed to Montauk Point just received. *Allegheny* left yesterday with Ninth Massachusetts on board. *Unionist*, having on board one company of First Illinois and private horses, leaves to-day. *Saratoga*, with Lieutenant-Colonel Freedman and 350 of the Fifth Infantry, arrived this morning; 300 more expected on the *Knickerbocker* in two or three hours.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO,

Santiago, Cuba:

General Shafter failed to send sanitary report for August 24. Secretary of War directs that these reports be made at 6 o'clock every evening.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

MONTAUK POINT, LONG ISLAND, August 30, 1898—12.04 p.m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Report my arrival on steamship *Berlin* with following: Majors Woodruff, Ives, Irons, Lieutenant Reeve, of my staff; Col. Henry L. Turner, commanding Second Brigade, and three staff officers; Lieutenant-Colonel Lainan, commanding First Illinois Volunteers, 35 officers and 785 men; also Captains Fisher, McMullen, and Taggart, and Lieutenant Fraser and 3 surgeons and detachment of 51 men. Private Waldron, Company A, First Illinois, died this morning of typhoid fever. All the sick are doing well.

J. C. BATES,
Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

MONTAUK, N. Y., September 1, 1898—10.52 a.m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Just arrived at Montauk Point with headquarters and one company First Infantry. No sickness on board. Am on steamer *Mexico*, one of ships captured in Santiago Harbor, an excellent transport. Have eleven pieces of very old artillery on board. What disposition shall be made of them?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Montauk Point, September 3, 1898.

MY DEAR GENERAL ALGER: I am very sorry not to be able to come to meet you and the President on your arrival this morning, but I am still in detention camp, and yesterday, for the first time, had considerable fever. I am feeling much better, however, this morning, though rather weak.

I hope you will find the appearance of everything here satisfactory. In a little drive I took the first day I came here it seemed to me an admirably well selected and arranged camp.

I hope to be out of detention to-morrow and take command.

Thanking you for your many kindnesses, and trusting that the President and yourself are very well, I am,

Faithfully yours,
Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, etc.

Wm. R. SHAFTER.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Montauk Point, Long Island, September 3, 1898.

MY DEAR GENERAL ALGER: I have just seen the New York World of to-day, in which it refers to an interview with me day before yesterday.

Every word which refers to charging incompetency or gross mismanagement of supply departments or that alleges that persons ordering the army to Cuba are responsible for present condition of army is absolutely false. I not only never said this, but entertain no such opinion. I only spoke to the reporter on the success of the campaign and the natural difficulties to be overcome.

I suppose, General, you have gotten used to newspaper lies by this time and can appreciate the situation. I am,

Very respectfully,
Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, etc.

Wm. R. SHAFTER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 3, 1898—11 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Montauk Point, N. Y.:*

Secretary of War authorizes you to issue order announcing disbandment of the Fifth Army Corps.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 50. }

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Wikoff, Long Island, October 3, 1898.

In compliance with instructions of this date from the Secretary of War, the disbandment of the Fifth Army Corps is hereby announced.

The short and successful campaign of this corps before Santiago de Cuba will fill a brilliant page in the history of our country.

By command Major-General Miles.

E. J. McCLEERNAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 163. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 7, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Army Corps are discontinued; the First, Second, and Fourth Army Corps will be reorganized and assigned to camps as below specified:

First Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Macon, Ga.

First Division, headquarters at Macon, Ga.:

First Brigade, Atlanta, Ga.: Thirty-first Michigan, Fourth Tennessee, and Sixth Ohio.

Second Brigade, Macon, Ga.: Third United States Volunteer Engineers, Second Ohio, and Sixth Virginia.

Third Brigade, Macon, Ga.: Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry and Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Division, headquarters at Columbus, Ga.:

First Brigade, Columbus, Ga.: First West Virginia. One hundred and sixtieth Indiana, and Third Kentucky.

Second Brigade, Americus, Ga.: Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Third North Carolina.

Third Brigade, Albany, Ga.: Second Missouri. Third Mississippi, and First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Army Corps, Maj. Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Augusta, Ga.

First Division, headquarters at Augusta, Ga.:

First Brigade, Augusta, Ga.: Tenth Ohio, First Maryland, and Thirty-fifth Michigan.

Second Brigade, Summerville, S. C.: Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Third Connecticut, and Ninth Ohio (battalion).

Third Brigade, Augusta, Ga.: Thirteenth Pennsylvania. Eighth Pennsylvania, and Fifteenth Minnesota.

Second Division, headquarters at Greenville, S. C.:

First Brigade, Greenville, S. C.: Two hundred and third New York, Second West Virginia, and Fourth New Jersey.

Second Brigade, Spartanburg, S. C.: Fourth Missouri, Fifth Massachusetts, and Two hundred and first New York.

Third Brigade, Columbia, S. C.: First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee, and First Delaware.

Third Division, headquarters at Athens, Ga.:

First Brigade, Athens, Ga.: Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Third New Jersey, and Two hundred and second New York.

Second Brigade, Athens, Ga.: Third Georgia and Twenty-second New York.

Fourth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.

First Division, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.:

First Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.: Eighth United States Infantry and Tenth United States Infantry.

Second Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.: Sixteenth United States Infantry and Sixty-ninth New York.

Second Division, headquarters at Anniston, Ala.:

First Brigade, Anniston, Ala.: Second United States Infantry, Fourth Kentucky, and Third Alabama.

Second Brigade, Anniston, Ala.: Second Arkansas, Third Tennessee, and Fourth Wisconsin.

Cavalry Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.: Second United States Cavalry, Sixth United States Cavalry, and Tenth United States Cavalry.

Artillery battalion (two batteries, A and F, Second), attached to headquarters, Fourth Corps.

The movements involved in the above-directed reorganization and assignment will commence under the direction of corps commanders on October 27, 1898. As far as practicable they will be so timed that only one regiment shall reach a particular camp on the same day.

The commander of each corps will direct the officer who is to command any camp to be established under this order to proceed to the designated point, accompanied by one or more staff officers, for the purpose of making necessary preliminary arrangements for the reception of the troops, whom he should precede at least ten days. He will be furnished with the report and the information concerning the particular camp site submitted by the board of officers who recently considered the subject of the location of winter camps in certain of the Southern States. Requisition will be made upon the Quartermaster's Department for the flooring and boxing of tents. Those intended for the men will be erected according to a model to be supplied by the Quartermaster-General. Sufficient and proper hospital accommodation will be provided, and the necessary measures for placing the camp in good sanitary condition will be taken in advance of the arrival of the troops.

Corps commanders will recommend such new assignments of general officers as the provisions of this order may render necessary, or as they may deem to be for the best interests of the service. Assignments or transfers of general staff officers should also be recommended by them when considered advisable.

Orders for moving to the proper points organizations not brigaded but attached to army corps will be issued from the headquarters of the corps concerned.

It will be borne in mind that the troops who are to occupy the camps herein provided for are to be prepared and held in readiness for service in Cuba. They may be ordered to that island on short notice, either by regiments or brigades.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PORTO RICO, AUGUST, 1898.

BURLINGTON, VT., August 1, 1898—9.52 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.*:

Having sons in the Vermont regiment, we protest against it being sent to Porto Rico unless there is need of its services there. When peace is declared, we expect our boys will be sent home.

JOHN D. WYMAN.
G. A. BARBER.
N. R. SPAULDING.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., August 1, 1898—11.05 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

In assigning troops and officers to expedition for Porto Rico, won't you allow the State of Texas a representation and give me a command with at least one Texas regiment?

J. R. WATIES, *Brigadier-General.*

AUSTIN, TEX., August 1, 1898—12.48 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

I respectfully indorse the request of Brigadier-General Waties.

C. A. CULBERSON, *Governor.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 1, 1898—1.25 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

DEAR GENERAL ALGER: If you can, send Fifth Missouri with General Wade. Company H is a Sons of Veterans company, and the regiment is first class.

JNO. W. NOBLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 1, 1898—2.10 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary, Washington, D. C.*:

The One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana was among the first to reach Chickamauga. Only three regiments have been there longer. Will be obliged if they can go with Wade; they are a splendid lot of men.

CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., August 1, 1898—3.20 p. m.

Secretary ALGER, *Washington, D. C.*:

Please send Fifth Missouri to Porto Rico. My son, Ralph, lieutenant, Company F, that regiment, anxious to join expedition.

JOHN J. INGALLS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 1, 1898—5.05 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned respectfully urge that the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers be included in General Wade's selection for Porto Rico service.

HENRY ZIEGENHEIN,

Mayor.

CHRIS SHARP,

President Merchants' Exchange.

JNO. C. WILKINSON,

President Business Men's League.

L. D. KINGSLAND,

President Manufacturers' Association.

I. W. MORTON,

President Commercial Club.

FRENCH LICK, IND., August 1, 1898—5.30 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

The men and officers of One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment urgently request that they be detailed for Porto Rico expedition, and I second their request.

DAVID TURPIE.

ATLANTA, GA., August 1, 1898—6.09 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

A number of soldiers in hospital in Charleston, S. C., ready to join their commands in Porto Rico. If they are to go, where shall I order them for transport?

PENNINGTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The transports coming to you from Porto Rico will carry all animals of the Fifth United States and First Ohio Cavalry. The Secretary of War directs that they both go and be loaded as soon as possible and be put under way to Porto Rico. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,

Tampa, Fla., August 1, 1898—6.23 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram of to-day directing First Ohio Cavalry be put under way to Porto Rico received.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

DELPHI, IND., August 1, 1898—6.40 p. m.

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

If at all possible, send the One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment to Porto Rico.

C. B. LANDIS.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 1, 1898—7 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Major-General Miles directs me to report that there has been no deaths among commissioned officers of this command during the month.

GILMORE.

PLAYA PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 1, 1898—7.05 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Will President appoint permanent collector at Port Ponce, or shall I keep a military officer on this duty? By error *St. Paul* was reported arrived this morning; should have read *Prairie*.

MILES.

PONCE, August 1, 1898—7.10 p. m.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:

Have official information from consuls at San Juan. One says resistance impossible. Volunteers refuse to march. No ammunition.

HANNA, Consul.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1898—8.10 p. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Do send the First Missouri, now at Chickamauga, to the front with General Wade. This regiment are nearly all St. Louis boys. There is a tremendous appeal from influential men in St. Louis in their behalf. Why not send them with General Wade?

R. C. KERENS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 1, 1898—8.45 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I earnestly urge acceptance of the One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, now at Chickamauga, for the Porto Rico expedition.

JESSE OVERSTREET.

FORT GRANT, ARIZ., August 1, 1898—10.33 p. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Will the Adjutant-General help me in the matter referred to in my official message of to-day? Have written so many letters and made so many efforts in other ways that I venture to address him personally and beg his assistance.

GRESHAM, Captain.

FORT GRANT, ARIZ., August 1, 1898—10.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and thirty-seven men and one officer, constituting L and M troops, Seventh Cavalry, at this post, beg to be part of the 50,000 volunteers to occupy Porto Rico, Cuba, and Philippines. They are a fine set of men, fairly drilled, equipped, and most eager to go to the front. Shortage of officers can be supplied if necessary by good noncommissioned officers.

GRESHAM,

Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Commanding L and M troops.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—11.30 p. m.

General PENNINGTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Order soldiers ready to join their commands in Porto Rico to Newport News for transports.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Hon. R. C. KERENS, *New York City:*

Your request concerning First Missouri will be complied with if it can be done.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—11.30 p. m.

C. B. LANDIS, *Delphi, Ind.:*

Your request to have One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana sent to Porto Rico will have the very best consideration possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MEMORANDUM DICTATED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR, TO BE EMBODIED IN AN ORDER TO THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Notify the Postmaster-General daily of all ships sailing for Santiago and Porto Rico, where from, name of ship, time of sailing, etc.

Also, to tell the Adjutant-General to notify the Postmaster-General of any changes of regiments that are made.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 111. } Washington, August 1, 1898.

The commanding officers of the following regiments United States Volunteer Infantry will report to Maj. Gen. J. F. Wade, United States Volunteers, War Department, Washington, D. C., by telegraph, for instructions and orders:

First Rhode Island, First North Carolina, First New Hampshire, First New Jersey, Second Texas, First Maine, Fourth Missouri, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia, First Connecticut, Third Tennessee, Twenty-second New York, First Arkansas, Fifty-second Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware, and First Maryland.

These regiments will be organized into brigades, as follows:

First Brigade: First Rhode Island, Fourth Missouri, Twenty-second New York.

Second Brigade: First North Carolina, First Alabama, First Arkansas.

Third Brigade: First New Hampshire, First Vermont, Fifty-second Iowa.

Fourth Brigade: First New Jersey, First West Virginia, Third Virginia.

Fifth Brigade: Second Texas, First Connecticut, First Delaware.

Sixth Brigade: First Maine, Third Tennessee, First Maryland.

Major-General Wade, United States Volunteers, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, assigned to command of these brigades and will conduct them to Porto Rico. On his arrival there he will report to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for duty with the forces under the immediate direction of the Major-General Commanding the Army.

The commanding generals of the several army corps in which these regiments are now serving are enjoined to give General Wade every possible assistance in the movement herein ordered.

These regiments are detached from the corps with which they are now serving for this campaign only, at the termination of which they will be returned to their respective corps. They will be accounted for on all returns as on detached service.

On completion of this service General Wade will resume command of the Third Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 2, 1898.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a note of the 28th ultimo from the French ambassador, who states that the consul of France at San Juan, Porto Rico, has telegraphed him that, at the joint request of the consuls, the captain-general has recognized, in writing, the neutrality of a place outside the city where foreigners have taken refuge and that as soon as the United States forces make their appearance, a notification of this humane arrangement will be given to the general in command.

The French ambassador states that he brings this matter to our knowledge in order that such instructions may be sent to General Miles as may be thought proper.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure.]

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES,

. Washington, July 28, 1898.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE:

The consul of France at San Juan de Porto Rico telegraphs me that, at the joint request of the consuls, the captain-general has recognized, in writing, the neutrality of a point selected outside of the city where the foreigners have taken refuge.

Our consul adds that as soon as the Federal vanguard shall make its appearance, he intends to notify the general commanding the American army of this humane arrangement.

I have the honor to bring this fact to your knowledge in order that you may be able to send General Miles such instructions as you may think proper.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my very high consideration.

JULES CAMBON.

Hon. WILLIAM R. DAY,

Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

VAN WERT, OHIO, *August 2, 1898—1.12 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Second Ohio was one of the first regiments mustered. They beg to go to Porto Rico. I earnestly urge their prayer.

G. L. MARBLE.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *August 2, 1898—11.45 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Minnesota boys at Chickamauga impatient to go to front. Can you not befriend them and place them where they may face the foe? Their sires fought and fell at

Gettysburg. If there be more fighting, their sons seek the field of honor and danger.

W. H. EUSTIS.

PRESCOTT, ARK., August 2, 1898—11.45 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

I sincerely trust you will allow the Arkansas troops to participate in the Porto Rico expedition.

THOS. C. MCRAE.

NORTHFIELD, MINN., August 2, 1898—11.49 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary, Washington:

Respectfully urge that Fourteenth Minnesota Regiment be sent on Porto Rico expedition. Men anxious to go. Sincerely hope you will.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE,
Member Congress, Third District.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., August 2, 1898—12 m.

Hon. GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

If possible, please have Third Regiment New York Volunteers included in Porto Rico expedition.

J. P. LINDSAY.

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., August 2, 1898—12.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Reed's Battery, Fifth Artillery, with eight 3.6-inch rifles, will be ready to sail to-morrow for Porto Rico on the *Aransas*. To what port shall they be ordered to sail?

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General RODGERS, Port Tampa, Fla.:

Should sail for Ponce, Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 2, 1898—1.03 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Captain Wester, of the Swedish army, presented credentials to me last night and is desirous of accompanying my command to Porto Rico. I will have room on my vessel to accommodate him if it is the desire of the Department to have the Captain accompany the expedition. Please wire your wishes in the matter.

GRANT, Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General GRANT, Newport News, Va.:

Captain Wester, of the Swedish army, should be given room on vessel.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 2, 1898—1.11 p. m.

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Washington, D. C.:

Please do all you can to have First Arkansas, now at Chickamauga, ordered out with next expedition.

HENRY M. COOPER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 2, 1898—2.02 p. m.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Second Arkansas, Colonel Cook, anxious to go with General Wade. Will highly appreciate it if you will give Arkansas boys a chance for active service.

A. S. FOWLER,
JOHN MCCLURE.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., August 2, 1898—3.08 p. m.

General ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Eighth New York most anxious for immediate service. Can't you send them to Porto Rico and oblige them and yours?

JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL.

ATLANTA, GA., August 2, 1898—3.18 p. m.

Gen. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Please favor number of your Georgia friends by sending First Georgia to the front.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK., August 2, 1898—4.03 p. m.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Officers and men of First and Second Arkansas Volunteers, now at Chickamauga, are ready and anxious to go to Porto Rico. Hope you can send them.

J. H. BERRY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1898—4.15 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I cordially indorse Colonel Durbin's application to have the One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer attached to General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico.

JAMES A. MOUNT, Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1898—4.16 p. m.

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

I cordially indorse Colonel Durbin's application to have the One hundred and sixty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry attached to General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico.

JAMES A. MOUNT, Governor.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL HECKER, UNITED STATES ARMY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

Referring to the matter of the dispatch of the *Yale*, the Department is advised that she has begun coaling at Tompkinsville, and will not be ready to leave for about five days.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Assistant Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Load the *Hudson* and *Manitoba* and put them under way for Ponce, Porto Rico. The *Yale* will report to you Monday and will easily overtake those going ahead.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Paymaster will leave to-night to pay your command. Hold rolls there.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL CAMP THOMAS,

Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

The Secretary of War directs that you put en route for Newport News the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. On arrival the commanding officer will report to General Grant for duty with the troops going to Porto Rico. The regiment should be fully equipped for field service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA HAITI, August 2, 1898—7 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Transports *Mohawk*, *Whitney*, and *Florida* arrived at this port this morning.
MILES.

PONCE, VIA HAITI, August 2, 1898—7 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Transport *St. Paul* arrived at this port at 5 this afternoon.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—8.25 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Has Fifth Cavalry started? General Miles wishes First Ohio Cavalry to follow the Fifth immediately, and authorizes this statement. Please get them off promptly. Cavalry a necessity with Garretson in handsome affair after landing. Both well. Answer.

HAYES, *Major.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—9.10 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

At the time of the arrival of the army in Porto Rico American money was at a premium of 125 per cent; it afterwards fell to two for one, and has since gone down to premium of 75 per cent, resulting, in my judgment, from the fact that customs dues are fixed in Porto Rican money and only Porto Rico money received. This, in my judgment, is wrong, and I have directed that American money be received for customs dues at a premium of 100, which, considering the condition of the two Governments, would seem but fair, until I can obtain further information or authority from Washington. I request that the rate of exchange be fixed

by the Government with the least possible delay, as it would greatly facilitate public and private business.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—9.27 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Please inform me how soon ample quartermaster and commissary funds will be available at this place. We are using native transportation and employing labor in unloading transports and storing supplies. Abundance of beef, cattle, coffee, sugar, and supplies of that character can be obtained in the country. Request that no more fresh beef be sent, as it can not be used more than a day from the coast. I also recommend that the manufacture of Springfield rifles, .45-caliber ammunition, all white-canvas tentage, and black-leather equipments of every description be discontinued, as they are obsolete and should not be a part of the army equipment.

MILES, Major-General.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—10.47 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Some 300 volunteers have surrendered, and reports are received from different parts of the island that volunteers refuse to march or fight any longer and that in many places they are willing to surrender and receive their paroles and return to their homes. I respectfully suggest that in any peace negotiations all islands in the West Indies, such as Isle of Pines, Vieques, and others over which Spain has dominion, be ceded to the United States.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 2, 1898—1.25 p. m.

The PRESIDENT:

Officers and men of the First Arkansas, now at Chickamauga, as well as people of the State, urgently and respectfully ask that this regiment be included in command about to be sent to Porto Rico. I hope this request can be granted.

S. W. FORDYCE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Major HAYES (care General Garretson), Ponce, Porto Rico:

Orders given some days ago for Ohio Cavalry to follow Fifth United States Cavalry.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898.

Colonel Humphrey, at Santiago de Cuba, August 2, cables as follows:

"After all the fresh beef was taken from the *Mississippi* I sent her to report to General Miles, to unload the mules there, and return to this point. No time was lost by this, inasmuch as no further work on her cargo at this port was possible for a week. The *Port Victor* is in the same position; so will be the *Olivette* and

Michigan when they come. I am of the opinion that more supplies are coming here than are needed, but of course I do not know what is proposed in the near future; can not say as to that."

It is respectfully requested that instructions be given to General Miles to have the *Mississippi* return direct from Porto Rico to Tampa just as soon as possible.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898—9.50 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

Secretary War directs that as soon as the *Mississippi* discharges her cargo she be returned to Tampa. It is important that she reach there as soon as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898—10 p. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.*:

The Fifth Illinois Infantry has been ordered to report to you to go to Porto Rico. How many men will you have, all told, approximately?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 2, 1898—7.50 p. m.

Gen. HENRY C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.*:

Third Brigade, including Second Ohio, want to be sent to Porto Rico. I was transferred on assurance that my brigade would move. Others are working to supersede us. Can't you push us along to join our commander?

ABE S. BICKHAM.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 2, 1898—1.05 p. m.

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN:

The Fourteenth Minnesota, now at Chickamauga, very anxious to go to Porto Rico next expedition. Won't you see that they go?

L. FLETCHER.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

The following is a copy of a telegram just received from the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Puritan*:

"ST. THOMAS, August 2.

"SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington, D. C.*:

"*Leyden, Puritan, and Amphitrite* have arrived, as ordered, at Cape San Juan, Porto Rico. No information. Two troop vessels waiting. We require coal. Await further instructions.

"RODGERS."

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 3, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Captain Rodgers cables the Navy Department that "the *Leyden*, *Puritan*, and *Amphitrite* have arrived, as ordered, at Cape San Juan, Porto Rico. No information. Two troop vessels waiting. We require coal. Await further instructions."

The Secretary directs you cause these vessels to be informed of the point at which you desire the troops to embark.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

As you ought to know, the last caliber .45 Springfield rifle was manufactured in 1893. Smokeless-powder cartridges are now being manufactured and will be forwarded. I suggest that you get along with what the Government has on hand. The question of currency and duties will be taken up to-day. Your action requiring all duties to be paid in United States currency is approved and will be adhered to.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

FRENCH LICK, IND., August 3, 1898—11.05 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Allow me, by request of men and officers of One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana at Chickamauga, respectfully urge detail for active service at the front; Porto Rico preferred.

DAVID TURPIE.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1898—1 p. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

If you have the disposition to confer lasting favor upon me and friends of Fourteenth New York, Wilder's regiment, please send same to Porto Rico. The command full, well equipped. Its career in your hands.

HENRY H. ADAMS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 3, 1898—1.35 p. m.

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Influence is being brought to bear to secure assignment of Second Arkansas Regiment as against First Arkansas for Porto Rico expedition. Friends of the First claim preference by virtue of seniority and other qualifications. Request of Cooper, Remmel, and others for assignment of First Regiment forwarded to President yesterday, to which I desire to add my name. Answer.

G. A. A. DEANE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., August 3, 1898—2.49 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

The Fifth Illinois infantry left for Newport News this morning.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 3, 1898—5.30 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Can you not arrange it to include Light Battery A, of Connecticut, in the very next expedition that leaves this country. They are organized under the first class, in fact, they are made up largely of Yale students and graduates who offered two separate organizations many days before the first call for troops was issued. They have been drilling three months at Niantic. The light battery itself, of which the Yale boys now form nearly a half, has a famous record in the civil war, and is very dear to the hearts of Connecticut people. Between the interest in them and the interest of the Yale boys, the State and thousands of other people outside of the State have grown from uneasiness and anxiety to a mood of indignant protest that they should be so long ignored. One battery which was organized after the plan which the Yale boys first proposed, and in which they were refused, is now at the front in Manila. Other organizations recruited since then and which have tried to steal their members from them are going or have gone to the front. People up here can not understand it and have requested me to petition you in the most urgent way that this state of affairs be remedied.

N. D. SPERRY, M. C.,
Second District Connecticut.

VAN WERT, OHIO, August 3 1898—6.31 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Second Regiment Ohio fully equipped and anxious to go to Porto Rico.

F. W. PURMORT.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., August 3, 1898—6.40 p. m.

General CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I earnestly hope the designation of First Maryland for General Wade's division will not prevent the Fifth Maryland from going as already determined. If Fifth should not go I shall be placed in most embarrassing position.

WILMER, Adjutant-General.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., August 3, 1898—9.07 p.m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Captain Reed's Battery G, Fifth Artillery, with eight 3.6-inch rifles and full complement of men, horses, and ammunition sailed for Ponce, Porto Rico, on Aransas at 7 o'clock p. m.

RODGERS, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898—9.30 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

General Rodgers reports to-day from Fort Tampa as follows:

"Captain Reed's Battery G, Fifth Artillery, with eight 3.6-inch rifles and full complement of men, horses, and ammunition sailed for Ponce, Porto Rico, on Aransas at 7 o'clock p. m."

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

BURKES STATION, Va., August 3, 1898—10.40 p. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN.

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

I see two of our regiments are going. Is there any hope for us?

LARZ ANDERSON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary of State has been informed that the consul of France at San Juan, Porto Rico, has telegraphed that at the joint request of the consuls the captain-general has recognized the neutrality of a place outside the city where foreigners have taken refuge, and that as soon as the United States forces make their appearance a notification of this humane arrangement will be given to the general in command.

The Secretary of War directs that as far as practicable you recognize this arrangement.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898—12.45 a. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Inquiries are made as to what you desire done with road machine left by General Stone at Tampa.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898—1 a. m.

ABE S. BICKHAM, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Am sorry not to be able to send your command just now, but you will go to Havana before very long.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 3, 1898—1 p. m.

JOHN ADDISON PORTER:

Peace negotiations find the Yale Battery still at Niantic without orders to move even to a camp of instruction. Worse than that, the reliable information reaches here confidentially that a batch of mustering-out rolls have been received here. Five or six weeks after the Yale Battery was organized an emissary came from the corresponding organization in Pennsylvania, which was then neither recruited nor equipped in anything like the shape of the Yale Battery, and tried to seduce some of the best Yale men from the Connecticut battery. Twitchell and other Yale boys stood by their ship. Now the Pennsylvania battery goes to Porto Rico, while these boys have the prospect of being sent home from the Niantic railroad station. Yet the Yale men, who make the life and soul of this battery, offered two separate organizations, of 70 and 173 men, respectively, many days before the first call came. The governor's mistakes can not account for this remarkable and exasperating treatment. Men of the finest spirit, intelligence, enthusiasm, and ability are being treated like dogs, and Connecticut and Yale are sore at heart. For two months they have been waiting to see these boys given a chance to fight. I can not refrain from laying these facts before you.

LEWIS S. WELSH.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 3, 1898—3.16 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Steamer *Hudson* is loaded and ready to sail with six companies of the First Kentucky. They only await the paymaster, who is expected here at 12 m. I am now loading the *Manitoba*, and expect her to sail to-morrow night.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

AUGUSTA, August 3, 1898.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to request that if possible the First Maine Volunteer Infantry may be one of the organizations going with General Wade to Porto Rico as reinforcements to General Miles's army.

Maine has taken great pride in furnishing the Government with troops of the best material, and with thorough equipment. On all sides the First Maine was reported to be one of the very best regiments among those organized by the States.

The Maine detachment of the Signal Corps was exceptional in its personnel and equipment. The batteries here awaiting orders are as good in material and equipment as the best.

Maine, having thoroughly done her part, is extremely anxious to be represented at the front, and if it is possible to give the First Maine Volunteer Infantry its opportunity in Porto Rico I trust that you will do so.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN T. RICHARDS, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, August 3, 1898.

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A.*

SIR: Inclosed please find some telegrams from friends of mine who are officers in the Fifth Missouri Regiment, now at Chickamauga Park.

They are very anxious to get permission to accompany General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico.

I hope you will grant their request, if possible.

Very respectfully,

WEBSTER DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary.

[Inclosures: Four telegrams from officers Fifth Missouri asking to go to Porto Rico.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 4, 1898—1.30 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The President directs that a military officer be kept on duty as collector of port at Ponce until an appointment is made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 4, 1898—9.55 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Transport *Mississippi* arrived to-day. *Massachusetts* ran aground before entering harbor.

MILES.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 4, 1898.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

It is thought by our people that one of the Minnesota regiments at Chickamauga ought to be sent to Porto Rico, and I think so, too.

C. K. DAVIS.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 4, 1898—1.37 p. m.

Gen. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I earnestly recommend the sending of General Mattocks and his brigade to Porto Rico and his appointment to the military and civil governorship.

E. C. BURLEIGH.

BANGOR, ME., August 4, 1898—2.06 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

General Mattocks earnestly desires his brigade, including Maine regiment, be ordered to Porto Rico. Hope you will send his brigade.

C. A. BOUTELLE.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 4, 1898—3.06 p. m.

General LUDINGTON, *Washington:*Send half allowance of transportation and money to hire remainder. How soon will *Travois* be here?

MILES.

PONCE, August 4, 1898—3.25 p. m.

General CORBIN, *Washington:*

General Miles desires that the road machines left by General Stone be forwarded.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

NEW YORK, August 4, 1898—5.56 p. m.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

We respectfully request and urge that our well-drilled and able-bodied Fourteenth New York Regiment, commanded by a Regular Army officer, Colonel Wilder, be included in any command to be sent to Porto Rico or into active service. No regiment better fitted or commanded.

C. P. Huntington, F. D. Tappin, Howard Gould, W. L. Strong, Edward E. Poore, H. W. Cannon, Charles A. Moore, R. A. C. Smith, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Edward Simmons, Dumont Clark, and 25 others.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., August 4, 1898—7.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Are the regiments ordered to General Wade's command to take full allowance of wagon transportation?

BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 4, 1898—9.30 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Instructions have been given to forward road machines by first transport leaving Tampa for Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN. *Adjutant-General.*

BATESVILLE, ARK., August 4, 1898—1.11 p. m.

President WILLIAM MCKINLEY:

Papers state General Wade has selected First Arkansas Regiment for his Porto Rico expedition. I am much disappointed that Colonel Cook's regiment is not also provided for, in view of your statement to me that his promotion can not be expected unless he goes to the front; and Arkansas is anxious for a brigadier. His regiment, the Second, and their friends are frantic for it to go. I beg of you to provide for it. Please telegraph me here to-day your reply.

DANIEL W. JONES,
Governor of Arkansas.

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 4, 1898—12.10 p. m.

Adjt. Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

We urge Louisiana's claim to place in Wade's army for Porto Rico. The State has had no chance in this war. Can you not arrange to include First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, now at Miami, but under orders to move on Saturday?

N. C. BLANCHARD.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1898.

Gen. R. A. ALGER.

MY DEAR GENERAL: If you can send Rosser as one of the brigadiers to Porto Rico, please do so. He is at Chickamauga. I congratulate you upon the splendid success of our arms and the prospect of peace so brilliantly won.

Don't bother to answer this, and believe me, very truly, yours,

JNO. W. DANIEL.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 4, 1898.

Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR: We learn that the Second Infantry Tennessee Volunteers is extremely anxious to be detailed by you to go to Porto Rico, and the officers request that some effort be made by the citizens to urge that this regiment be so detailed. We dislike to trouble you, but see no way of urging their request except by a communication to you direct, so we write, begging to urge that you give this Tennessee regiment an opportunity to show what stuff they are made of. These are Memphis boys, and we all take a pride and an interest in them.

Very truly, yours,

P. P. VAN VLEET.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 4, 1898.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: A friend of mine and George Willits wants to accompany him to Porto Rico on the same transport. His name is Allan Reid; he is a son of Gen. Hugh J. Reid, of Iowa, and a very nice fellow. Hope you can help him. I shall be in Washington Tuesday or Wednesday.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES B. MACDONALD.

ATLANTA, GA., August 4, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram of 1st instant about sending soldiers to Porto Rico, shall recruits of Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry at McPherson be sent to Newport News for transport to Porto Rico?

PENNINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: Referring to your note of August 2, 1898, inclosing copy of note from the French ambassador, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a telegram to General Miles on the subject contained therein.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

(Copy of telegram referred to on page 000.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 4, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a telegram has been received from the consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, dated the 3d instant, reading as follows:

"With General Miles's approval have consulted consuls in San Juan urging surrender. Am informed will refuse surrender now, but long resistance impossible. I think Macias will surrender without fighting."

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 4, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Request authority to discharge as unsuited to the service enlisted men rendered so by their own misconduct.

MILES.

WARSAW, ILL., August 4, 1898—4.41 p. m.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

In the name of thousands of Illinois people, I thank you for restoring the Fifth Illinois Infantry to General Grant's command and ordering it to the front.

B. F. MARSH.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 4, 1898—5.54 p. m.

General STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Surgeons of One hundred and sixtieth Indiana Regiment at Newport News protest against being transported on steamships *Alamo* and *Concho*, said to be fever infected. Please investigate and advise.

J. A. MOUNT, *Governor.*

PROCTORSVILLE, Vt., August 4, 1898—8.53 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

When is Vermont regiment likely to reach Newport News? Answer to Proctor.
REDFIELD PROCTOR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—9.30 p. m.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Proctor, Vt.:*

Can't tell when Vermont regiment will reach Newport News. Will be delayed by use of transportation to bring Shafter's army out of Cuba, which now seems imperative.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 5, 1898.

Hon. WILLIAM POTTER, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: This is your order to Major-General Miles and other commanding officers of United States forces, to admit the yacht *May* to all ports in Porto Rico, with supplies for the army, it being understood that no goods are to be imported into Porto Rico upon said yacht for sale.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce:

What is the prospect of getting ships off that were reported aground? Do you wish all of your siege train? Answer immediately.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Atlanta, Ga.:

Send recruits for Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry, at camp near Fort McPherson, to Newport News for embarkation to Porto Rico.

If necessary an officer from another regiment may be sent in charge, with instructions to return from Newport News, travel involved being necessary for public service.

Report number sent, each regiment, and date of departure.

By order Secretary War:

WARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The condition of General Shafter's command is so afflicted with malarial fevers that the Secretary of War has ordered all the troops that took part in the Santiago campaign to be taken to Montauk Point, Long Island. He directs that you send all available transports now with, or that may come to, you to Santiago to help in this work. General Shafter reports 3,778 sick with different kinds of fevers; as yet very few clearly defined cases of yellow fever. It is hoped that the troops will get away before it becomes pronounced or epidemic. Six of the immune regiments will be sent to Santiago for garrison duty and a new military department created, consisting of the territory surrendered by the terms of the capitulation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898.

General GRANT, Newport News, Va.:

Having reference to our talk over the 'phone just now, it has been decided that you complete loading of the *Manitoba* with least possible delay, with instructions to discharge on arrival at Porto Rico as fast as possible, and then proceed to Santiago to report to General Shafter.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

While the Secretary of War gave you permission to go to Porto Rico with one of your divisions at such time as you might see proper, he directs that no orders be given Lieutenant-Colonel O'Reilly to relieve him from duty at Tampa, as it is important that he remain there to meet the necessities of the hour.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 5, 1898—11.51 a. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Mobile and *Mohawk* ordered to Port Tampa to bring Fifth Cavalry here prior to order for all transports to report to Shafter. Where will these two vessels go? Desired to get cavalry here as quick as possible.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—1.35 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War says *Mobile* and *Mohawk* should go directly to Santiago. This in reply to General Gilmore's cable of even date to Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., August 5, 1898—12.34 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Eight regiments volunteer infantry at Fernandina not under orders for Porto Rico. None here.

COPPINGER, *Major-General Commanding.*

RAYMOND, MISS., *August 5, 1898—4.30 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please let the First Mississippi Regiment go to Porto Rico.

T. C. CATCHINGS.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *August 5, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

No excuse whatever for either ship going ashore. The *Roumania* was off yesterday, and gone to Arroyo to disembark. It is expected the *Massachusetts* will be off to-day. Her captain totally incompetent. I have asked Captain Sands to place navy officer in command. Troops are disembarking at Guanica, Ponce, and Arroyo; balance of siege train can be held until I ascertain what resistance will be made at San Juan. Cavalry much needed, and I request authority to send either *Mohawk* or *Mobile* direct to Tampa for Fifth Cavalry. No more hay required. Abundance of grass in country. Commissary and quartermaster funds most needed.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that \$50,000 in coin was sent your quartermaster by General Brooke; \$100,000 more by *City of Chester*, sailing to-morrow.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898—9.40 p. m.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War directs you stop shipping the siege train to General Miles. This is according to the General's wishes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898—11.25 p. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

The Secretary of War directs that when the regiments ordered to General Wade's command are moved that one-half of the wagon transportation will probably be taken; but, further than getting regiments in condition to move, no steps will be taken until further orders, as the transportation to move General Shafter's army to Montauk exhausts our resources in that direction.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 5, 1898—12.25 p. m.

General CORBIN, Washington:

New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia cavalry here. Please order First Ohio by next transport, regardless others.

HAYES, Major.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 5, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: In the name of a great many good citizens of Memphis and Tennessee, and at the request of a good many of the soldiers and officers of the Second Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers, I write to ask that if it can be done without doing violence to your present established plans for them that you send this regiment to Porto Rico.

Yours, very truly,

[Unsigned.]

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 5, 1898—9.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report that the *Manitoba* sailed at 5.50 p. m., in compliance with your orders. I placed on board Batteries A and C. Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the two Pennsylvania cavalry troops, with their equipment and horses, except 20, which reached here late. I also shipped on the *Manitoba* all the horses, private horses included, mules, wagons, tentage, and equipment of my command except the wagons and mules of the One hundred and sixtieth Indiana, for which there was not room on the ship. The remaining troops of my command are ready with me to step on the transports as soon as they reach here. The Fifth Illinois Volunteers reported this morning and is in camp here.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11.15 p. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.*:

Transport *Obdiam* will report to you Sunday morning, and she will be used by you instead of steamer *Yale*, which has been transferred to Santiago. The *Obdiam* has capacity for 1,300 men, and it is thought she can carry this number without any inconvenience or crowding, and you will exercise great care to see that the men are placed at the best possible advantage, not, however, to the extent of crowding or discomfort. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 5, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Memphis Cotton Exchange earnestly urges upon you to consider favorably the desire of the Second Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers, to be selected as part of the proposed expedition from Camp Alger, Va., for the Porto Rico campaign.

Very respectfully.

HENRY HOTTER, *Secretary.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—12.10 a. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.*:

Secretary War thinks you should proceed to join General Miles along with your troops going on the *Obdiam*. The rest of your brigade may be detained several days at Newport News. It is impossible to fix the exact date when transports can be furnished you, as it is considered the first importance to get General Shafter's army out of Cuba. That part of your brigade left behind should be given in charge of an experienced officer, who will look after the discipline and comfort of the remaining portion of your brigade until transports can arrive to take it to you.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 6, 1898—1.12 a. m.

General ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*:

SIR: My battery men and officers are still at your service either at Santiago, Porto Rico, or Philippine Islands.

Respectfully,

J. GUMBINGER,
Captain, Wilson Battery F. S. T.

HELENA, MONT., August 6-7, 1898—1.42 a. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.*:

If possible send Grigsby's cavalry to Porto Rico or Cuba. They want to get into or near a fight.

THOMAS H. CARTER.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 6, 1898—10.10 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Your two telegrams in reference to transport *Obdam* are received and contents noted. I will leave at the earliest moment possible with all the troops I can take on board. The *Leona* reported to me this morning. I can board her in a few hours with the rest of the First Kentucky. Shall I do so?

GRANT, Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—11.15 a. m.

General GRANT, Newport News, Va.:

Do not make use of *Leona*, as she has imperative orders to leave at once for Savannah, where she is needed.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—noon.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

A part of General Grant's brigade sailed from Newport News yesterday. Thirteen hundred more will sail to-morrow. The Fifth United States Cavalry and First Ohio are waiting for the two transports you were authorized by wire yesterday to send them. The Secretary War desires an early report of how many more troops, if any, you require to prosecute the campaign in Porto Rico. He wishes to hurry forward every man you require, but no more than you need.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 6, 1898.

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Please accept my grateful thanks for the consideration and prompt action of the War Department on my late recommendations in relation to the movement of Illinois troops, and through you I desire to thank Secretary Alger. You will find the Eighth Regiment equal to any emergency, and ready to leave for New York the moment transportation is furnished.

J. R. TANNER.

PONCE, August 6, 1898—2.35 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

General Brooke reports Hains's brigade, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, captured Guayamo yesterday. Slight skirmish with enemy in and about town. Enemy's strength estimated about 500. Not ascertained that any of enemy were regulars. Resistance not strong. Private John O. Cordner wounded below knee; C. W. Riffey, both legs below thigh; S. W. Wolcott in right foot—none serious—all Fourth Ohio. One Spaniard killed, two wounded, as far as known.

MILES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1898—11 a. m.

Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON, New York City:

Telegram concerning Fourteenth New York has been received and will have most careful consideration. The removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago makes it difficult at this time to send any considerable number of troops to Porto Rico.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 6, 1898—11.10 a. m.

Hon. T. C. CATCHINGS, *Raymond, Miss.:*

If possible, First Mississippi will be sent to Porto Rico, but removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago makes it impossible to send any considerable number of troops at this time.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—11.15 a. m.

Mr. N. C. BLANCHARD, *Shreveport, La.:*

If possible, First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers will be sent to Porto Rico, but removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago makes it impossible to send any considerable number of troops at this time.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898.

Hon. N. D. SPERRY, *New Haven, Conn.:*

Referring to your telegram of August 3, Battery A has been assigned to the Porto Rico expedition under immediate command of Major-General Wade. The time of departure can not be determined at this time, for the reason that we are taxing the transports to the limit to get General Shafter's army out of Cuba.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

COLD SPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y., August 6, 1898—2.43 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Please wire General Miles that Lafayette Post will supply, in accordance with its custom in New York City, flags for all public schools in Porto Rico, and how many needed.

D. BUTTERFIELD.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War directs me to forward, for your information, following telegram, just received from Gen. Daniel Butterfield:

"Please wire General Miles that Lafayette Post will supply, in accordance with its custom in New York City, flags for all public schools in Porto Rico, and how many needed."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, *Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.:*

One hundred flags have been sent General Miles, but he has been informed of your generous offer, and when his reply is received it will be communicated to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 6, 1898—4.10 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Message relative to *Mobile* and *Mohawk* received. Will be sent to Tampa. There has been some delay unloading these vessels, owing to grounding of *Massachusetts* and *Roumania*.

MILES.

PONCE, August 6, 1898—7.05 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Owing to the serious condition of General Shafter's command, I would not delay a single ship, notwithstanding our need of cavalry, and will order *Mohawk* and *Mobile* and every other vessel that can be spared to go with all speed to Santiago.

MILES.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1898—7.10 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Sail to-day for Port of Ponce with 1,083 enlisted men, 47 officers, and 52 civilian teamsters on transport *Chester*.

GRIFFIN, Colonel.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—8.50 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, 47 officers and 1,080 enlisted men and 52 teamsters, sailed on *City of Chester* to-day from New York to join your forces at Ponce.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—9 p. m.

Major HAYES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

First Ohio will come with Fifth United States Cavalry.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—9 p. m.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Ships with carrying capacity of 2,000 men and like number of horses left Ponce last evening for Tampa to take Fifth United States Cavalry and First Ohio Cavalry to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—11 p. m.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to send you the following text of a telegram received to-night from Mr. Philip C. Hanna, United States consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, now at Ponce with the army of occupation:

“PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 6, 1898.

(Received 6th—9.35 p. m.)

“Secretary MOORE, Washington:

“Recommend first paymaster bring large supply of silver and change. Short supply. Very embarrassing.

“HANNA.”

A copy has also been sent to the Navy Department.

Respectfully yours,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1898—11 a. m.

Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER, *Helena, Mont.:*

It is not possible to send Grigsby's regiment to Porto Rico at this time, or any other regiment, for that matter, for the reason that every transport we have is being used to bring General Shafter's army out of Cuba.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 7, 1898—1.23 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

The *Obdan* is reported to you as having a capacity for 1,300 men. I have had a survey of her made which shows that she should carry but 600. By crowding some 150 more might be accommodated. To carry more than 750 soldiers, will have to occupy the unused coal bunkers and other parts of the ship intended for freight, where there is neither light nor ventilation. To do so would endanger the health and lives of the men, and in event of a storm the probable loss of the ship. I think a half regiment is all that should be loaded. Shall I act on my own judgment or take a full regiment? I am ready to march my men aboard now.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *August 7, 1898—3.37 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

The Secretary of War having stopped the further shipment of the siege train to General Miles, I now request instructions as to the disposition to be made of the batteries serving with the train, the ordnance material, and quartermaster's transportation. There are about 1,800 men, 1,300 animals, and a large amount of artillery material collected here. A considerable time will be necessary to complete the shipment of the command. After consulting with General Coppinger and the chief surgeon, I report that the condition of health of the men and animals requires their removal at once from the South, and if it is considered advisable to maintain any portion of this siege train for service or future instructions, I am of the opinion that the interests of the service will be subserved by moving it to a point at least as far north as Washington. The chief surgeon, Fourth Army Corps, informs me that the sanitary conditions at Jacksonville, Fernandina, or other points along Gulf or South Atlantic coast would not afford relief from conditions existing here; also that there are many cases of typhoid fever in camp, and although it is the healthiest camp at Tampa, a rapid depletion of the command may be expected from this disease, if not from infection. General Coppinger has authorized me to fully represent this matter, and early action is requested.

JOHN I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Chief of Artillery.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 7, 1898—9.25 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Upon personal inspection I find that the report upon which I based my telegram to you this morning was incorrect, and that I can take a regiment on the *Obdan*.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

COLUMBIA, PA., August 8, 1898—10.22 a. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Will the peace make any change in the movement of General Snyder and his headquarters? I believe they are now in Tampa under orders for Porto Rico. Kindly answer.

M. S. QUAY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 8, 1898—11.15 a. m.

Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, Tampa, Fla.:

Please telegraph at once the batteries that are with you and referred to in your telegram of yesterday. It is hoped we will be able to telegraph you orders for a change of your men very soon. Would you recommend batteries with you going back to their station, as it is not probable they will be needed with General Miles? Your recommendation is desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 8, 1898—1.10 p. m.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

How many troops can the transports now at Tampa take to Porto Rico? Have conference with quartermaster and others having knowledge, as it is desired to order troops not going to Porto Rico north as soon as camps can be determined on. An early reply is desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PONCE, August 8, 1898—1.22 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

I think enough troops have been ordered to Porto Rico. No more light batteries required.

MILES.

PONCE, August 8, 1898—1.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Replying to General Butterfield's inquiry concerning public schools in Porto Rico, there are 546 public and 38 private.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 8, 1898.

DEAR GENERAL BUTTERFIELD: Inclosed is a copy of General Miles's report upon the number of flags that can be utilized.

With sincere regards, I am, faithfully yours,

HENRY C. CORBIN.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Coldspring, N. Y.

PONCE, August 8, 1898—3.10 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

General Schwan's command is marching around the west end of Porto Rico; General Henry, with Garretson's brigade, is moving across via Adjuntas and

Utuado to Arecibo, thence to San Juan. General Brooke has one brigade between Guayamas and Cayes, General Wilson, with Ernst's brigade, is at Coamo; American flag is floating in nearly all the principal places in Porto Rico. A small fort has been built at the entrance of Guanica Bay, which I hold; respectfully recommend be named Fort Capron, in honor of Captain Capron. Would recommend that no more troops or laborers be sent to Porto Rico.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

PONCE, August 8, 1898—3.16 p. m.

General CORBIN, Washington:

Cavalry will shorten campaign materially. Secure additional horse transports; old ones ordered Santiago. Answer.

HAYES.

YBOR CITY, FLA., August 8, 1898—5.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

The batteries referred to in my telegram of August 7 are H and K of Second; D of Fourth; K and M of Fifth; E of Sixth, and H and K of Seventh Artillery; all of which are now in this camp. I request telegraphic orders for myself and Maj. C. P. Townsley to proceed to Washington for consultation in reference to recommendations for dispositions of these batteries. Experience has demonstrated and I [understand] the Major-General Commanding Army would desire to retain a few batteries equipped with siege material in order to work out the problem of the proper armament and equipment for a siege train in the field. Experience has shown that this work must be intrusted to the artillery service.

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 8, 1898—7.30 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Bills presented for payment of salary of Catholic priests in this diocese from custom-house funds. This method has been in vogue. What action shall be taken?

MILES.

FRANKFORT, KY., August 8, 1898—8.07 p. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Please let Third Kentucky go to Porto Rico. You will place many Kentuckians under lasting obligations by doing this.

W. O. BRADLEY, Governor.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 8, 1898—8.15 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Postmaster, Santiago, reports all army mail returned to New York. None received here from any source since arrival *St. Louis*. Please arrange that the mail for the 20,000 troops for this island be either sent by transports or that the Post-Office Department send a special dispatch boat.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., August 8, 1898—9.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received. Following transports are now at Port Tampa: *Santiago*, which will take corps headquarters and one battalion of Fifth Infantry; *Rita*, assigned for depot quartermaster's supplies, and *Clinton* for depot commissary supplies. No other transports reported here. Major Bellinger at Egmont, 35 miles away. No telegraph there. Shall confer with him after he returns.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

If you can spare labor that has been sent you, send 250 by first boat going to General Shafter, Santiago.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

Hon. M. S. QUAY, Columbia, Pa.:

It is not probable any more troops will go to Porto Rico, as General Miles has just telegraphed he has enough to close the campaign.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

Governor W. O. BRADLEY, Frankfort, Ky.:

Should there be any more troops going to Porto Rico, favorable consideration will be given claims of Third Kentucky.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 8, 1898—11.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

United States engineer boat *Suwanee* has arrived here in tow, with orders to report to Colonel Black. Colonel Black in Porto Rico. What shall be done with her?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER, UNITED STATES FORCES, Newport News, Va.:

What troops have sailed for Porto Rico? When will next vessel sail and with what troops? Be specific.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 9, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

No payments as suggested can be made from the public revenues.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898—10.45 a. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

United States engineer boat *Suraneec* has arrived at Santiago with orders to report to Colonel Black. What disposition do you wish made of her?

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *August 9, 1898—1.09 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to request that I be ordered to accompany troops to either Porto Rico or Manila.

J. A. BALDWIN,
Captain, Ninth Infantry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898—1.30 p. m.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington:*

The following has been received from Major-General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico, and is sent you for your information:

"Postmaster, Santiago, reports all army mail returned to New York. None received here from any source since arrival *St. Louis*. Please arrange that the mail for the 20,000 troops for this island be either sent by transports or that the Post-Office Department send a special dispatch boat."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 9, 1898—1.35 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

I am informed the naval vessels at this place have been ordered round to San Juan. In order that there may be no conflict of authority, I request that no aggressive action be taken against that place, that no landings be made or communication held with the Spanish officials or forces on this island by the Navy.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898—1.45 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

General Rodgers telegraphs as follows:

"The batteries referred to in my telegram of August 7 are H and K of Second, D of Fourth, K and M of Fifth, E of Sixth, and H and K of Seventh Artillery, all of which are now in this camp. I request telegraphic orders for myself and Maj. C. P. Townsley to proceed to Washington for consultation in reference to recommendations for disposition of these batteries. Experience has demonstrated, and I understand the Major-General Commanding the Army would desire to retain a few batteries equipped with siege material in order to work out the problem of the proper armament and equipment for a siege train in the field. Experience has shown that this work must be intrusted to the artillery service."

What do you recommend? Inquiries made for Sherman.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, August 9, 1898—4.33 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, War Department:

Replying to your telegram to-day regarding mail for Porto Rico and Major-General Miles's army, I would state that since the *St. Louis* sailed mail by which he reports having received 3 pouches of letters and 32 bags of papers were sent via steamer *Chester*, leaving New York on the 6th instant, and 1 registered sack, 3 pouches of letters, and 58 sacks of papers go forward via steamer *Alamo*, leaving Newport News to-day. We endeavor to catch every steamer of whose sailing we are advised by your Department. Mail returned from Santiago intended for troops in Porto Rico will go forward by first steamer after this date.

CHAS. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

PONCE, August 9, 1898—5.05 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following received from General Wilson: "General Ernst's brigade captured Coamo, 8.30 this morning, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hulings, commanding, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains, striking the Aiboneto road half mile beyond town, captured entire garrison, amounting 150 men; Spanish commander Illeroa and Captain Lopaz killed. Our loss reported 6 wounded, only 1 severely. Men and officers behaved excellently. General Ernst, Colonel Hulings, and Colonel Biddle are especially to be commended. This is very important capture and well executed. Names of wounded as soon as received here."

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 9, 1898—6 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

The major-general desires to know what action was taken on his telegram to Secretary of War, asking for authority to discharge summarily undesirable men. Case is urgent.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898—8.45 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Postmaster-General telegraphs as follows:

"Replying to your telegram to-day regarding mail for Porto Rico and Major-General Miles's army, I would state that since the *St. Louis* sailed mail by which he reports having received 3 pouches of letters and 32 bags of papers were sent via steamer *Chester*, leaving New York on the 6th instant, and 1 registered sack, 3 pouches of letters, and 58 sacks of papers go forward via steamer *Alamo*, leaving Newport News to-day. We endeavor to catch every steamer of whose sailing we are advised by your Department. Mail returned from Santiago intended for troops in Porto Rico will go forward by first steamer after this date."

H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 9, 1898—10 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Comanche and *City of Macon* sailed to-day for Santiago.

GILMORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

It is deemed advisable to at once establish a large hospital at Ponce. Can you get the lumber, labor, and material necessary to put this order into execution immediately? Will send you nurses and doctors as many as desired. This is of the utmost importance. Answer, giving number of nurses and doctors you deem will be required.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 9, 1898—2.10 p. m.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Wagner returned to Washington sick. Request I be authorized to expend funds for secret service work and \$5,000 be placed to my credit and funds sent at once.

SCOTT, *Captain.*

RESIGNATIONS—SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS., August 4, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Have received telegram from Major-General Wilson informing me of resignation of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of Sixth Massachusetts Infantry at Ponce. Should esteem it a favor if your Department could furnish me with information regarding cause of resignation and present condition of the regiment; also condition of Captain Gihon and other wounded of the regiment.

ROGER WOLCOTT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—4.20 p. m.**General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:**

Secretary War desires to know if there is any unusual cause or incident connected with the reported resignation of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts. This inquiry is made at instance of governor of Massachusetts.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—9.35 p. m.**Governor ROGER WOLCOTT, Boston, Mass.:**

Nothing is known here of the resignation of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts. General Miles has been directed to report in the premises.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 4, 1898.

(Received 1.47 a. m., August 5, 1898.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following officers, ordered before board under section 14, act April 22, have tendered resignation, to take effect this date; approved by board. Recommend resignation be accepted by cable: Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Maj. George H. Taylor, Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell; all Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898.Governor WOLCOTT, *Boston, Mass.:*

In reply to inquiry concerning the resignations of the officers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, General Miles sends the following cable:

"Following officers, ordered before board under section 14, act April 22, have tendered resignation, to take effect this date; approved by board. Recommend resignation be accepted by cable: Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Maj. George H. Taylor, Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell; all Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry."

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 5, 1898.*Governor WOLCOTT, *Boston:*

Having reference to previous telegram forwarding cable from General Miles concerning certain resignations in Sixth Massachusetts; what action do you advise?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 5, 1898—5.20 p. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

When Sixth Massachusetts Infantry was ordered to be ready to disembark near the entrance of Santiago Harbor Colonel Woodward feigned sickness. At Guanica, when his regiment was ordered ashore, he again feigned sickness and went on hospital ship. Was examined by Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon, who pronounced him well and ordered him off the ship. During this time seven companies of his regiment were engaged in sharp encounter under command of General Garretson. Colonel Woodward was ordered before examining board and tendered his resignation. Its acceptance will save expense of court-martial. The lieutenant-colonel of same regiment is incompetent. He remained in his tent while part of his regiment was engaged. He was within sound of the fight and did not even assemble balance of regiment to reinforce part engaged if it should have been necessary. Acceptance of resignations of both these officers would benefit the service.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*BOSTON, MASS., *August 6, 1898.*Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

If resignations in Sixth are accepted, will appoint Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice as colonel, as recommended by General Miles. Desire also to appoint Adj't. Butler Ames as lieutenant-colonel.

ROGER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 6, 1898—7.10 p. m.*General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Have resignations of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of Sixth Massachusetts been accepted? It is important to have an efficient officer in command of the regiment at once.

By command General Miles:

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—8.50 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary War has accepted resignations of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of Sixth Massachusetts. Orders by mail, and you can inform them of this action. All well here.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1898—8.50 p. m.

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, Boston:

At the urgent request of General Miles, I have this day accepted resignations of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary of War accepts resignations of Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Maj. George H. Taylor, and Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, to date August 5.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898.

Governor ROGER WOLCOTT, Boston, Mass.:

Resignations of Maj. George H. Taylor and Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell, Sixth Massachusetts, accepted to date August 5, in addition to resignations of Colonel Woodward and Lieutenant-Colonel Chaffin. Is it understood that you desire to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Rice as colonel and Adjt. Butler Ames as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment? If so, assent of President will be given to appointment of Colonel Rice.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

BOSTON, MASS., August 8, 1898—4 p. m.

Adjt. Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram received. Rice commissioned as colonel Sixth Massachusetts, date August 5. Request for him leave of absence from regular service.

[Unsigned.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898.

Governor ROGER WOLCOTT, Boston, Mass.:

Indefinite leave granted Capt. Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry, to enable him to accept your appointment as colonel Sixth Massachusetts.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898.**MILES, Ponce:**

Rice commissioned colonel Sixth Massachusetts. When mustered should resign as inspector-general volunteers.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898.**General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:**

After careful consideration the Secretary of War concurs in the recommendation of the Surgeon-General that men be discharged as provided in regulations only. The desired end can be met on surgeon's certificate of disability, so that the men discharged can be given transportation and subsistence to their homes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—1.15 p. m.**General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:**

Secretary of War directs me to inform you that General Miles reports that no more troops are required in Porto Rico and that no more will be sent. Orders will issue very soon for the remaining troops of your corps to move for the North. A report of the sanitary condition at Fernandina is requested. Any troops on board transports will be disembarked and said transports put under way at once to report to General Shafter at Santiago to bring the troops of the Fifth Corps north. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—4 p. m.**Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:**

In response to your cablegram of 7th instant, \$2,000 has this day been placed to the credit of Maj. J. D. Black, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, with the assistant treasurer United States in New York City.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, August 10, 1898—4.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram stating no more troops needed Porto Rico just received. Fourth Corps headquarters already on board transport, which is nearly ready to sail. Am I authorized to proceed to Porto Rico, vessel to go thence immediately to Santiago?

COPPINGER.

VALPARAISO, IND., August 10, 1898—6.45 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I earnestly urge that Indiana troops be sent to Porto Rico. They are as good as the Rough Riders.

E. D. CRUMPACKER.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898—7.25 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

It is reported that a number of Porto Ricans are now serving life or shorter term sentences in Spanish military prison or penal settlements in Spain, Africa, and elsewhere beyond the limits of Cuba and Porto Rico for purely political offenses against the Spanish Government. Relatives and great many friends of these have appealed to our Government in their behalf. I recommend that any terms of peace concluded between the United States and Spain should make provision for the relief of these unfortunates fully as those now resident on these two islands.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898—7.40 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Have established telegraphic communication with General Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th instant with the enemy about 3 miles north of Guayama General Hains forced the enemy to retreat. The following men of Fourth Ohio were wounded, none killed: Capt. Edward O. Thompson, Company K, in right wrist; Private Samuel F. Jones, right knee; Private Noble W. Haniacker, Company C, in ankle; Private Harry S. Haines, Company C, in right foot; Private William Jeddington, Company A, in hip.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898—7.43 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

The following is list of wounded, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, in skirmish beyond Coamo, August 9: Corporal Barnes, Company E, left side; Private C. C. Frank, Company C, right side; Private George Whitlock, Company C, right side; Private L. Ubold, Company T, right elbow; Private E. V. Jolly, Company F, left arm.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898—8.40 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Replying to your telegram. Any sized hospital can be established. Lumber, labor, and material abundant; or the relief ship may be detained, with other transports of the Government, and be converted into hospital ships, if advisable, and remain in safe harbor. Matter being carefully considered by Colonels Greenleaf and Senns and Major Torney, who will render best judgment to-morrow and give number of nurses and doctors required. The command is in good health thus far, with the exception of cases that bring the germs of disease from Chickamauga and other camps.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898—8.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

General Miles desires engineer boat *Swarkee*, with its naphtha launch, sent to this port soon as possible.

GILMORE, Brigadier-General.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898—9 p. m.

CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington:

Transports *Hudson*, *Gypsum King*, and *Manitoba* arrived here to-day.

GILMORE, Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898—9.02 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Fifty-eight wagons belonging to Hains's brigade were left at Charleston. Send them to join brigade early as possible.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—10 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Wagons belonging to Hains's brigade will go by *Obdam*, which sails about 13th for Ponce.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

[Personal and confidential.]

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898—10.50 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

I am fully convinced that Sampson has sent orders to the commander of this fleet, soon as army leaves south coast to take his fleet, go round to San Juan, and demand the surrender of the capital or bombard the city, and not to waste ammunition on any of the batteries. First, to bombard a city containing innocent women and children would be a violation of the first order of the President; second, it is an interference with the work given the army by the President. I ask that any such action be suspended. After we have raised the flag over all the principal cities and arrived at San Juan, any aid by the navy against land batteries, intrenchments, or fortifications would be advisable, but not against a city of noncombatants. The control of all military affairs on the land of this island can be safely left to the army.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General COREIN, Adjutant-General, Washington:

In reply to your cable, it is highly important that the siege train be completely organized and fully equipped, and now is the best opportunity we have had in thirty years to have it fully supplied. General Rodgers should be intrusted with this duty and supplied with all such guns, material, horses, etc., as he may require. All well.

MILES, Major-General, Commanding.

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., August 10, 1898—11.57 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Engineer tools and instruments which were ordered by General Miles to be sent to Porto Rico were to-day loaded on the *Santiago*, whose destination has just been changed to Santiago, Cuba. If this material will not now be needed by General Miles, I recommend that it be kept on the *Santiago* until that vessel arrives in New York, and that it be then stored at Willets Point. If it is still wanted in Porto Rico, it should be unloaded and put on another transport, as the *Santiago* is to sail very soon. An early reply is important.

CHITTENDEN, Engineer.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—midnight.

General COPPINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

In reply to your telegram of this date, asking if you are authorized to proceed to Porto Rico, I am directed by the Secretary War to make reply in the negative.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1898.*

SCOTT, *Captain, Ponce, via Bermuda:*

Mail report expenditures secret service work; balance remaining; necessity for additional allotment.

MEIKLEJOHN, *Assistant Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 11, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Am assured there is no cause for your apprehension, but, for a certainty, positive orders have been issued prohibiting the move you suggest.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 11, 1898—8.52 a. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

I am advised the *Obdam* has orders to clear for Charleston. Shall I reload the 20 horses and men of Battery C which Grant attached to Fifth Illinois Infantry for transportation to Porto Rico?

J. S. CULVER,
Colonel Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, *August 11, 1898—9.20 a. m.*

Col. J. S. CULVER,

Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Newport News, Va.:

Your telegram this date at hand. You will reload the 20 horses and men of Battery C to go to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, *August 11, 1898—3.08 p. m.*

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram received yesterday from depot quartermaster, Newport News, states: "Does not know when steamer will sail." Steamer *Concho* sails from here direct to-morrow for Porto Rico. Shall I take her?

ADAMS, *Captain, Fifth Artillery.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, *August 11, 1898.*

Capt. THOMAS R. ADAMS,

Fifth Artillery, Governors Island, New York:

Secretary War directs you take steamer *Concho* to-morrow for Porto Rico.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 11, 1898—5.25 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following message received from Schwan, near Hormigueros, 10th: "Advance guard, including cavalry of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of Rosario River, near Hormigueros, developed strong Spanish force, which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez road. In general engagement which followed Lieutenant Byron, Eighth Cavalry, my aid-de-camp, was wounded in foot, and Private Fermberger, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and one other private was killed and 14 enlisted men were wounded. It is reported that the most if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in engagement. We drove enemy from his position and it is believed inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at early hour to-morrow. (Signed) Schwan."

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 11, 1898—9.22 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

From my personal observation and from all I have learned since allow me to make the following suggestions to avoid trouble in the future: That only immune troops be sent to Santiago, and I think two regiments infantry, two batteries of light artillery, and one troop cavalry will be ample. The guns and horses are already there. It is true many have enlisted as immunes who are not such. These, if sent, will contract fever and soon demand removal. Hence I advise that rigid inspection of all officers and soldiers be made and only those who are strictly immunes be sent. Colored men from the Gulf States take the fever, but the percentage of mortality is much less.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 11, 1898—9.35 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following from Schwan: "Immediately after repulse yesterday Spanish troops, joined by what were left in Mayaguez, moved in direction Lares. Have sent scouts in that direction. My command entered Mayaguez at 9 o'clock this morning. Schwan."

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 11, 1898—9.45 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following is result of conference and recommendation by Surgeons Greenleaf, Torney, and Daly regarding case sick of army in Porto Rico: "General Miles: Hospital of lumber can be built, but one of tents preferable. We, however, urgently recommend speedy return of sick to United States on properly equipped transports or hospital ships. Fifty doctors and 150 trained male nurses required at once."

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Secretary of War directs that you confine trade between United States and Porto Rico to American vessels, but impose same navigation and tariff charges on them as on other vessels. Abolish Spanish \$1 tax per ton avoirdupois on all goods

exported or imported. Substitute 20 cents tax per register ton of vessel and 2 cents per ton on vessels for American ports in Cuba. Retain 50 cents tax per avoirdupois ton on merchandise landed at San Juan and Mayaguez. General tonnage tax on ships entering or clearing in ballast, half rates.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
LAFAYETTE POST, REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS,
New York, August 11, 1898.

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES,

Commanding United States Army, Porto Rico.

MY DEAR GENERAL MILES: As advised by the Adjutant-General, Lafayette Post has determined to supply the public schools of Porto Rico, as far as practicable, with the United States flag. Comrade Allen C. Bakewell, our junior vice-commander, has kindly volunteered to visit Porto Rico in the discharge of this duty. I have asked him to undertake correspondence with yourself to get an idea from you of the numbers and sizes necessary. Our advices from the War Department are your (Gilmore) telegram about 540 public schools and some 30 or 40 private schools.

Comrade Bakewell will ask your advice as to sizes, and forward you with this two samples of bunting flags and two sizes of silk flags. If you would kindly suggest which, if either, of the sizes would be best for the purposes; the idea being to place the small silk flag inside the schools, with possibly the Constitution of the United States, printed in Spanish and English languages, interlined; and possibly, also, a portrait or likeness of President McKinley.

If you will write to Adjutant-General Corbin about the sizes desirable, we will endeavor to start our comrade with a limited number to commence operations within the territory or towns under your control, and forward to him the additional quantity required. It may be that you will undertake to relieve him of the detail, and prefer to have it done by military authority through army officers proper.

Major Bakewell will go in his uniform and act as a volunteer aid, without pay, on your staff, if this is acceptable to you, and possibly bring another comrade, who will come under like conditions.

If this programme is agreeable to you, will you kindly wire Adjutant-General Corbin to so advise Major Bakewell and myself, and we will put the matter under way at once. Major Bakewell's address is No. 1 East Forty-first street, New York City.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to Adjutant-General Corbin, so that he will understand your dispatches on the subject, and it will of course be honored and approved at headquarters in Washington.

While our post expects to bear all the cost of providing the flags and material, and our comrades to serve without pay, we should naturally look for such transportation about and through the country and return as the Government and yourself can furnish, probably without expense to the Government.

I shall address the Adjutant-General on this subject, and be assured of his views before your reply reaches me.

I congratulate you on your successful campaign, and the undoubted benefits, both to Porto Rico and the United States, to result.

I am, very truly, yours,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Commander Lafayette Post.

P. S.—Major Bakewell will in person write you for such further information as may occur to him desirable for the discharge of his duty. (With this letter.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—12.45 a. m.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, the Secretary of War directs me to inform you that on the recommendation of Major-General Shafter five regiments of infantry are now on the way to Santiago—four immune regiments and a regiment of colored volunteer infantry from Illinois. The latter sailed from New York on the *Yale* to-night.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—12.45 a. m.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that a new military department has been created by the President, consisting of Santiago Province, with headquarters at Santiago. Major-General Lawton, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to the command. Brigadier-Generals Wood and Ewers have been ordered to General Lawton for duty, General Wood retaining command of the city.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., August 12, 1898—10.11 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Two officers and 24 men belonging to Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry are at Tampa awaiting transportation to Porto Rico. Shall this detachment await transportation to regiments from here, or accompany command ordered to Huntsville?

SNYDER, *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898.

General SNYDER,

Commanding United States Forces, Tampa, Fla.:

Two officers and 24 men belonging to Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry, now at Tampa, referred to in your telegram of even date, will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and, upon her arrival, take passage upon the steamer *Obdam* for Porto Rico to join their regiments.

By order Secretary of War:

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, U. S. V.,

Chief of Artillery, Tampa, Fla.:

The matter of the siege train has been under consideration for some time. The Chief of Ordnance believes the following to be the best course to pursue, namely, to select two siege guns, two siege howitzers, and two siege mortars, and turn them over to a battery or batteries having sufficient men to man and operate them, with station at some point where they can be used for practice and experiment to develop their usefulness, needs and requirements, and such alterations as may be necessary for their complete efficiency, the remainder of the guns to be

sent to Rock Island Arsenal for storage and safe-keeping, and to receive such alterations as experience from time to time suggests and demands.

Your recommendation and advice are requested, upon receipt of which orders for the artillery troops under your command will issue.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 12, 1898—12.40 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transport Miller left here to-day for Santiago.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—3.45 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War desires to know how much of Henry's transportation left at Tampa should be sent to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—4.23 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commander of the Spanish forces in Porto Rico of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—5 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico,*

General MERRITT, *Manila,*

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The Secretary of War directs that the following proclamation of the President be sent you for your information and guidance:

“BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

“A PROCLAMATION.

“Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectfully representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

“Whereas it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that

effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

“Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

“Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

“(Signed)

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

“By the President:

“WILLIAM R. DAY, *Secretary of State.*”

Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

The protocol provides:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

PONCE, August 12, 1898—4.57 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transport *Mohawk* left here for Santiago to-day.

GILMORE.

PONCE, August 12, 1898—4.56 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

In my opinion permanent arrangements should be made for furnishing nearly a million of people in this island and about 20,000 troops with a daily mail.

MILES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1898.

The honorable the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a cablegram received this date from Major-General Miles regarding the postal arrangement for the island of Porto Rico.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General, for the Secretary of War.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 12, 1898—6.22 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Under Spanish law all notaries public and most, if not all, officials in this island have given bonds in cash and bonds in mortgages from \$5,000 up for the faithful performance of their duties, and that these securities are deposited in Spain. Under these circumstances it would seem only just that all money or securities now held by Spain for the proper performance of official duties in the island now about to pass from her control be delivered to the United States without [with] full list of names and such other data as will enable the United States to settle up these cases justly.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 12, 1898—9.12 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Request that two paymasters be sent here direct from Washington with necessary funds to pay this army. Those sent to Santiago, Special Orders 177, wounded [would] be quarantined for ten days, and if ship infected with yellow fever would not be allowed to land on island.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 12, 1898—11.47 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following forwarded for information of Department:

"Colonel GREENLEAF:

"I have the honor to report to you results of my investigations concerning origin typhoid fever among our troops in Ponce and its vicinity, as requested in your order recent date. There are at present about 250 cases typhoid fever in army of invasion this point. Careful study of 200 cases of which I have reliable information shows disease in every instance was contracted before leaving United States. By far largest number contracted in camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga. Second and Third Regiments Wisconsin Volunteers furnished largest contingent, followed by Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Second Massachusetts. Camp Alger comes next. Fewest cases from Tampa. Typhoid fever indigenous in Ponce to some extent throughout entire year and from the large number of infected cases extra precaution will become necessary to prevent further spread of the disease among our troops. In view of great prevalence of the disease in Camp George H. Thomas, it appears to me Medical Department of the Army should recommend immediate evacuation of the camp.

"(Signed)

N. SENN."

[Indorsement.]

"Sixth Illinois from Camp Alger came here in transports with us. About 200 cases, mostly typhoid, developed en route, which I returned on transports. Concurring in Dr. Senn's opinion regarding origin of the disease, I recommend that all fever infected camps in the United States be abandoned. Every possible precaution has been taken here to prevent its spread.

"(Signed)

GREENLEAF, Chief Surgeon."

MILES.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

President's proclamation addressed to General Shafter reached Santiago at 7.09. The same to General Miles will probably not be forwarded over the poorly maintained English lines before to-morrow.

GRANT SQUIRES, Censor.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

All important messages, including two most urgent ones, went out of my office over Haiti cable within ten minutes of receipt here; but in case of Miles's message, fear that the unfriendly English West Indian Cable Company will close, as usual, at 6 o'clock, although, anticipating important matter, had requested them to keep open for it.

SQUIRES, *Censor.*

TELEGRAPH DIVISION, August 12, 1898.

General CORBIN:

Haiti office, New York, reports as follows: "The West India and Panama Company closes at 6 p. m. and it will be impossible to get the President's proclamation through to Ponce before morning."

This is simply in line with the service we have had to contend with during the trouble at Porto Rico. The Government has to pay heavy tolls and receives but little if any consideration.

Respectfully,

CHAS. O. PIERSON,
Lieutenant, in Charge.

The tolls on this cablegram amounted to \$660.04.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The following dispatch has been received from Captain Crittenden, Corps of Engineers, Tampa, Fla.:

"Engineer tools and instruments which were ordered by General Miles to be sent to Porto Rico were to-day loaded on the *Santiago*, whose destination has just been changed to Santiago, Cuba. If this material will not now be needed by General Miles, I recommend that it be kept on the *Santiago* until that vessel arrives in New York, and that it be then stored at Willets Point. If it is still wanted in Porto Rico it should be unloaded and put on another transport, as the *Santiago* is to sail very soon. An early reply is important."

Your instructions are desired.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, August 12, 1898.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for the information of the Department, copy of a letter this day sent to General Miles at Porto Rico with samples of flags. The letter explains itself. Of course we desire your approval of the matter.

I should be glad to know that our course is satisfactory and acceptable, also that we may be advised of the size of the flags already sent to General Miles. I suppose regulation size or garrison flag.

Will you order transportation for our committee?

I am, very truly, yours,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copy of a telegram from Major-General Miles, dated Ponce, August 12, 1898, touching the matter of bonds

given under Spanish law by all notaries public and most, if not all, officials on the island.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General, for the Secretary of War.

For inclosure, see page 000.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Military telegraphic censorship, liberally administered, will continue at telegraphic centers controlled by you. Messages detrimental to the United States are forbidden, and also all ciphers, except that Governments and diplomatics, Spain included, are allowed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 13, 1898—1.06 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

General Wilson reports Major Lancaster, with Pott's battery, at 1.30 p. m. 12th instant, quickly silenced enemy's battery at Asomanta, near Aibonito, and drove him from his position and rifle pits; no infantry fire on our part. Lieut. John P. Hains, Third Artillery, struck by stray Mauser bullet; not serious. A shell from enemy's gun burst just over one of our pickets, killing Corporal Swanson; wounding Corporal Jenks, Company L, Third Wisconsin, neck and arm; Private Vought, same company, seriously, in abdomen; Private Bunce, same company, in chest, not seriously.

MILES.

TAMPA, Fla., August 13, 1898—1.23 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

With reference to my telegram of August 8 and in the absence of the special instructions requested, I recommend that Sage's Battery, Sixth Artillery, and Coffin's Battery, Fifth Artillery, be retained in service equipped with four howitzers and four siege rifles, respectively, with station at Washington Barracks, D. C., and that the other batteries of this command be directed to turn in their siege material and transportation to the ordnance and quartermaster depots near this point and ordered to their former stations at once. It is urgent that this command be moved north, as there is no abatement in the increase of typhoid fever.

JOHN I. RODGERS, *Chief of Artillery.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898.

Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, Tampa, Fla.:

Telegram of this date received and recommendations contained therein approved by the Secretary of War. You will give necessary orders for batteries to join accordingly, informing department commanders of date of departure. The Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments have been informed and will give instructions for disposition of property.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 13, 1898—1.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Major-general commanding desires me to acknowledge receipt of the telegram directing that all military operations against the enemy be suspended.

GILMORE.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1898—3 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Service inquiries regarding receipt President's proclamation to Miles have been hurried forward, but, with numerous relays on every route to Ponce, answers can only be obtained after delays. It is reasonably certain, however, that message reached St. Thomas late last evening and Ponce by 9 this morning, and that General Miles now has it.

SQUIRES.

PONCE, August 13, 1898—4.56 p. m.

CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington:

Engineer tools—your cable this date—major-general commanding says not required here.

GILMORE.

YBOR CITY, FLA., August 13, 1898—6 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Reference being had to your telegram of the 12th instant, and the suggestions of the Chief of Ordnance that the ordnance property pertaining to the equipment of the siege artillery be turned into Rock Island, I am decidedly of the opinion that this property should first be turned into Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson at Port Tampa. The circumstances under which it was ordered to and received at Tampa and delivered at this camp and urgently ordered hence to Santiago and Porto Rico before the verification or receipt of invoices involve a serious problem of accountability, and the most direct way of solving this problem is to return the property to the officer to whom it was originally invoiced and who has the facilities for storing, packing, and shipping it to Rock Island. The wagons and transportation should be turned into the depot quartermaster here. I recommend that Batteries H and K of the Second Artillery, H and K of the Seventh, D of the Fourth, and M of the Fifth be dismounted and ordered to their former stations at once. I recommend that Battery D of the Fifth Artillery be equipped with four siege rifles and E of the Sixth with four siege howitzers and ordered to the station recommended for them as instruction batteries for the siege artillery service, and that Battery B, Fifth Artillery, which is now in Porto Rico, equipped with six siege mortars, be made upon its return the instruction battery with these pieces. The composition of the armament should be uniform in each battery, and not mixed, as suggested by the Chief of Ordnance. There are 74 light artillery recruits of Second and First Artillery and a similar number of unassigned light artillery recruits here. Instruction as to their disposition should be sent. Field officers should be ordered to their respective stations.

JOHN I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 13, 1898—6 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

There are approximately 100 men attached to Richard's battalion, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, belongs to commands in Porto Rico. Shall they move to

at Hildletown with him or be turned over to Colonel Smith, commanding here, or shall they be forwarded to their commands by the *Obdam* when she sails? I also have three horses belonging to General Grant's and General Brooke's staff, left with me for transportation to Porto Rico. Advise their disposition.

J. S. CULVER,

Colonel Fifth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Detachment at Newport News.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 13, 1898—7.15 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following is complete list of casualties in engagement near Hormigueros, August 10: Killed, Frederick Fernberg, D, Eleventh Infantry. Wounded: First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry. Following wounded of Eleventh Infantry: Sergt. William S. Wheeler, seriously; Corpl. Joseph P. Ryan, C; Private William Rossiter, G, serious; Private Arthur Shays, G; Private E. John L. Johnson, D; Private A. Sands, D; Private Paul T. Milzkie, E; Private Henry Gerrick, E; Private Harry E. Arrick, E; Private Samuel R. Cobb, I; Corpl. Ames Wilkie, E, serious; Samuel G. Fry; Private G. Curtis, Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery. Doctor thinks all but one of wounded likely to recover.

MILES.

PONCE.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

In press reports of my dispatch giving list of casualties in engagement near Hormigueros, August 10, appeared the sentence, "Doctor thinks but one of injured likely to recover." Original copy of cablegram reads, "Doctor thinks all but one of wounded likely to recover."

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Col. J. S. CULVER,

Fifth Illinois Infantry, Newport News, Va.:

The men attached to Richard's battalion, belonging to commands in Porto Rico, should be sent to join the regiment on the *Obdam*. The three horses belonging to General Grant's and General Brooke's staff should also be sent.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Tampa, Fla., August 14, 1898.

Lieut. Col. FRANK G. SMITH, *Sixth Artillery,*

Commanding Siege Artillery, Camp Rodgers, Tampa, Fla.

SIR: Under special telegraphic instructions of the 13th instant from the Secretary of War, the following movements of troops and disposition of property will be made with as little delay as possible:

1. The following batteries of your command now serving as siege artillery are hereby dismounted, and, under such instructions as you may give, will turn in the armament and ordnance property pertaining to their equipment as siege artillery to the depot ordnance officer at Port Tampa, Fla., or as may otherwise be directed from this office, and they will then proceed to and take station at the posts designated opposite their respective names, viz: Battery H, Second Artillery, to Fort

Trumbull, Conn.; Battery K, Second Artillery, to Fort Constitution, N. H.; Battery D, Fourth Artillery, to Fort McHenry, Md.; Battery M, Fifth Artillery, to Fort Hancock, N. J.; Battery H, Seventh Artillery, to Fort Adams, R. I.; Battery K, Seventh Artillery, to Fort Totten, N. Y. All public animals, the harness, wagon transportation, and other quartermaster property pertaining to the equipment of the above-named batteries as siege artillery will be turned in to the depot quartermaster, Tampa, Fla.

2. Batteries K, Fifth Artillery, and E, Sixth Artillery, will remain mounted as instruction batteries in siege artillery service, and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and there take station.

Battery K, Fifth Artillery, will be equipped with a battery of four 5-inch siege rifles, complete, and Battery E, Sixth Artillery, with a battery of four 7-inch siege howitzers, complete; each battery to be provided, in addition, with artillery harness supplied from that now on hand in the siege train.

Each battery will retain six 6-mule wagons for the transportation of platforms and six 6-mule wagons for the transportation of ammunition.

You will give orders for the transfer of such armament and equipment from that now on hand in the siege train as is necessary to carry out these instructions. All surplus armament and ordnance property pertaining to these batteries will then be turned in to the ordnance officer at Port Tampa, Fla. All surplus public animals, wagons and harness, and surplus quartermaster property pertaining to these batteries will be turned in to the depot quartermaster at Tampa, Fla.

3. The property pertaining to the quartermaster, commissary, medical, and ordnance departments of your command will be turned in, under your direction, to their respective depots, at Tampa, Fla., and the officers on duty with those departments will then report to the senior officer of their respective departments on duty at Tampa, Fla., for further instructions.

You will arrange for the movement of the batteries with the least delay practicable and in the order which will best satisfy the existing conditions of health.

4. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation for the above movements and the Commissary Department will furnish the necessary subsistence.

5. You will order all officers under your command remaining on duty at Camp Rodgers after the execution of these orders to proceed to their respective stations and report for duty, and you will then proceed to join your proper station.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Very respectfully,

JOHN I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE;

Washington, August 14, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary of War desires to know if it is true, as printed, that La Duke, of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, was executed under sentence of court-martial.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 14, 1898—9.30 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Messrs. Potter, Van Rennsaller, Vanuxem, and Groff arrived on private yacht *May* with load of supplies, which will greatly contribute to the comfort of the troops, and especially the sick and wounded. They also brought a large number of American flags, which have been sent to the different town and cities, and soon will be

waving over the best part of Porto Rico. The action of these patriotic and philanthropic gentlemen, and the National Relief Commission, which they represent, is highly appreciated by a grateful army, while the display of our national colors will give great joy to the people.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 14, 1898—9.33 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Troops mostly camped in mountain region and in good health. Hope paymasters now at Santiago will return to Washington and no steamers be permitted to come here from Santiago. Every effort being made to keep yellow fever from Porto Rico.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 15, 1898—12.25 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Chester arrived to-day with First Volunteer Engineers.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—10.20 a. m.

General RODGERS, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary of War desires to know if, before your command leaves for the North, it would not be possible to assist in loading the ordnance on trains for shipment North. It seems impossible to get intelligent labor in sufficient numbers to accomplish this. Of course the Secretary of War does not wish to jeopardize your command, but if this work can be done by your men, or the heaviest part of it, he would like it very much. If, however, it is not advisable for the men to do the work, you can leave officers in charge of the matter, and the Ordnance Department will employ labor. Telegraph names of officers left in charge.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 15, 1898—11.31 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Snag boat *Suwance*, here from Tampa, ordered to report to Colonel Black; not wanted here. What shall be done with it?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—12.10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

Snag boat *Suwance* should be sent to General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—12.10 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Snag boat *Suwance*, now at Santiago, under orders to report to Colonel Black, has been directed to proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898.

Col. H. W. CHITTENDEN, *Engineer Volunteers, Tampa, Fla.*:

Engineer tools and instruments referred to in your telegram of 10th instant, and loaded on transport *Santiago*, are not needed or required by General Miles in Porto Rico.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., August 15, 1898—3.03 p. m.

Major HEISTAND, *Washington, D. C.*

Yours date, Chittenden, signed Heistand, undelivered. Party left for Huntsville, Ala.

LIEUTENANT PIERSON, *Volunteer Signal Corps.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898.

Col. H. W. CHITTENDEN, *Engineer Volunteers, Huntsville, Ala.*:

Engineer tools and instruments referred to in your telegram of 10th instant, and loaded on transport *Santiago*, are not needed or required by General Miles in Porto Rico.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 15, 1898—3.11 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Following dispatches received from General Schwan, sent before he received notification of suspension of hostilities. "In camp, 2 miles north Las Marios, via Gauco, August 13: Burke's column, while descending valley of Rio Grande, fired into by retreating Spaniard force from mountain slope, north side stream. Fire returned, thought with effect; none of our men hurt; Spanish force, numbering about 1,500, heading for Lares and Penino. Received surrender of commanding officer, Colonel Soto, sick in cottage near, attended by two Spanish surgeons. Have directed they be sent to Mayaguez and held as prisoners or paroled, as you determine. Shall close my command here and be governed in movements to-morrow by reports we expect to receive during the night; probably march to Lares. Roads most difficult." "Camp near Los Marios, August 14: After sending dispatch last evening company of Eleventh Infantry brought 40 prisoners, including battalion commander and lieutenant; also number Spanish soldiers wounded yesterday. Cavalry scouring the country toward Lares for fugitives—deserters from Spanish column, which has been thoroughly disorganized and demoralized by pursuit. Prisoners report our fire yesterday very effective and well directed." Please notice on map our troops occupy best part of Porto Rico. They are moving in such strong columns in concert that nothing could check their progress. They would have occupied the entire island within four days if they had not been stopped by order to suspend hostilities. There were some unavoidable delays before troops could be landed, but none after. Will disembarking of troops that are now in transports be considered an act of hostility?

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898—3.54 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Referring to snag boat, General Miles has directed me not to send any boats to Porto Rico.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—4.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

As General Miles has directed no more boats be sent to Porto Rico, and as the *Clinton* is no longer required, and is to be sent back to New Orleans, she could tow the *Surance* to Tampa, and the *Clinton* then proceed to New Orleans, and discharge her cargo.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS,

Chief of Artillery, Ybor City, Fla.:

Secretary of War approves the recommendations in your telegram of the 13th instant, and directs that you give the necessary orders for carrying them into execution, so far as relates to the troops under your command, and notify this office and department commanders of departure of batteries.

Communicate with regimental commanders as to disposition of recruits: and direct field officers referred to to report by wire to department commanders in which their regiments are stationed for assignment to posts. Supply departments are furnished with copies of your telegram, and Ordnance and Quartermaster's departments will give instructions for disposition of property. Acknowledge receipt and report action.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

YBOR CITY, FLA., August 15, 1898—6.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your second telegram this date, relative to shipment of troops, received. I gave the necessary orders yesterday, and movement will commence as soon as quartermaster furnishes transportation. When shall I send the 71 light-artillery recruits now unassigned to any regiment?

JOHN I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Chief Artillery, Ybor City, Fla.:*

Send recruits for light batteries Second Artillery to Fort Adams, R. I.; those for light batteries First Artillery to Sullivan's Island, S. C.

Assign the 71 available light-artillery recruits to First Artillery and send to Sullivan's Island. Telegraph number sent each regiment.

By order Secretary of War:

WARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Sir: I am in receipt of a telegram from Major-General Miles, dated Ponce, Porto Rico, August 15, 1898, of which the following is a copy:

• Request that light-house tender be sent immediately to buoy harbor. Important in order to protect cable lines, as well as to mark dangerous and uncharted

shoals. Require two first-class cans, two first-class nuns, and one third-class nun, all with complete equipment. If answer is affirmative, cable company will probably loan buoys temporarily. Acknowledge. 2.46 p. m.

“MILES.”

In this connection I have the honor to state that the only light-house tenders competent to perform the service proposed were loaned to the Navy Department at the beginning of the war, and are now armed vessels, under the command of officers of the Navy. It is therefore impracticable to comply with the request of General Miles.

It is deemed proper that the answering of his telegram should be done by the War Department rather than by the Treasury Department.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

(Answered on August 19.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 16, 1898.

General MILES, *Porto Rico*:

Secretary War directs you order Capt. W. S. Scott to report to General Lee, Jacksonville.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 16, 1898—2.30 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

The Secretary of War directs that as soon as the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers disembarks from the transport *Chester* it be ordered to report to General Shafter at Santiago. The necessities for the early departure of this ship and any other transports available for General Shafter's army are very great.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 16, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Ybor City, Fla.*:

If it is desirable that your command should leave Tampa before the guns, carriages, ammunition, and siege material, with which it is equipped, can be shipped to northern arsenals, you should leave your ordnance officer, and, if necessary, other officers and a sufficient number of experienced non-commissioned officers and competent men to direct and render every assistance to the laborers, which Colonel Thompson is authorized to employ, in the work of receiving the property, material, preparing it for shipment, loading, and other work connected with its removal from Tampa. Upon completion of the work the officers and men thus assisting Colonel Thompson will proceed to join their proper stations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

YBOR CITY, FLA., August 16, 1898—6 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Referring to your telegram this date, every assistance of this command has already been offered to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, depot ordnance officer, to load the artillery material on cars and prepare it for his shipment to arsenals. He should be ordered to send promptly his agents here to verify the property and

superintend this work in order not to delay the execution of the orders of the Secretary of War as already reported to you, and for reasons stated it is essential that this property should first be turned over to Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, to whom the Chief of Ordnance should send instructions as to its final destination. There is no occasion that I can see for any delay in this work or for leaving any artillery officers behind.

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

PONCE, August 16, 1898—10.08 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Transport *Almo* arrived to-day.

GILMORE.

PONCE, August 16, 1898—3.27 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, Washington:

Two or three paymasters, with sufficient money, should be sent on the *Obdam* to pay this command, and those at Santiago ordered home. It is too great risk to have them come here from a command infected with yellow fever, with all their clerks, attendants, and infected money and clothing. It is opinion of Colonel Greenleaf that no money exposed as their paper money will be, should be permitted to land. We have no means of properly disinfecting.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898—10 a. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary of War has ordered paymasters at Santiago, under charge of Major Dodge, to come to you for the payment of troops in Porto Rico. These paymasters have been on board ship in harbor of Santiago, but have not been off, and the money has not been out of iron safes since it left the depository in New York. The Surgeon-General and Secretary of War are of the opinion that there is no possible risk in these officers coming to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898—1.15 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Commissioners under protocol, for Cuba, General Wade, Admiral Sampson, and General Butler; for Porto Rico, General Brooke, Admiral Schley, and General Gordon.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 17, 1898—8.32 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Am in cable communication with Captain-General Macias. We could make all necessary arrangements for evacuation by Spanish and full occupancy by the American forces if authorized, and request that necessary authority be granted.

MILES.

PORT TAMPA CITY, FLA., August 17, 1898—6.40 p. m.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Have been sick in bed with malaria and fever, but have gotten up to go to siege artillery camps. Your telegram says General Rodgers has been telegraphed to

ship all guns of siege train to Watervliet Arsenal; carriages, machines, and implements to Rock Island, and ammunition to Dover powder depot. General Rodgers writes that he has order from Secretary of War, through military channels, to cause all siege material to be turned in to me, and orders to give officers and men to assist me in preparing it for shipment, loading, and work connected with its removal from Tampa. I am personally not able to do this work, and have no men competent to properly check this siege material. Besides, the value and importance of these stores demand the constant presence of an officer to check same to prevent loss and discover shortage and make proper certificates as to same. Even if well and I could do this work, 9 miles away, I would have to leave depot practically unattended for some time, and the depot work at present demands all my time. I have sent Binderwald, who will hire carpenters, laborers, procure lumber, nails, and other material to assist in preparing stores for shipment and loading stores. General Rodgers has his two volunteer ordnance officers, volunteer quartermaster, regimental quartermaster, and apparently plenty of men. Under these circumstances recommend that Secretary of War be requested to direct Maj. John L. Chamberlain, chief ordnance officer, United States Volunteers, on duty as ordnance officer of siege train, to receive these stores from the captain of batteries and invoice them to Northern arsenals. I will give him every assistance in my power. I have receipts from ordnance officers of siege train for all important parts of this material and almost all other unimportant articles, except some that were rushed off on first expedition to Cuba. It will be absolutely necessary to have this property thoroughly checked in order to determine each captain's property responsibility and prevent confusion in the settlement of returns due to the great haste with which this siege train has been equipped. Lieutenants MacNeal, Hunter, McGlachlin, Todd, and Major Chamberlain have successively been detailed organizing. Major Townsley, chief ordnance officer, is also in camp. Please answer quickly.

THOMPSON, *Ordnance Officer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, Chief of Artillery, Tampa, Fla.:

Maj. John L. Chamberlain, chief ordnance officer, United States Volunteers, is directed to receive the siege guns, carriages, ammunition, and material from the battery commanders in your command, giving the proper receipts therefor; then invoice and ship them to Northern arsenals, in accordance with instructions from the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

By order Secretary War:

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898—12.45 a. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, Secretary War directs me to inform you that arrangements for the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces can only be made under the provisions of the protocol, which has been furnished you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE (care General Miles), Ponce, Porto Rico:

You have been designated commissioner under the protocol to arrange for the evacuation by Spanish troops from the island of Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898—11.10 p. m.

General SCHWAN (care General Miles), Ponce, Porto Rico:

Would you like to return here for duty?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 19, 1898—10.21 a. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transport Florida left here yesterday for Santiago to report to General Shafter.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Porto Rico:*

Secretary Treasury states that the only light-house tenders competent to perform the service proposed in your telegram to him of 15th instant were loaned to Navy Department at beginning of war and are now armed vessels under command of officers of Navy; that it is therefore impracticable to comply with your request.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing copy of your communication to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Porto Rico, has been received. Your action in sending United States flags for use of the public schools in Porto Rico is highly approved by the Department, and I desire to thank you and the Lafayette Post for the kindness shown.

Your understanding that the regulation size flags have been sent General Miles is correct.

Very truly yours,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

256 Broadway, New York City.

PONCE, August 19, 1898—4 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Cablegram received. Will I receive instructions?

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898—7.30 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE (care of General Miles), Ponce, Porto Rico:

Cablegram received. Instructions will issue.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 20, 1898—1.51 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Morgan sailed New Orleans to-day. *Concho* from New York arrived to-day.
GILMORE.

PONCE, August 20, 1898—1.55 p. m.

General CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington:

I shall be glad to go in about three weeks. My command still occupies out-posts. Will wire if I can get off earlier.

SCHWAN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 20, 1898.

General BROOKE, Porto Rico:

Your appointment as one of the commissioners to meet commissioners on part of Spain has been signed and will be sent to you on first steamer.

CORBIN.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 21, 1898—7.28 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., Washington:

The arrangements for supplying flags through Butterfield and Bakewell, Lafayette Post, satisfactory. The larger of the sizes sent will be acceptable. Please notify them.

NELSON A. MILES, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1898.

General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

Cold Springs on the Hudson:

General Miles cables as follows to-day:

"The arrangement for supplying flags through Butterfield and Bakewell, Lafayette Post, satisfactory. The larger of the sizes sent will be acceptable. Please notify them.

"NELSON A. MILES, Major-General."

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 21, 1898—8.05 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Everything accomplished that could be desired; only details to be arranged by commission for evacuation of Spanish troops. Some Spanish troops now marching to San Juan preparatory to embarking for Spain. I have 106 guns, mortars, and howitzers, field and siege, which I intended to use at San Juan if Spanish had not been captured outside, which our troops were doing. These available if needed elsewhere. Amongst number are 10 light, very powerful dynamite guns. If desirable, any of the above, with ammunition and men, can be shipped via New Orleans and San Francisco to Manila. I expect very soon to return to Washington.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 22, 1898—4.45 p. m.

Colonel CLOUS (care General Miles), Ponce, Porto Rico:

No order excluding the vessels of any nation from entering Ponce has been issued. In what form was it received?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 22, 1898—6 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Transports *Washington* and *Roumania* left for Santiago. *Massachusetts* will sail Friday. *Whitney* leaves here to-day for New Orleans.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 22, 1898—10 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary of War directs that transport *Massachusetts* sail from Ponce direct to New York without going to Santiago. Shafter reports that he has sufficient ships.H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 23, 1898—12.45 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Secretary of War directs the Pennsylvania and New York volunteer cavalry be sent home on first returning transports for muster out. Pennsylvania troops to Mount Gretna; New York, to Hempstead. Report day of sailing.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 23, 1898—? p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Severe rains. Sickness increasing. Many volunteers have strong reasons for going home. Steamers returning empty. Ask authority to grant leave absence and furlough to one-third of the command and furnish transportation to place of muster. These men will rejoin when required. This very important request. Reply soon. This plan could be applied to all commands.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 23, 1898—4.30 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The volunteers will be reduced by the muster out of entire regiments, amounting in numbers to about 100,000 men. For this reason the Secretary of War does not approve your request to furlough one-third of the volunteer troops in Porto Rico. Volunteer cavalry of New York and Pennsylvania should be sent home on first returning transport.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 23, 1898—8.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Services needed by Nicaragua Canal Commission. Request cable orders to return to Washington.

HAINS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary War directs you order General Hains to Washington.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 24, 1898—10 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

General Shafter cables has transports enough to move troops north. Transports here can be used to transport third of this command home. One battalion from each regiment volunteers, leaving strongest here. Think course very advisable. Shall it be done?

MILES.

PONCE, August 24, 1898—12.10 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Transport Aransas left here to-day for New Orleans.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898—12.30 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

You will return to the north such troops of your command as are not needed in Porto Rico, and can use transports now at your disposal for this purpose. Every provision should be made for the comfort of returning soldiers. Adequate supplies of every kind, with medical officers to attend the sick, should be detailed. You will determine what troops shall return and what remain. The destination to which your ships should sail will be given later in the day after conference with Surgeon-General and quarantine authorities. The point selected will be the one that will give the least delay in disembarking.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898—12.45 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Troops in Porto Rico whose services are no longer needed there will be sent home, as directed in previous cable of to-day. Transports carrying them should sail for New York. There will be less detention there than any other point. This after conference with the highest medical authorities. Please give instructions to have departure of each ship reported by cable.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 24, 1898—7.22 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Under the plan to reduce by muster out, I suggest that advantage be taken of empty transports returning to send back all volunteer light batteries and the Fourth Pennsylvania, Sixth Illinois, Second Wisconsin. That would leave one regiment each from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky, First United States Volunteer Engineers, one battalion provisional engineers, and regular troops, which will be ample.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898—midnight.**Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:**

Your suggestion of returning all volunteer light batteries and the Fourth Pennsylvania, Sixth Illinois, Second Wisconsin is approved by the Secretary of War; the return of the New York and Pennsylvania cavalry should be among the first to come.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 25, 1898—1.56 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Ready to return to Washington, as suggested in your cablegram, as soon as my services can be spared by commander of forces in Porto Rico.

SCHWAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898. (Received 4.35 p. m.)**ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.**

SIR: So many calls having been made upon this Department for facilities for reaching Porto Rico and Santiago, both on the part of officers and the Post-Office Department, it has been determined to send the steamship *Seneca* from New York, noon on Monday.

Will thank you to advise the different bureaus at once, so that they may take advantage of the sailing of this vessel from New York to Ponce, and from thence to Santiago and return to New York. I will so advise the Post-Office Department.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON, *Quartermaster-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—5.10 p. m.**General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:**

Further sending of transports to Santiago should be suspended, as all the Fifth Corps has or will have left by to-morrow.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—11 p. m.**COMMANDING GENERAL, Ponce, Porto Rico:**

Secretary of War directs as soon as service of Brigadier-General Schwan can be spared from troops in field, that he be ordered to report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for duty.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 26, 1898—10.40 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:Transport *Obdam* arrived here yesterday.

GILMORE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 26, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES FORCES, Porto Rico.

SIR: This will be presented by the Rev. J. A. Hartwell, accompanied by the Rev. P. McHale, clergymen of the Catholic faith, who come to minister to people of their faith in the island of Porto Rico. They have had a conference with the President and he understands fully their mission; and I am instructed to ask at your hands the consideration shown the most favored of their class.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, August 26, 1898—4.33 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Please wire Porto Rico to find when schools will be open.

D. BUTTERFIELD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 26, 1898—11 p. m.

COMMANDING-GENERAL, Ponce, Porto Rico:

When will schools open in Porto Rico?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, August 26, 1898—12.51 p. m.

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Please see that Troops A and C, New York Volunteer Cavalry, about to embark on return voyage from Ponce, are not overcrowded and are supplied with abundance of water.

T. C. PLATT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 26, 1898—11 p. m.

Hon. T. C. PLATT, Manhattan Beach Hotel, Long Island:

Will give instructions that A and C troops are not crowded on return voyage. Pray tell me when they took to water?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, August 26, 1898—2.25 p. m.

HENRY C. CORBIN,*Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:*

Troops A and C, New York Volunteer Cavalry, are coming home from Ponce. Please do not overcrowd, and give them plenty of water.

GILBERT E. JONES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1898—11 p. m.

GILBERT E. JONES, 222 Madison avenue, New York City:

I will see that your darling pets are not crowded, but since when did they take to water?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 27, 1898—4:46 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Schools opened August 15.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1898—Midnight.

General BROOKE, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Admiral Schley and General Gordon sail for San Juan Wednesday next on transport *Seneca*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1898—Midnight.

General BROOKE, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary War desires to know who you wish named as secretary and recorder of the commission of evacuation. Preferably some officer on duty with forces in Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 28, 1898—1 a. m.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

Cold Springs on the Hudson, N. Y.:

Commanding General Porto Rico cables as follows: "Schools opened August 15."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 29, 1898—1 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Secretary of War directs report of what troops have left Porto Rico for home.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 29, 1898.

Colonel BIDDLE, *Engineer Department, Washington:*

Am ordered home with 3 regiments of infantry, 6 batteries of volunteer artillery, and 5 troops of volunteer cavalry. Go to New York and arrange for landing and encampment till troops are fit to march through cities to depots of respective roads which take them home. Best camps probably South Brooklyn near Thirty-ninth street landing. Will sail about Friday.

WILSON, *Major-General, Volunteers.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, August 29, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The *Yucatan* will sail from New York on Wednesday, September 7, to Porto Rico and Santiago, returning from Santiago to New York.

Will thank you to advise bureau officers, so that they may put themselves in communication with the depot quartermaster in New York, who will advise them as to the pier from which the vessel will sail.

The Post-Office Department has already been notified.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,

Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 30, 1898—12.45 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Citizens of our State appeal to me to intercede with you to have the sick of the Fourth Ohio regiment, now in Porto Rico, sent home, and, if it can be done without detriment to the service, the entire regiment. What can I say to them? Please answer.

ASA S. BUSHNELL, *Governor.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 30, 1898—1 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The three infantry regiments, batteries, and troops ordered home, under General Wilson, should sail direct for New York. Date of sailing of each transport, number of officers and men aboard each, will be reported by cable. Regiments on their arrival will be routed to their homes, where they will be given sixty days' furlough, at expiration of which time they will be mustered out of service. New York cavalry will go to their armory in New York City. Philadelphia troop to their armory in Philadelphia. Transportation will await arrival of volunteer regiments in New York to conduct them to their homes; hence, importance of knowing exact number on board each ship and organizations to which they belong. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 30, 1898—1 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

No troops have as yet embarked. Will report by cable all departures promptly.
WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 30, 1898—11.45 p. m.

Hon. A. S. BUSHNELL, *Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:*

Your telegram, addressed to the Secretary of War, received. The sick of the Fourth Ohio and all other regiments in Porto Rico are being brought home as rapidly as it is advisable to subject them to travel. The services of the Fourth Ohio can not be spared at this time.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL U. S. FORCES, *Ponce, Porto Rico.*

SIR: The War Department has been advised by the Acting Postmaster-General that Maj. James E. Stuart, Charles F. Trotter, John M. Masten, William Mooney, and M. A. MacDonald, of the Post-Office Department, have been detailed as a committee to proceed to Porto Rico for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the conditions, operations, and requirements of the postal service on that island, both within the territory occupied by the military forces and, as far as practicable, throughout the island.

The Acting Postmaster-General thinks it may possibly be necessary for this committee to have a military escort at times, and that it will certainly be necessary for them to have the assistance of the military commanders in the matter of transportation.

The Secretary of War therefore commands these gentlemen to your kindly office, and directs that you cause necessary orders to be issued that will furnish them transportation and military escort, and to take such other measures as in your judgment will facilitate the carrying out of their mission.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 31, 1898—11.03 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Cable relative to reporting sailing of troops and subsequent movement in United States received. Instructions will be fully carried out.

WILSON, *Maj. -General.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 31, 1898—6.06 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Ascertain through the commanding officer in Porto Rico the condition of the following private soldiers, Company L, Fourth Ohio. It is reported they are very sick. If they are sick, and yet able to travel, how soon can they be sent home on furlough? Lyman W. Ermentrout, Charles B. Jackson, Fred. C. Wolf, John M. Ewalt, John C. Wood.

[Unsigned.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 31, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES FORCES,

Ponce, Porto Rico:

The President makes following inquiry:

Ascertain through the commanding officer in Porto Rico the condition of the following private soldiers, Company L, Fourth Ohio. It is reported they are very sick. If they are sick, and yet able to travel, how soon can they be sent home on furlough? Lyman W. Ermentrout, Charles B. Jackson, Fred. C. Wolf, John M. Ewalt, John C. Wood.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., RELATING
TO THE CAMPAIGNS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
AND PORTO RICO.



CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1898.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., May 3, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that Gen. Thomas M. Anderson be sent to occupy the Philippine Islands, in command of the following troops: Two battalions Fourteenth Infantry; two troops Fourth Cavalry; one regiment of infantry, California Volunteers; two batteries heavy artillery, California Volunteers; one regiment of infantry, Oregon Volunteers; one regiment of infantry, Washington Volunteers; the troops to go with all the necessary appliances, supplies, and equipment.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding U. S. Army.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, May 4, 1898.*

The troops designated by General Miles, if approved by the Secretary of War, should be assembled at San Francisco, Cal., for such service as may be ordered hereafter.

W. McK.

The above is only carrying out verbal instructions heretofore given.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., *May 7, 1898.*

(Received 2.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Band, Companies C, D, E, and F, Fourteenth Infantry. Major Robe commanding, leave to-night for San Francisco. Oregon and Washington Volunteers will be forwarded there by battalions as fast as mustered.

MERRIAM, *Brigadier-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, May 10, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

SIR: I have the honor to request that Maj. C. H. Whipple and Maj. C. E. Kilbourne, paymasters, be relieved by telegraph from their station at Portland, Oreg., and ordered to proceed to San Francisco and thence to the Philippine

Islands with the expedition now being organized; also that Maj. J. S. Witcher, paymaster, be relieved by telegraph from duty at San Francisco and ordered to Portland, Oreg., for duty as chief paymaster.

Very respectfully,

T. H. STANTON,
Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 10, 1898.

Maj. C. H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster:

(Through Headquarters Department Columbia, Vancouver, Wash.)

You are relieved from duty at Portland, Oreg., by the Secretary of War, who directs, as necessary for public service, that you proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person for duty to the commanding officer of the expedition now being organized to proceed to the Philippine Islands, and that you accompany that expedition.

By command of Major-General Miles:

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

(Same as above to Maj. C. E. Kilbourne.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 10, 1898.

Maj. J. S. WITCHER, Paymaster:

(Through Headquarters Department California, San Francisco, Cal.)

You are relieved from duty at San Francisco by the Secretary of War, who directs, as necessary for the public service, that you proceed to Portland, Oreg., and report by letter to the commanding officer, Department Columbia, for duty as chief paymaster of that department.

By command of Major-General Miles:

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1898.

General OTIS, Denver, Colo.:

General Merritt has been assigned to the command of an expedition for the Philippine Islands. It will consist of two and possibly three divisions, which will be designated as the First Army Corps. The question of assignment of general officers is now under consideration, and the Secretary of War bids me say that if agreeable you will be sent second in command. Your pleasure in premises desired at earliest possible moment. Please acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DENVER, COLO., *May 11, 1898.*

(Received 10.35 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Am prepared to respond to any assignment which authorities may make. This in reply to telegram of this date concerning proposed expedition to Philippine Islands.

OTIS, *Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 12, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the East,
Governors Island, New York Harbor.

SIR: On being relieved from the command of the Department of the East, by direction of the President you are assigned to the command of the expedition being sent to the Philippine Islands. You will repair to San Francisco, Cal., and assume command of and organize troops assembling there. You will be accompanied by your authorized aids. General staff officers will be assigned you hereafter. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 12, 1898.

General OTIS, *Denver, Colo.:*

Secretary War directs that you repair to San Francisco, and until General Merritt arrives there, that you assume command of all troops assembling at that place and to assist in their organization and equipment as rapidly as possible. It is uncertain as to time that General Merritt will arrive, but as you are near, it is suggested, agreeable to your telegram of last night, that you proceed at once. General Merritt is now here, and is gratified that you are willing to go with him.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 12, 1898.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 11th instant, concerning the steamship *City of Pekin* to be used for transporting troops and stores to the Philippine Islands, I have to transmit herewith the following copy of a telegram, dated the 11th instant, received in this Department from the commandant of the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.:

"Provision can be made for 1,200 men and 75 officers, including naval contingent, two officers in a room; allowance also made for camp equipage and rations for troops for six months. Weights will be as follows: Coal, 2,000 tons; officers, men, camp equipage, and six months' rations, 700 tons: leaving 1,300 tons for ammunition, stores, and other naval supplies. If troops are to be sent away, quartermaster should make immediate arrangement for same, as at least four days will be required to fit bunks."

KIRKLAND."

This Department is desirous of expediting the departure of the *City of Pekin* as much as possible. She will be convoyed by the cruiser *Charleston*, and will probably be the first vessel to arrive at the Philippine Islands. I have the honor to request that you inform me, at the earliest possible date, how many men your Department desires to send by this vessel, and also what date they will be ready to embark, and I have also to request that the earliest practicable date be fixed for the embarkation of these men.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 12, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA,

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:

The steamer *City of Pekin* has been chartered for use in carrying troops and freight to the Philippine Islands. She will sail from either Portland or Seattle direct for the Philippines, and has accommodations for 1,200 men and 55 officers. Could either the Washington or the Oregon regiment be put in readiness to take advantage of this transportation, say, within six or ten days; or, in brief, how soon could they go? Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 12, 1898.

Mr. SECRETARY:

Referring to my request, as approved by the President and yourself in conversation this morning, I desire to have organized one battery of six Hotchkiss mountain guns, manned by the selection of 100 noncommissioned officers and men from the Eighth United States Cavalry, now stationed at Forts Meade, Robinson, and Washakie, who have had experience in handling and packing this peculiar weapon, with First Lieutenant Farrand Sayre, Eighth United States Cavalry, to command.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

(Through the Adjutant-General.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 12, 1898.

(Received 7.42 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please telegraph me the present address of General Otis.

MERRITT, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 12, 1898.

General MERRITT, *Governors Island, New York Harbor:*

General Otis is at Denver, Colo.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., May 13, 1898.

(Received 11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please hold the order relieving me here till I have a chance to communicate with the Secretary of War, for the present.

W. MERRITT,
Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,

Chickamauga Park, Battlefield Station, Ga.:

With approval Secretary War Major-General Commanding directs that you cause to be shipped six Hotchkiss mountain guns, with everything complete, including sufficient amount of ammunition for each gun, to the depot quartermaster, San Francisco, for use of General Merritt's command,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1898.

General MERRIAM,

Commanding Department Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:

Secretary War is anxious to have reply to my telegram last night concerning troops for the *City of Pekin*. Yesterday the President assigned General Merritt to the command of expedition to the Philippines. Major-General Otis will go second in command. It is desired that you lend every assistance possible to the commanding generals of the two departments, and the authority given you heretofore in connection with organization of volunteers, to hasten the outfit of this expedition. It is now thought that it will probably consist of about 12,000 men, or one army corps. The Quartermaster's, Ordnance, and Subsistence departments have been directed to assemble in San Francisco sufficient stores to meet the demands of volunteers, who are not expected to arrive in anything like complete working order. The Thirteenth Minnesota left last night. Barring want of some articles of clothing, they are in fairly good condition. The General Commanding the Army would like for you to repair to San Francisco soon as possible and give the organization of these troops your personal attention, any way until the arrival of Generals Merritt and Otis, and then cooperate with them as heretofore stated. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, May 13, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:

There are sufficient supplies at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., for completing the equipment of the Washington or Oregon regiment for passage on steamer *City of Pekin*, mentioned in Adjutant-General's telegram of yesterday. As the use of these stores would affect supply collected for another purpose, request that if requisition is made it be sent to this office, that the order to Benicia may be telegraphed from here.

FLAGLER, *Chief of Ordnance.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1898. (Received 4.45 p. m.)Major-General OTIS, *Headquarters, Denver, Colo.:*

The Secretary of War directs, if possible, that you reach San Francisco by Monday night, in order to sail on the *City of Pekin*, which will carry the First Regiment California Volunteers and four companies of Fourteenth United States

Infantry, amounting in all to 1,200 men. On arrival at the Philippines you will confer with Admiral Dewey with view to occupying such part of the islands as you may be able to do with this force until the arrival of other troops, which will be put under way in very near future. Acknowledge receipt.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(Same to Major-General Otis, on board train en route from Denver to San Francisco. Major-General Otis, San Francisco, Cal.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 14, 1898.

Col. JAMES A. SMITH,

First California Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Major-General Commanding, with approval of the Secretary of War, has designated your regiment to sail for the Philippines on the *City of Pekin* Monday night, under command of Major-General Otis, who is expected to arrive in San Francisco during Monday. In the meantime you are enjoined to make every effort to thoroughly equip your command. The commanding officer of Benicia Arsenal has been directed to furnish you necessary arms, and you will see that you have necessary supply of tentage and not less than 400 rounds of ammunition per man. Acknowledge receipt, and give general report of the condition of your regiment.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 14, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER BATTALION FOURTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:

The Major-General Commanding, with approval of the Secretary of War, has designated your battalion to sail for the Philippines on the *City of Pekin* Monday night, under command of Major-General Otis, who is expected to arrive in San Francisco during Monday. In the meantime you are enjoined to make every effort to thoroughly equip your command. You will see that you have necessary supply of tentage and not less than 400 rounds of ammunition per man. Acknowledge receipt, and give general report of the condition of your battalion.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 14, 1898.

Captain LONG,

Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Major-General Commanding, with approval of the Secretary of War, has given orders for the First California Volunteers and the four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry in camp at the Presidio to sail from San Francisco, on the *City of Pekin*, to the Philippine Islands, Monday night. You are enjoined to make every effort to see that these troops are as thoroughly equipped as possible before sailing. Acknowledge receipt, and report the general condition in which these troops will be able to leave on Monday evening.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary War directs that General Otis embark on steamer *City of Pekin*, sailing from port of San Francisco on Monday evening, carrying the First California Volunteer Regiment and the four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry now supposed to be in camp at the Presidio. Every effort will be made to thoroughly equip these troops by the time named for them to sail. Acknowledge receipt.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1898.

Major-General OTIS, *Headquarters, Denver, Colo.:*

Having reference to telegram sent you at 4.45, Secretary War authorizes you to take with you such staff officers and clerical assistance as you may desire. It is of first importance for you to reach San Francisco in time named in my previous dispatch, namely, Monday evening.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(Same to General Otis on board train en route from Denver to San Francisco. Same to General Otis, San Francisco, Cal.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO, *Denver, Colo.:*

It is not known that General Otis has left, but in the event that he has, every effort will be made to reach him with the telegram sent at 4.45 this afternoon directing him to reach San Francisco by Monday night. Acknowledge receipt.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER BATTALION FOURTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,

Presidio, San Francisco:

Take 400 rounds ammunition per man. If not on hand, make requisition on commanding officer Benicia Arsenal by telegraph.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1898.

Col. L. S. BABBITT, *Benicia Arsenal, Benicia:*

Furnish First California Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Smith, 400 rounds ammunition per man and such arms as necessary to fully arm them; also, 400 rounds per man to Battalion Fourteenth United States Infantry, under orders to sail Monday night.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 14, 1898.

Col. JAMES A. SMITH,

First California U. S. Volunteers, The Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

Make requisition by telegraph on commanding officer Benicia Arsenal for 400 rounds ammunition per man; also, such arms as may be necessary to fully arm your regiment.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DENVER, COLO., May 14, 1898.

(Received 9.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Telegram just received. Can not catch evening train. Telegram later.

OTIS, *Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.*

DENVER, COLO., May 14, 1898.

(Received 9.33 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram not received until too late to catch evening train. Staff officers and clerical force are fully prepared to start early to-morrow morning. Baggage has been shipped by express. Horses and all transportation left Denver early this morning by fast freight. We leave early to-morrow morning by special car and reach San Francisco Tuesday evening. All arrangements have been perfected. Officials and clerks are now beyond reach with orders to report promptly to-morrow morning.

OTIS, *Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 14, 1898.

General MERRIAM,

Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:

By direction of the Secretary War, following instructions have been given to the commanding officer Fourteenth Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco: "The Major-General Commanding, with approval of the Secretary of War, has designated your battalion to sail for the Philippines on the *City of Pekin* Monday night under command of Major-General Otis, who is expected to arrive in San Francisco during Monday. In the meantime you are enjoined to make every effort to thoroughly equip your command. You will see that you have necessary supply of tentage and not less than 400 rounds of ammunition per man. Acknowledge receipt and give general report of the condition of your battalion." This has been sent direct by reason of want of time to communicate through your headquarters. The same instructions have been given to the commanding officer of the First Regiment of California Volunteers, San Francisco, Cal. Benicia Arsenal will furnish arms for the volunteers. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 14, 1898.

(Received 11.48 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Telegram this day relative to embarkation of troops on *City of Pekin* just received. Bearing on this subject following telegram has just been sent to General Merriam at Portland. Captain Ruhlen, who in company with Captain Long and Commander Gibson, of the Navy, and general manager Pacific Mail Steamship Company, inspected *City of Pekin*, *City of Sydney*, and *Australia* to-day, reports that vessels can not possibly be ready to sail before Friday, May 20, but may be able to leave Saturday. Captain Ruhlen says to facilitate matters and prevent further delay it is necessary to know designation of commands and number of men to go on each vessel, also if artillery or cavalry horses are to go. Number of animals must be known, because thus far no arrangements have been made on any vessels for live stock. Space for stock on three vessels named very limited, and must necessarily take up nearly all deck room now allotted to me for exercise.

FIELD,

*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,**In absence of Department Commander.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, May 14, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR: The President has just received the inclosed letter from General Merritt, and directs me to say that he would be glad to have you read it and that he wishes to talk with you about it.

Very truly yours,

JOHN ADDISON PORTER,

Secretary to the President.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Governors Island, New York City, May 13, 1898.

To His Excellency WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
President of the United States.

Mr. PRESIDENT: As I promised yesterday in my interview with you, I have the honor to furnish the following as my estimate of troops necessary to constitute an expedition to the Philippines with a fair chance of success after arriving there.

In this connection I desire to point in very emphatic terms to the fact that the volunteers from the Northwest are not as well drilled or disciplined as those from any State in the East or interior. For that reason I urgently request the number of regular troops I have asked for. I feel that I would be doing the country, the force in Manila Harbor, and myself a great injustice to attempt to carry out your wishes with a smaller force or one differently constituted. I make this representation because I feel sure, Mr. President, that you will consider it in all its bearings, after which I am thoroughly willing to leave the matter in your hands and to cheerfully obey your instructions.

In the above connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that an immense volunteer reserve can be advanced to perfection as soldiers day by day here, and are within supporting distance of any force operating against Cuba or Porto Rico, should it be necessary, while the command that goes to the Philippines must depend on itself in the face of casualties from sickness or other causes

and can not be readily reenforced. If I neglected to represent this matter to you fully and freely, I would feel that I had failed in an important duty.

It is my purpose later to ask for the general and staff officers necessary for the command.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WESLEY MERRITT, Major-General.

Estimate of composition of a field force of 12,000 effectives for the Philippine expedition.

Regulars:

Four regiments infantry	4,800
Two squadrons cavalry	800
Two field batteries	350
One mountain battery	100
	<hr/>
	6,050
	<hr/>

Volunteers:

Six regiments infantry	7,200
One squadron cavalry	400
Two field batteries	350
One mountain battery	100
	<hr/>
	8,050
	<hr/>

Two companies of engineers (regulars) 300

All appliances, including mines and instruments to work them.

Necessary men of Hospital Corps and Signal Corps.

Total, 14,400 men, supposing every organization full.

This would give about 12,000 effectives on landing and taking the field. It is agreed that these must go in two detachments, about one-half at a time.

W. MERRITT, Major-General.

ASHLAND, OREG., May 15, 1898.

(Received 3.35 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Chief quartermaster reports *Pekin*, *Sydney*, and *Australia* will require a week to prepare for sea transport. I do not know who has been charged with preparation of transports, but have ordered quartermaster to rush whatever is required.

MERRIAM, Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 15, 1898.

(Received 5.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The First Regiment California Volunteers and four companies of Fourteenth Infantry can and will be immediately and thoroughly equipped with clothing and equipage from this depot. Have seen quartermasters of organization. They will submit requisitions to complete equipment, which will be filled early Monday. Regarding sailing of *Pekin*, please see telegrams to Quartermaster-General of yesterday afternoon and to-day.

LONG,
Quartermaster in Charge.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 15, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the commanding general, Department of California, be directed to send five hospital stewards or acting hospital stewards from posts in the Department of California and of the Columbia with the expedition for the Philippine Islands, and that these instructions be communicated by telegraph.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Governors Island, New York City, May 15, 1898.

(Received May 16, 1898.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I inclose copy of letter written to the President on May 13, which explains itself. This letter was written for the reason that, on the President's invitation, I was to put before him what was wanted, in my opinion, for the expedition to the Philippines.

Since posting the letter it has occurred to me that your office should have a copy of it, and I accordingly inclose a copy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Inclosure is found on pp. 11 and 12.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Governors Island, New York City, May 15, 1898.

(Received May 16, 1898.)

His Excellency WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
President of the United States.

SIR: Since my letter to you of May 13, I have been studying the problem before me with all the assistance I can get from my staff and from men who have lived in the Philippine Islands.

To the list submitted on the 13th of necessities for the expedition, I desire to add: One siege battery, fully manned and equipped; an ordnance detachment of 2 officers and 25 men, with necessary tools.

The question of trains must necessarily be postponed until more definite information can be had, but present information indicates that it will be imperative to carry with the expedition an advance guard pontoon train and all the draft animals for artillery and trains. The most suitable horses and mules can be purchased on the Pacific coast.

I need hardly urge the importance of my learning at the earliest possible moment what Admiral Dewey reports of the military situation, and if cable communication can not be had with him at an early date it seems to me that a dispatch should be got to him from Hongkong in order to obtain answers to the following inquiries:

- First. What is the total strength of the Spanish forces in the island?
- Second. How much of this force is in or about Manila?
- Third. What proportion of the troops is Spanish and what native?
- Fourth. What amount and caliber of field artillery have they?

Fifth. Can we operate field artillery, or will mountain artillery alone be practicable?

Sixth. What number of horses can be had in or near Manila? What work are they equal to?

Seventh. What food supplies is it imperative to bring?

Eighth. Will bridge trains be needed, and how much?

I have been in consultation with an intelligent physician who has passed much time in the eastern country, including the Philippines, and I am convinced that the expedition must be fitted out very carefully with reference to the conditions to be met there. These conditions are not the same as those obtaining in Cuba. If the Quartermaster's Department has no reliable man to furnish this information, I can send such a man to Washington.

There is urgent necessity that the chiefs of the staff departments be appointed at once to assist in organizing and equipping their specialties. They will need time to get information of the conditions and to study their respective problems. We are going too far from our base to permit of any guesswork.

The following list of staff officers is given as being those that I would select, but any capable men, chosen by their respective chiefs, would be agreeable to me:

Adjutant-general, Col. J. B. Babcock.

Inspector-general, Col. R. P. Hughes.

Judge-advocate, Col. John W. Claus, or Capt. Francis J. Kernan.

Chief quartermaster, Col. J. G. C. Lee, or Col. J. W. Pope.

Chief engineer, Col. G. W. Goethals, or Col. H. M. Chittenden.

Chief surgeon, Col. J. Van R. Hoff, or Maj. C. E. Woodruff.

Chief commissary, Col. David R. Brainard,

Chief signal officer, Maj. R. E. Thompson.

Chief paymaster, Col. F. M. Coxe, or Maj. G. R. Smith, or Maj. J. L. Bullis.

Ordnance officer, Capt. W. A. Simpson, Seventh Artillery, and Lieut. L. M. Fuller, Ordnance Department.

Personal staff as now constituted, with Lieut. C. S. Babcock as additional aid.

I do not yet know whether it is your desire to subdue and hold all of the Spanish territory in the islands, or merely to seize and hold the capital.

It seems more than probable that we will have the so-called insurgents to fight as well as the Spaniards, and upon the work to be accomplished will depend the ultimate strength and composition of the force.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT, Major-General, U. S. Army,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 16, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENTS CALIFORNIA AND COLUMBIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Assistant Secretary War directs that five hospital stewards or acting hospital stewards from posts in Departments California and Columbia be sent with expedition for Philippines.

WARD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, May 16, 1898.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The Assistant Secretary has the honor to state that the War Department has been informed by Captain Long, quartermaster, U. S. Army, San Francisco, that

Commander Gibson, of the Navy, has positively stated that the *City of Pekin* will not be ready to sail before Friday, the 20th instant, and possibly not before the 21st instant.

Secretary of the Navy has wired for advices.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., May 16, 1898.

(Received 4.43 p. m.)

The COMMISSARY-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

I think that Colonel Brainard should go to San Francisco and report to General Otis, now in charge there, in order to make every preparation for the subsistence of the command going to the Philippines.

MERRITT, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 16, 1898.

Major-General MERRIAM, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:

Secretary of War directs that until further orders you establish your headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. You will continue to exercise command of both the Departments of the Columbia and of California.

You are authorized to retain possession, for yourself and authorized aids, of the quarters now occupied by you at Fort Vancouver. Acknowledge receipt.

SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 16, 1898.

(Received 10.41 p. m.)

SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram directing my headquarters San Francisco until further orders received.

MERRIAM,

Major-General, Commanding Departments California and Columbia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following: In order to make the United States force as strong and effective as possible, with a view to its maintaining our possession and our flag on the Philippine Islands, and at the same time relieve our navy as speedily as possible, I suggest that the command sent there consist of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth United States Infantry, two squadrons Fourth Cavalry, one battery of heavy artillery from the Seventh, and two batteries of light artillery from the Seventh, and in addition 12,975 volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Minnesota, already designated. I also recommend that two 12-inch guns, two 10-inch guns, with disappearing carriages, and eight mortars, to be dismounted, also two 8-inch guns now at Benicia Barracks—all to be placed on board ships at San Francisco and sent to Manila, there to be mounted as speedily as possible for the defense of that harbor, and used together with any rapid-fire guns that can be spared from the fleet now at that place. When this is accomplished the fleet can be released for

more important service. The guns and mortars referred to should be replaced as soon as possible by others sent to San Francisco from the gun foundries and arsenals on the Atlantic coast.

Very respectfully yours,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 16, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT EAST,

Governors Island, New York:

Recommendations of Major-General Commanding Army concerning composition of expedition to Philippine Islands this day referred to you by Secretary War for remark.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 16, 1898.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. W. Merritt, U. S. Army, Governors Island N. Y., for an expression of his opinion on the subject contained herein, and for any suggestions he may desire to make.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Governors Island, May 17, 1898.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I consider the composition of the force outlined by the Major-General Commanding the Army as unsuited to the ends to be accomplished, and insufficient in efficiency for the expedition to the Philippines.

Two regiments of regular infantry, two-thirds of a regiment of regular cavalry, and two light batteries is a very small proportion of the 42 regular regiments in the Army when the work to be done consists of conquering a territory 7,000 miles from our base, defended by a regularly trained and acclimated army of from 10,000 to 25,000 men, and inhabited by 14,000,000 of people, the majority of whom will regard us with the intense hatred born of race and religion.

Besides, if I am not greatly mistaken, the suggested command is only on paper, as the Fourteenth Infantry is only partially available. My letters of May 13 and 15 give the composition and minimum strength of the regular force I deem necessary.

W. MERRITT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., May 18, 1898.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The reference to the Spanish troops is believed to be very much exaggerated. No reports have been received thus far that there is anything like the number indicated in the above indorsement, while the population of that territory is probably nearer one-half the number stated. The number of troops already ordered to the Philippine Islands is three times as many as Admiral Dewey called for.

The force ordered at this time is not expected to carry on a war to conquer an extensive territory, and the chief object of the within letter was to suggest a means of quickly establishing a strong garrison to command the harbor of Manila, and to relieve the United States fleet under Admiral Dewey with the least possible delay. This, in my judgment, is of preeminent importance. The troops mentioned in the within letter as available to send to that department number 15,425. The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, ordered to-day, will be approximately 1,000 more. These troops, in my judgment, are all that would be advisable to send to the Philippine Islands at this time. If it be deemed advisable to send additional regiments, they can be sent from New Orleans or Tampa, but the force now ordered to be sent is, as already indicated, 10,000 more than will be required for the purpose. It is, however, in my judgment, of the highest importance that orders should be sent to place the six high-power guns and eight 12-inch mortars, with at least 50 rounds of ammunition per gun and mortar, on vessels at San Francisco, and possibly Puget Sound, with the least possible delay, and sent to the harbor of Manila and mounted as speedily as possible. It may be advisable to send additional guns. These orders should be sent by telegraph, and the Engineer and Ordnance Departments should be directed to expedite the work by every possible means.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 16, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. Army,

Governors Island, New York Harbor:

Order this day issued assigns you to command of Department of the Pacific.

The department is intended to include Philippine Islands only; but this fact is not mentioned in orders, and will be communicated to you in confidential letter of instructions.

Secretary War directs that you proceed without unnecessary delay, accompanied by your personal staff, to San Francisco, Cal.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. Please acknowledge receipt.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *May 16, 1898.*

(Received 8.34 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram containing assignment to the Department of the Pacific received. Who will succeed me in command here?

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 17, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information copies of three dispatches from the consul at Manila, dated February 22, March 19, and March 27, 1898, respectively, relative to the political situation in the Philippine Islands.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

No. 9.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Manila, Philippine Islands, February 22, 1898.

Hon. THOS. W. CRIDLER,

Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Without specific instructions it seems my duty at this critical period to inform the Washington Government somewhat as to the political conditions here. But as I have been here less than a month vigilance has not overcome all difficulties, and the rigid censorship of the press in general and the suppression of such publications as uttered the truth have made news gathering onerous.

I have before me a lengthy dispatch giving dates of many warlike and political matters, with rumors, observations, and conclusions, but deem it wise to write more briefly to-day, to bide events and wait specific instructions from you.

Peace was proclaimed, and since my coming, festivities therefor were held, but there is no peace and has been none for about two years. Conditions here and in Cuba are practically alike. War exists, battles are of almost daily occurrence, ambulances bring in many wounded, and hospitals are full. Prisoners are brought here and shot without trial, and Manila is under martial law.

The Crown forces have not been able to dislodge a rebel army within 10 miles of Manila, and last Saturday, February 19, a battle was there fought and 5 dead left on the field. Much of such information is found in my longer dispatch referred to, and which is at your command.

The governor-general, who is amiable and popular, having resigned, wishes credit for pacification, and certain rebel leaders were given a cash bribe of \$1,650,000 to consent to public deportation to China. This bribe and deportation only multiplied claimants and fanned the fires of discontent.

Insurgents demand fewer exactions from church and state, a half of public offices, and fewer church holidays, which seriously retard public business.

A republic is organized here as in Cuba. Insurgents are being armed and drilled, are rapidly increasing in numbers and efficiency, and all agree that a general uprising will come as soon as the governor-general embarks for Spain, which is fixed for March.

While some combatant regiments have recently been returned to Spain, it was for appearance only, and all authorities now agree that unless the Crown largely reenforces its army here it will lose possession.

Command me for any desired information.

Your obedient servant,

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS, *Consul.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Manila, Philippine Islands, March 19, 1898.

Hon. THOS. W. CRIDLER,

Third Assistant Secretary of State.

SIR: Matters are in a serious state here. I have daily communication by cable and letter with Commodore Dewey, but we pass letters by British and other ship-masters and by private parties, because cables and letters are tampered with.

Insurrection is rampant, many killed, wounded, and made prisoners on both sides. A battle ship, the *Don Juan de Austria*, sent this week to the northern part of Luzon to cooperate with a land force of 2,000 dispatched to succor local forces overwhelmed by rebels.

Last night special squads of mounted police were scattered at danger points to save Manila.

I caution Americans against bearing arms in violation of local law, although threats have been made by Spaniards that all Americans would soon have their

throats cut. Certain ones are so frightened as to frequently come to my consulate and hotel, and spies watch all my movements.

Yesterday I examined stock of an American who had been threatened and abstracted his ledger. To-day his inventory and accounts were placed in my safe. To-day two others came to me to send their effects to some American ship lying in the bay, and I have so planned.

I have no instructions from you as to these delicate complications, but so far have gotten on well. I fly our flag all the time; give double hours to the consulate, and have notified Americans that they can find me all the time at the consulate, or at my hotel, or on the path between. We have many holidays, but I keep open consulate every day, including Sundays, so Americans may find me.

Rebellion never more threatening to Spain. Rebels getting arms, money, and friends, and they outnumber the Spaniards resident and soldiery probably an hundred to one.

Report says that holy week the insurgents plan to burn and capture Manila. But if so you will learn it by wire before you receive this dispatch.

My March quarterly reports may be delayed or captured. If no trouble thwarts my work, all reports from here will be sent by first mail after March 31, but my consular agents at Cebu and Iloilo are both absent, and hence I may not receive their reports for transmission as early as I send my own.

All news comes indirect from Washington. I hear nothing as to relations between United States and Spain, and depending upon unofficial reports I must act as if peace reigned. I can only assure you of vigilance and loyalty, await your instructions, and remain,

Your most obedient servant,

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Special.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Manila, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1898.

Hon. THOS. W. CRIDLER,

Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Because of having given daily information to Commodore Dewey as to disturbances here I have assumed that he informed the Washington Government, and I have written little on war matters.

Cuban conditions exist here possibly in aggravated form. Spanish soldiers are killed and wounded daily, despite claimed pacification, and the hospitals are kept full.

The majority of casualties are reported from the ranks of the native insurgents and the cruelties and horrors of war are daily repeated.

Cavite is the naval port of Luzon, situated about 8 miles across the bay from Manila and about 20 miles distant by way of bay shore and public highway, and last Thursday, March 24, a Crown regiment of natives, the Seventy-fourth, stationed there, was ordered to advance against native insurgents near by. The regiment refused to obey orders, and eight corporals were called out and shot to death in presence of the regiment, which was again ordered to advance and threat made that a refusal would be death to all. All did refuse and were sent to barracks to await sentence. On the morning following, Friday, March 25, the entire regiment, with arms and equipments, marched out of the barracks and deserted in a body to the insurgents, saying they were willing to fight the foreign enemies of Spain but would not fight their friends.

Since beginning this dispatch I learn of the desertion to the insurgents of another entire regiment. These are said to be the severest setbacks received by Spain during the two years' insurrection here.

On Friday morning, March 25, a church holiday, a meeting of natives was being held near my consulate in Manila, the natives being unarmed. The building was surrounded by police and military, the meeting broke up, 12 natives wantonly shot to death, several wounded, and 62 taken prisoners. Saturday morning, March 26, the 62 prisoners were marched in a body to the cemetery and shot to death, although it was shown that several were chance passers-by or employees in ships adjoining—not being in attendance at the meeting.

It was cold comfort to the widows and orphans of innocent men to have Spanish officers present them the mangled corpses of husbands and fathers.

Such horrors, usually on a smaller scale, but at times attended by greater disregard for modern rules of war, occur almost daily; and the piteous cry goes up, "Will it ever stop?"

The Crown forces are now building a cordon of small forts on city's outskirts for defense against provincial natives, who are expected to soon attack Manila. In fact, two detectives and one messenger have come to me this evening with information that attack was to be made to-night, and everybody is anxious, as 8,000 native insurgents are encamped only 5 miles away.

The insurgents seem to lack arms and organization, but, so far as I can learn, outnumber the Spanish forces and inhabitants twenty to one. Arms are being obtained and organization slowly effected, and all classes fear the near future. It is said that the only reason why Manila has not been taken and burned is because a vast majority of its population is in perfect accord with the insurgents.

Because of anxiety among Americans and my wish to keep in reach of all demands I keep the consulate open double hours and on all holidays and Sundays, with biggest flag flying, so any needing a refuge may find it.

Barbarities are reported as daily practiced, such as placing prisoners and suspects in black hole dungeons in the walls of old Manila, so placed that with rise of tide prisoners are drowned. Several hundred reported to have so perished.

Cruelties too horrid for an official report are detailed to me every day, and it seems that the cry of outraged humanity would soon compel Spain to abolish Middle Age methods of warfare.

Christian nations are such only in name when such atrocities as daily blacken the calendar are known to be perpetrated here and no effort made to protect the weak.

There is to-day no Christian nation. Policy and mock diplomacy govern all, and the vilest cruelties of war are added to the mangling of old men, women, and children to make full the measure of iniquity.

The American Indians would not permit one of their tribes to practice such barbarities. Why should so-called Christian nations decline to call a halt upon Spanish outrages?

All information as to defenses of Manila has been sent to Commodore George Dewey, at Hongkong.

For fear of confiscation this dispatch and other mail goes by messenger to Hongkong, to be there mailed.

Cable is cut in three places. I keep copies of dispatches, etc., but at present for reasons they are not copied on the register at consulate.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul, Manila.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 17, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES TROOPS, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War directs as necessary for public service that Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, assistant adjutant-general, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as

adjutant-general of the Department of the Pacific (General Merritt), to whom he will report by letter for instructions. Adjutant-General appreciates your action in waiving your prior claim to Colonel Babcock, and requests that you designate someone of the recently nominated lieutenant-colonels and assistant adjutants-general of volunteers as your adjutant-general.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *May 17, 1898.*

(Received 1.07 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

In the event of my having command of the expedition to the Philippine Islands I would request that Capt. Putman Bradlee Strong, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, be ordered to report to me for duty with the expedition.

W. MERRITT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *May 17, 1898.*

(Received 3.03 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram in which Secretary orders me report in Washington before leaving for San Francisco received. I expect to hear from General Otis, reporting situation, to-day or to-morrow. As soon as this information comes I will start for Washington.

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 17, 1898.*

(Received 7.50 p. m.)

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Army and Navy officers going on *Pekin* report that the charter does not provide messing or room attendance for officers. The general manager Pacific Mail says he will not subsist officers or furnish room attendance unless all expenses first guaranteed. I report this as a matter of information to be laid before the Secretary. Pacific Mail willing to do all above if guaranteed by Government and officers are willing to pay cost. Can not such arrangement be made?

CLOMAN, *Acting Commissary.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 17, 1898.*

(Received 8.23 p. m.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

City of Sydney is equipped and will be coaled ready to load Saturday. Everything possible has been quickly done to make her comfortable. Steamship authorities heartily cooperating. Recommend steamship company should cook and serve rations for troops and furnish bill of actual expenses to Government; Government to supply rations. The company insists upon this, and that Government should guarantee payment of board of officers, either through commissary or otherwise. Is it intended that *City of Sydney* should stop at Honolulu? Provisions of charter not known.

LONG, *Quartermaster in Charge.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 17, 1898.
 (Received 8.50 p. m.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Australia will be equipped and coaled ready to load Saturday. Everything possible has been done to make her comfortable for long journey. Extra ventilation, lighting, lavatories, berths, galleys, life-preservers, and tanks for water have been placed. Ship carries 1,200 tons coal, which includes 500 tons in ballast. She should stop at Honolulu for coal and water. Is it intended by charter that the company should furnish and cook rations for troops at 60 cents per day, or shall troops furnish, cook, and serve their own rations? This is important. Requirement of charter not known here.

LONG, Quartermaster in Charge.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 17, 1898.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO TAKE TO THE CABINET MEETING.

Herewith contains all the information it is possible to furnish from the office of the Adjutant-General upon the questions submitted by General Merritt—from 1 to 9. The Secretary of the Navy has cabled Commodore Dewey to get this information, but it will require a week or ten days.

MAY 25, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Let this be referred to General Merritt for his information.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

SPANISH TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

According to the latest authentic sources of information the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands are the following:

	Officers.	Men.		Horses.
		White.	Native.	
7 regiments of infantry.....	372		11,368	.....
15 "expeditionary" battalions	461	20,149	.....	.....
1 cavalry regiment	31		453	249
1 expeditionary squadron	11	161	.....	126
2 artillery regiments.....	61	2,196	.....	104
1 ordnance detachment.....	4	72	.....	.....
1 regiment of engineers.....	31		1,266	.....
3 tercio of guardia civil (gendarmerie)	155		3,530	26
Carabineros (custom guards).....	14		415	.....
Train.....			15	88
Sanitary detachment	4	245	.....	.....
Total	1,144	22,823	17,047	593

Grand total, 41,014 officers and men.

The "expeditionary" battalions are those which were organized in Spain and sent to the islands to assist in the suppression of the insurrection.

In estimating the present strength of these troops it is well to take account of a statement contained in the Spanish press during the month of March. This statement announced the return of a battalion of marine infantry from the Philippine Islands, with a total strength of 322 officers and men out of an original 800. It is of course not improbable that some troops suffered more than others, but there can be little doubt that the Spanish contingent of the army in the Philippines, as given above, may be safely cut down 50 per cent or more, and these troops probably do not number more than 10,000 men to-day.

No data are available regarding the native troops. It is known that some of them joined in the insurrection, but it is not known how far their defection spread. These natives probably never were very loyal to Spain and are no doubt a questionable element of strength of the Spanish army at this time.

The organizations that make up the above force are the following:

(1) Regimiento de Legazpi, No. 68, Colonel ——; headquarters at Jolo; in the field in Luzon and Mindanao, and detachments in Carolina and Paragua Island.

(2) Regimiento de Iberia, No. 69, Colonel Real; headquarters at Zamboanga; in the field in Mindanao and Manila.

(3) Regimiento de Magallanes, No. 70, Colonel Camiña; headquarters at Manila; in the field in Luzon.

(4) Regimiento de Mindanao, No. 71, Colonel Lasala; headquarters at Iligan; at Manila, and in the field in Mindanao.

(5) Regimiento de Visayas, No. 72, Colonel Seijas; headquarters at Manila; at Manila, and in the field in Mindanao.

(6) Regimiento de Jolo, No. 73, Colonel ——; headquarters at Manila; in the field in Luzon and Mindanao.

(7) Regimiento de Manila, No. 74, Colonel Pazos; headquarters at Manila; in the field in Luzon and Mindanao.

The expeditionary battalions are called "Battalones cazadores expedicionarios," expeditionary rifle battalions; there are 15 in all. In addition to this infantry there were three battalions of marine infantry, all of which have returned to Spain since January 1, 1898, in a most deplorable condition.

The cavalry regiment is called "Regimiento caballeria de Filipinas," and has its headquarters at Manila, where the squadron above enumerated as "expeditionary" is also located. This last-named squadron is called the "Escadron de Lanceros Expedicionario," No. 1. Whether it actually is a lancer squadron, as the name would imply, is not known.

Of the two artillery regiments one is a fortress artillery regiment, stationed at Manila, and probably badly cut up by the fire of the United States squadron in the naval battle of Manila. The other regiment is a mountain artillery regiment, organized by royal order of July 1, 1896, and its organization is unknown, but, judging from the small number of guns of a caliber suitable for the field, it contains but few batteries; it is not unlikely that in view of the subsidence of the insurrection the organization was never completed.

The artillery material sent to the Philippine Islands up to May 1, 1897, in connection with the insurrection is as follows (according to official Spanish statements): 6 guns, compressed bronze, caliber 9 cm.; 6 guns, steel, long, caliber 8 cm.; 6 guns, steel, short, caliber 8 cm.; 2 guns, compressed bronze, caliber 12 cm.; 4 guns, field, caliber 57 mm.; 2 howitzers, compressed bronze, caliber 15 cm.; 2 mortars, compressed bronze, caliber 15 cm.; 4 mortars, compressed bronze, caliber 9 cm., and approximately 10,000 rounds of artillery ammunition.

Small arms: 24,521 Mausers, caliber 7 mm.; 478 Mauser carbines, caliber 7 mm.; 18,000 converted Remingtons, model 1871-89; 100 carbines, model 1871, Remington; 2,302 machetes, model 1881; 980 cavalry sabers, model 1895; 300 sabers for foot troops, model 1879; 120 lances.

Ammunition: 15,486,750 rounds Mauser, caliber 7 mm.; 33,500,000 rounds Remington, model 1871-89; 66,000 rounds revolver ammunition, Lefaucheux (rim-fire pattern); 200,000 rounds revolver ammunition, Smith; 20,000 pounds of powder and supply of reloading materials.

Question 2. It is impossible to tell how many of the Spanish troops are now near Manila. It is safe to say none can get there now that were not there before the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Probably Admiral Dewey could get a definite answer from the insurgents, with whom he is, no doubt, in communication.

Question 3. The proportion of white troops to natives is given in answer to Question 1. If the natives have all remained loyal to Spain they outnumber the white troops at this time probably 2 to 1.

Question 4. The answer to this question is contained in the answer to the first question.

Question 5. It is difficult to answer this question, on account of lack of definite information of a topographical character. All maps and charts are extremely defective, except for coasts. However, the whole surface of the Philippine Islands is essentially mountainous, the only plains being alluvial districts at the rivers' mouths and in the spaces made by the intersection of the ranges. The highest mountain is estimated at from 8,800 to 11,000 feet. Only natural roads exist, rough, stony, and in very bad condition, except in Luzon and Cebu, where there are some highways. During the rainy season the inundations of the rivers make traveling in the interior almost impossible. Roads are neglected on account of the great number of water ways in the archipelago. On the whole, it would seem as though mountain artillery would be better than field artillery. The Spaniards, however, have some field artillery, as mentioned elsewhere.

Question 6. No specific information on this subject exists in this office. Many horses are raised in the two northernmost islands, 30 miles from Luzon, and, according to one of the authorities, horses are found in all of the islands. In the island of Panay there is a celebrated breed of horses. In time of peace draft horses are more or less plentiful in Manila, but are now probably an article of food.

Question 7. Rice is the staple food, though frequently the supply is not equal to the demand. Potatoes, pease, and even wheat are raised in the higher localities. Buffalo are found everywhere in number, both wild and domesticated. As communication with the interior will be more or less difficult, it would be best to take along a full supply of the United States Government ration as now fixed for service in Cuba.

Question 8. While the mountain torrents could probably not be bridged by ordinary pontoon bridges, there is plenty of wood on the banks with which to bridge these streams, with men familiar with this work. During the rainy season, however, large tracts of low-lying regions are known to be covered with water, and in this case a large bridge train would be very useful. Then there is also to be considered that the city of Manila is divided into two parts by the river Pasig, and occasions might arise when a pontoon bridge train would be necessary to establish communication between the two cities.

The above contains all the information this office can give on the questions submitted to the President by General Merritt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORLAND, OREG., May 12, 1898. (Received May 18, 1898.)
The PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I will this day proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of reporting to the commanding officer of the expedition now forming to proceed to the Philippine Islands, in compliance with the telegraphic instructions from the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated May 10, 1898.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. WHIPPLE,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army.

PORLAND, OREG., May 12, 1898. (Received May 18, 1898.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

(Through the Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.)

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I will this day proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of reporting to the commanding officer of the expedition now forming to proceed to the Philippine Islands, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated May 10, 1898.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. KILBOURNE,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 18, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the following-named medical officers be ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt for duty with the expedition to the Philippines:

Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, deputy surgeon-general, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Maj. Robert H. White, surgeon, U. S. Army, now on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Maj. William H. Corbusier, surgeon, U. S. Army, now on duty at Angel Island, California.

Capt. William O. Owen, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Capt. Edward R. Morris, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, now on duty at Fort Spokane, Wash.

Capt. Harlan E. McVay, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, now on duty at Alcatraz Island, California.

First Lieut. Henry Page, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, now on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

It is requested that this order be communicated by telegraph.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 18, 1898.

Lieut. Col. HENRY LIPPINCOTT, *Deputy Surgeon-General:*

(Through Commanding Officer, Fort Sheridan, Ill.)

Order made to-day directs you report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the expedition to the Philippines.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 18, 1898.

Capt. WILLIAM O. OWEN, *Assistant Surgeon:*

(Through Commanding Officer, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.)

Order made to-day directs you report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the expedition to the Philippines.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 18, 1898.

Capt. EDWARD R. MORRIS, *Assistant Surgeon:*

(Through Commanding Officer, Fort Spokane, Wash.)

Order made to-day directs you report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the expedition to the Philippines.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 18, 1898.

Lieut. HENRY PAGE, *Assistant Surgeon:*

(Through Commanding Officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.)

Order made to-day directs you report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the expedition to the Philippines.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 18, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Recommended that commanding general Philippine expedition be authorized to transfer enlisted men from organizations to Hospital Corps equitably as service may require.

MERRIAM, *Major-General, Commanding.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1898. (Received May 18, 1898.)

General ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

DEAR GENERAL: Should you decide to send any Eastern troops to Manila, I would respectfully request that the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers be taken. They are anxious to go.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. SHOWALTER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 18, 1898.

Col. A. S. HAWKINS,

Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Mount Gretna, Pa.:

The destination of Tenth Pennsylvania has been changed to San Francisco, where it will form part of expedition to the Philippines.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(Same to governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.; adjutant-general Pennsylvania, Mount Gretna, Pa.; commanding officer, Mount Gretna, Pa.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 18, 1898—11.30 a. m.

Col. A. S. HAWKINS,

Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Mount Gretna, Pa.:

Referring to my telegram this morning, Tenth Regiment will be placed immediately en route for San Francisco.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(Same to governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.; adjutant-general Pennsylvania, Mount Gretna, Pa.; commanding officer, Mount Gretna, Pa.)

MOUNT GRETNIA, PA., VIA LEBANON, May 18, 1898.

(Received 2.08 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Orders to report my command to San Francisco received; 175 men without uniforms or equipment; 160 men unarmed. Would like to be armed and equipped here.

HAWKINS, *Colonel.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 18, 1898.***Colonel HAWKINS, Mount Gretna, Pa.:**

To delay your command at Mount Gretna for the arms and uniforms would bring you to San Francisco after the time appointed for sailing. Hope to have these things ready for you when you reach San Francisco.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

It is requested that the Quartermaster-General take the necessary steps to provide the uniforms and all other things needed for this command when it reaches San Francisco.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 18, 1898.*

Copy of dispatch to Colonel Hawkins from the Adjutant-General, referred to the Chief of Ordnance, who is requested to see that this regiment is provided with the necessary arms and equipments upon reaching San Francisco.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*HARRISBURG, PA., *May 18, 1898.***Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:**

I have your telegram this date announcing the Tenth Regiment will be placed immediately en route for San Francisco.

HASTINGS, *Governor of Pennsylvania.*SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 18, 1898.*

(Received May 19—1.32 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Arrived last evening. Have spent entire day in investigations and inspections and will telegraph result at length.

OTIS, *Major-General of Volunteers.*SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 18, 1898.*

(Received May 19, 1898—6.45 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Have to-day examined conditions and made careful inquiry into work of supply departments in fitting out expedition. Have inspected the three vessels already chartered and casually the troops which have arrived. The vessels secured are

the *City of Pekin*, *City of Sydney*, and the *Australia*. The two first are in about the same stage of preparation; should be ready to load on Saturday. Galleys and bunks should be complete on Friday. The *Australia* should be ready for troops on Monday. These vessels can not carry any quartermaster's transportation (animals and wagons). Will have these vessels inspected to ascertain if seaworthy and in good sanitary condition. Their carrying capacity when crowded will not be over 175 officers and 2,500 men, independent of Navy contingent which goes on *Pekia*. Plans of all decks of these vessels will be furnished me as soon as carrying arrangements completed. No other vessels suitable for the transportation of troops can be secured by Government at present. Those sailing from this port are the *Ohio*, the *Senator*, the *China*, the *Colon*, the *St. Paul*, the *Columbia*, and *State of California*. The *Ohio* is en route for Seattle, and advertised to leave that port for Alaska June 15. The *Senator*, *St. Paul*, *Columbia*, and *State of California* can not be chartered; available only by seizure. The *China*, from Hong-kong, will reach this port about June 2 and the *Colon*, from Panama, about May 24; the *Conemaugh*, not suited for troops but adapted for animals and freight, now en route to Seattle. Any of these vessels if secured must be put in condition for troop transportation, and it is doubtful if troops could be sent in them from this port in less time than four weeks, present absence of vessels considered. The *Pekin* is to take on eighty odd officers and men of Navy and a large tonnage of naval stores, etc., and doubtful if more than single full regiment of troops of army can be safely transported. Vessel has made no provision for messing officers and will not unless high rate stipulated for and money guaranty. Troops present and intended for embarkation are band and four companies Fourteenth Infantry (9 officers and 276 men), two regiments and two battalions of California infantry (thirty-four companies in all), two companies of California heavy artillery, giving for California nearly 3,000 officers and men. First Oregon Regiment, twelve companies, arrived this afternoon. A regiment from Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, each, and the Wyoming battalion will arrive on or before the 20th instant. None of the troops are properly equipped, but a few can be made available for service in distant country with means at hand. Articles of ordnance, tentage, and light clothing especially needed. Some of the California troops have old .50-caliber Springfield muskets. I have not assumed command here of incoming troops in obedience to my orders of the 12th instant, and I am at a loss to understand that it is the intention of the authorities that I, with staff and not to exceed an infantry regiment of untrained troops, proceed to the Philippines and occupy such parts of the islands as I may be able until other troops are sent to that distant point. I might be of service in putting the troops here in condition. I request immediate instructions.

OTIS, Major-General of Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 18, 1898.

(Received May 19, 1898—7.33 a.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Brigadier-General Anderson with two companies Fourteenth Infantry reached Seattle from Alaska to-day. Will arrive Vancouver Barracks to-morrow.

MERRIAM, Major-General Commanding.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 19, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the commanding general Department of the Colorado be directed to send without delay three hospital stewards or

acting hospital stewards (preferably stewards), to San Francisco, Cal., and that they be ordered to report for duty to the general commanding the Philippine expedition.

It is requested that all the necessary orders in the case be communicated by telegraph.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 19, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER DEPARTMENT COLORADO, *Denver, Colo.:*

Assistant Secretary War directs three hospital stewards, or acting hospital stewards (preferably former), sent at once to San Francisco to report for duty to general commanding Philippine expedition.

WARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *May 19, 1898.*

(Received 10.16 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

I hear from General Otis that he has asked if he should proceed to the Philippines on the *Pekin* or remain in San Francisco temporarily. By all means he should remain in San Francisco. I can't see that there is any reason for a general officer going with these first troops.

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 19, 1898.

Gen. E. S. OTIS, U. S. Army, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram of last evening has been submitted to the Secretary War and by him to the President. After full consideration of situation it has been decided that it is not necessary for you to embark with the troops first going to the Philippines, but that Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson go in your stead. The Secretary War further directs you assume command of all troops assembling in San Francisco for Philippine expedition. This of course will not mean that you are to assume command of either military departments. The ships *Australia*, 2,755 tons, the *City of Sydney*, 3,000 tons, and the *Centennial*, 2,100 tons, have been chartered for the expedition for the Philippines. The *Zelandia*, 2,500 tons, will arrive in San Francisco May 27. Mr. Huntington offers the *China*, 5,000 tons, to arrive May 27, and the *Colon*, 2,600 tons, to arrive in San Francisco May 23. All the above steamers have been chartered except *China* and *Colon*. Secretary War desires report from you as to largest number troops that can be accommodated on these ships, after which it may be deemed advisable, even necessary, to press into service the ships named in your telegram. Arrangements for the messing of officers will be made in best way to meet interests of all concerned. It is desirable that you confer with Mr. Huntington to ascertain from him whether it is not possible to get charter of other ships. Also desirable that you make frequent reports upon situation and progress until General Merritt's arrival. Acknowledge receipt.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 19, 1898.

General MERRIAM, U. S. Army,

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:

Following has been sent General Otis, and is transmitted to you for your information and guidance:

(Here is repeated telegram to General Otis, as above.)

Secretary War directs that General Anderson repair to San Francisco, to go in command of first troops leaving for the Philippines. He will be guided by instructions heretofore telegraphed General Otis. Acknowledge receipt.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DENVER, COLO., May 19, 1898.

(Received 3.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

In obedience to your telegram 19th, Acting Hospital Steward Thomas D. Hare, Whipple Barracks, and Acting Hospital Steward Shelby G. Cox, Fort Bayard, have been ordered by telegraph to San Francisco to report to general commanding Philippine expedition. Chief surgeon department recommends that Hospital Steward Land, on furlough until September 6th (last address Oroville, Cal.,) have his furlough revoked by Adjutant-General Army, by telegraph, and be ordered to report in like manner at San Francisco.

In absence department commander—

VOLKMAR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 19, 1898—11.45 p. m.

Major-General MERRITT, *Governors Island, New York Harbor:*

Agreeable to your request of this date, General Otis has been directed to remain in San Francisco, and not go with first expedition leaving in few days. General Anderson, brigadier-general volunteers, will go in charge.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 19, 1898.

General MERRITT, *Governors Island, New York:*

The Major-General Commanding directs that you be notified that the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry have been ordered from New Orleans to San Francisco, to report on arrival to General Otis.

By order Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 19, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General MERRITT,

Commanding General, Department East, Governors Island, New York.

Having reference to previous telegrams concerning expedition to Philippines, Secretary War bids me inform you that to the regular force the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments Infantry have been ordered from New Orleans this evening.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 19, 1898.

(Received May 20, 1898—2.05 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Preparations on steamer *City of Pekin* progressing as rapidly as possible. Promised that she will be ready for troops on Saturday. Bunks and galleys to be completed to-morrow. Sanitary board of medical officers called this morning to determine number of troops that can be safely transported under existing necessities. Reports at length, fixing number at 1,000 in steerage; number could be increased 200 if upper deck used, which is not practicable. The Navy contingent and First California number 59 officers and 1,041 enlisted men, all that can with any prudence be transported by *Pekin*. Can not obtain plans of decks until to-morrow afternoon, after completion of bunks, but doubt if that number can be provided with bunks. Vessel's tonnage, 4,000 tons dead weight, and with coal and naval stores already taken and to be taken on after leaving dock only about 6,000 tons can be loaded for Army; may be necessary to reduce subsistence stores. Both vessels, *City of Sydney* and the *Australia*, will be ready to load on Saturday; both now as far advanced as *Pekin*. Have deck plans of *Sydney*; can not take more than 800 men, and them closely packed. The *Australia* may be able to transport 600 men. Will make further examination to-morrow and will endeavor to have sanitary inspection of both *Sydney* and *Australia* made. Those two vessels would transport the battalion of Fourteenth Infantry and the regiment of Oregon volunteers now here and in fair shape. Will make further suggestions when more definite information obtainable. I still await further instructions.

OTIS, Major-General of Volunteers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

Washington, D. C., May 19, 1898. (Received May 20, 1898.)

General ALGER, Secretary of War.

DEAR GENERAL: The officers and men of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers desire to be ordered to the Philippines. They are a splendid regiment, as well drilled as regulars. I would be gratified to learn, should you determine to send any more volunteers from the East to the Philippines, that the Fifteenth had been selected.

Respectfully,

J. B. SHOWALTER.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., May 20, 1898.

(Received 2.16 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram 19th instant to General Merriam, transmitting for his information and guidance instructions sent to General Otis, received and forwarded to General Merriam at San Francisco, Cal.

DAVIS, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 20, 1898.

(Received 4.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram directing that I remain here temporarily, received. Will send First California Volunteers by steamer *City of Pekin*, which, with Navy contingent, will require all vessel's space. It is well outfitted, and will have six months' supply from all supply departments. This freight, together with personal baggage of

troops, will fully meet carrying capacity of vessel. The three vessels, *City of Pekin*, *City of Sydney*, and the *Australia*, should sail together, as reported in my dispatch of last night. All equally prepared, and together will transport 2,500 men, with their officers, although crowded. Can send out, besides First California, the battalion of Fourteenth Infantry, and another regiment of volunteers, increased by necessary detachments. Suggested in telegram of last night that First Oregon be sent, but several cases of measles developed and isolated camp ordered. First Colorado, of full regimental strength, well equipped, well officered, and having superior medical officers, will arrive in morning, and I suggest that it be placed on vessel as soon as practicable. Will not delay *Pekin* materially. If plan approved, will use some discretion in matters. Have telegraphed General Anderson to be here Sunday morning.

OTIS, Major-General of Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 20, 1898.

Major-General OTIS, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram this date has been submitted to Secretary War and Major-General Commanding, who approve of plan therein set forth.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 20, 1898—4.58 p. m.

General CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

Your telegram directing General Otis to take command of expeditionary troops here and General Anderson to report to him, received and action taken. This will relieve pressure here.

MERRIAM.

Major-General, Commanding Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 20, 1898.

(Received May 21, 1898—2.11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram this date approving suggestions received. *City of Pekin*, with naval contingent, First California Volunteers, hospital detachment, with six months' supplies and baggage of troops, will be loaded to full capacity. Vessel will take troops on board, proceed to Mare Island, take on 400 tons navy ammunition, and can then clear. She should be ready to go to Mare Island early Monday morning. In meantime First Oregon Volunteers and battalion of Fourteenth Infantry, nearly 1,400 enlisted men, and possibly increased by detachments, will take *City of Sydney* and the *Australia* and join *Pekin* Tuesday morning, 24th instant, when all vessels depart. All organizations properly equipped and supplied for six months. Navy finished loading *Pekin* this evening, except Mare Island freight and army freight, about 600 tons, loaded to-morrow, and troops follow next day. Commander Gibson, who goes in charge of *Pekin*, has instructions to proceed to Honolulu, and from there proceed to Philippines under orders of commanding officer of cruiser *Charleston*, still here being repaired. *Charleston* will not make more than 9 knots an hour from Honolulu, while *Sidney* and *Australia* can make about 11. This will greatly delay progress of troops. If convoy by *Charleston* not necessary, the three vessels should be permitted to proceed together to Philippines at usual rate of speed. They are coaled for full distance. Can not naval authorities modify Commander Gibson's instructions in this respect?

Have assumed command of troops. Mr. Huntington left city Wednesday for the East. Will confer with his representative to-morrow about steamers *China* and *Colon*. Will report number of troops that can be transported by vessels, as directed in telegram of yesterday.

OTIS, *Major-General of Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1898.

GENERAL OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Referring to your telegram of last evening, instructions to Commander Gibson have been modified, and ships will follow movements of *Pekin*, and conform to the instructions of the navy commander of the *Pekin*.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1898.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. ANDERSON,

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:

Order issues to-day directing you report in person to commanding general, Department Pacific, San Francisco, for duty with expedition to Philippine Islands. Similar telegram sent you yesterday. Please acknowledge receipt.

SCHWAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES TROOPS,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Assistant Secretary War authorizes commanding general Philippine expedition to transfer enlisted men from organizations to hospital corps equitably, as service may require.

WARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 21, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State I have the honor to inform you that a telegram has been received from the consul at Hongkong, China, dated May 19, 1898, in the following words:

"This answers Long's cable to Dewey. From best information obtainable Dewey can not reply under a week. Twenty-one thousand Spanish troops, of which 4,000 natives, 2,000 volunteers. All but 1,000 at Manila. They have 10 mountain guns, no large field artillery, proven last rebellion not practicable. Plenty good ponies 12 hands high. No food Philippines but rice. Large supply rifles should be taken for insurgent allies."

Respectfully yours,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

Official copy respectfully referred to Major-General W. Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., for his information.

By command of Major-General Miles:

WM. H. CARTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 26, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1898.

General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.*

Please state whether the Hotchkiss guns sent to San Francisco for the Philippine expedition were mountain guns with pack saddles.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the fact that, as the Fifteenth Infantry is not to accompany me on the Philippine expedition, one regular regiment to replace the same be ordered to San Francisco for the expedition. Either the Fourth or the Twentieth would be satisfactory to me, or any other regiment that can better be spared. No orders as yet have been received with reference to the Third Artillery, now at San Francisco, which, I understand, is to accompany my expedition. It should be recruited to war strength. In this request is only considered the batteries that will probably accompany me, as the two at San Diego and Fort Canby will probably not be sent.

In the matter of the Fourth Cavalry, there are four troops at the Presidio and four troops in Washington and Idaho.

I take it for granted, from conversation already had, that these will accompany the expedition, and it is with a view to this that I ask that Major Kellogg, who is a ranking major, be sent with the command.

The matter of machine guns has been called to my attention as being most important on the mission that I am to undertake. Of the Gatling guns, model 1883, there are, as I learn from the Ordnance Department, 6 at Springfield Armory, and corresponding carriages for these 6 guns at Rock Island Arsenal. I should like to have these batteries sent. Of Gatling guns, model 1881, there are 7 guns at Springfield Armory, 4 carriages at Rock Island Arsenal, and 3 carriages at Allegheny Arsenal. I should be glad to have these also sent. There are 2 guns and carriages at the Presidio of San Francisco of the Gatling type, with long barrels; 1 gun and carriage at Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor. This makes a total of 16 guns and carriages, which would be eminently useful to me with my command. It is understood that 6 Hotchkiss guns, 1.65-inch caliber, with carriages and pack outfits complete, have been ordered from Chickamauga to San Francisco for the use of this expedition. If this has not been done I hope it will be attended to. I desire especially to call attention to the necessity for the additional infantry regiment for which I have asked. If this is sent the regular troops at my disposal will be less than those originally promised, namely, 5,000.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In addition to the troops applied for this morning I should like two companies of engineers to report for duty to me at San Francisco. A consultation with the Chief of Engineers results in his statement that he has at least 60 men at

Willets Point, and Lieutenant Echols, well instructed, who could be sent to me. If I can not do better I should be glad to have these. I fear it is futile to apply for Griffin's entire organization of engineers, but if it is possible to get them in shape before the last expedition leaves I should be glad to have them.

In conversation with the President yesterday he was very much impressed with the advantage that would result from having mines, submarine, and appliances on hand at Manila. If these can be furnished I request that it may be done. An ordnance detachment of mechanics is, in my opinion, especially necessary. It is also important that a siege battery should be sent with the command, and this I consider rather more important than the two regular light batteries applied for in my first estimate, which I am willing should not be sent at present.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT, Major-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1898.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I find, in my letter of this date, that I omitted to mention the general officers who are, in my opinion, necessary to the success of my expedition. Otis and Anderson are already in San Francisco and have received the necessary orders. I should like, in addition, to have four other general officers, and I request them in the following order: Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, and if Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, is appointed to a brigadier-generalcy, as I recommend, I would also like to have him.

If the President appoints general officers from civil life I should be particularly glad to have Col. F. V. Greene, of the Seventy-first New York, and Colonel Garretson, of Ohio, to report to me. These officers, as I understand it, have expressed a willingness to go.

If the officers above named, in addition to Otis and Anderson, can not join me I request that at least four others be sent with me, and leave the selection to yourself.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT, Major-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

SIR: The following officers for service on my staff, who have not yet been ordered and whose services I consider essential, are reported, as you requested, in order that you may give the necessary orders in the case: Judge-advocates, Crowder and Kernan; attending surgeon, Woodruff; ordnance officers, Simpson and Sturgis; engineers, Bement and Potter, of the engineers.

I also desire that Dr. Bourns be appointed a division or brigade surgeon and accompany my command. He is a citizen from Georgia.

It would be greatly in my favor if Major Kellogg could be ordered with the battalions of the Fourth Cavalry that are going. I should like also to have young Babcock, who has just graduated from the Academy, and whose father is assistant adjutant-general of the expedition, be appointed as an additional aid.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 21, 1898—11:20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Have seen vice-president of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, from which *City of Pekin* and *Sydney* chartered, about charter of steamers *China* and *Colon*, and he

informs me that he has received proposition from Assistant Secretary of War, which he has answered. The three vessels, *Pekin*, *Sydney*, and *Australia*, will be prepared to depart on Tuesday, transporting the navy contingent, the First California and the First Oregon regiments of volunteers, an officer and 50 men detached from the battalion of heavy artillery California Volunteers, which includes all members who have any knowledge of the service of artillery, and the battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry; in all, 125 officers and nearly 2,400 men. These are all that can be safely transported. Delay may be caused by failure to receive the contracts of charter of *City of Sydney* and *Australia*. Copies must be furnished the captains of vessels before sailing, and they have not been received. If not received I would suggest that I may be authorized to direct new charter parties to be made here in accordance with the charter party of *Pekin*, which would be satisfactory except as to *Sydney*, wherein owners would require that deck stores be furnished by Army, which would not amount to \$500. I would further suggest that on each vessel, *Sydney* and *Australia*, an officer of the Navy, chosen from those taking passage on *Pekin*, be detailed to direct those transports, sailing on same, and to represent the Army in same way as Commander Gibson represents the Navy. This I thought might be arranged through conference of Navy and War Department authorities, and would be of great benefit should emergency arise.

OTIS, Major-General of Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 21, 1898.

(Received May 22, 1898—6 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The speed of vessels *Pekin*, *Sydney*, and *Australia* reported by me last evening as about 14 knots is the best speed of vessels and can not be maintained without great consumption of coal, leaving little in bunkers upon arrival at Manila. Careful consideration of the subject by Commander Gibson and captain of *Pekin* has resulted in following conclusion, viz: That an average run of 12 knots would cover the distance in twenty-five days, and with 11 knots in a little more than twenty-six days. That it would be prudent and in the interests of good seamanship to call at Honolulu with all three ships and take on coal, which would not require more than two days; this to meet any unexpected emergency from the enemy or the elements. Coal in two of the vessels constitute the ballast, and good supply must be kept on hand. Will leave this subject to the discretion of navy officers.

OTIS, Major-General of Volunteers.

PORTLAND, OREG., May 17, 1898. (Received May 23, 1898.)

PAYMASTER-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I arrived at Portland, Oreg., this morning, and have complied with the telegraphic instructions of the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated 10th instant.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. WITCHER,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 23, 1898.

Gen. E. S. OTIS, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs that General Anderson, or the senior officer of the troops sailing on the *Pekin*, *Australia*, and *Sydney* for the Philippines, on arrival will confer fully with Admiral Dewey as to whole situation and dis-

pose of the troops so as to have them under the protection of the guns of the Admiral's fleet until the arrival of the main force of the army under General Merritt and General Otis. Importance of the speedy return of transports going with these troops should be kept in view. This instruction is not intended to deprive General Anderson of the fullest discretion after consultation with Admiral Dewey. Hearty cooperation with the senior officer of the Navy is enjoined. He must, however, be governed by events and circumstances of which we can have no knowledge. The President and Secretary of War rely upon the sound judgment of the officer in command. Acknowledge receipt.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 23, 1898.

Gen. E. S. OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Having reference to telegram of this date giving instructions of the President and Secretary of War to General Anderson, the President and Secretary War remark that in event of General Anderson not joining, or not being able to go, that it will be expected that General Otis himself will assume immediate command and proceed to join Admiral Dewey. Acknowledge receipt.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 23, 1898—12 m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

City of Pekin with troops on board, consisting of 11 officers and 76 enlisted men of the Navy, 50 officers and 970 men of the First California, is about to leave dock to anchor in bay and take on 400 tons of ordnance and ordnance stores. It will require at least twenty-four hours to load these stores. The *City of Sydney* and the *Australia* are nearly loaded. They will take on to-morrow the Second Oregon (50 officers and 965 men), the band and five companies of the Fourteenth Infantry (9 officers and 340 men), and detachment of California Heavy Artillery (1 officer and 50 enlisted men). General Anderson is here and will embark on *Australia* with staff. *City of Sydney* and *Australia* will then join *City of Pekin* in bay, when all vessels will sail together under modified instructions received by Commander Gibson, of the Navy. The entire force, Navy and Army combined, will exceed 2,500; accurate numerical strength later. Vessels should leave port to-morrow evening or early Wednesday morning. Nothing yet heard of charter parties for steamers *City of Sydney* and *Australia*. Will telegraph more accurate details later, and will report strength of forces now encamped here, independent of departing troops. Will furnish General Anderson written instructions to govern him en route and after arrival at destination.

OTIS, *Major-General of Volunteers.*

NEW YORK, *May 23, 1898.*

(Received 3 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

No papers received. Have arranged to start for San Francisco Tuesday afternoon at 5. Will I receive papers in time?

PUTNAM BRADLEE STRONG,

12 West Fifty-seventh Street.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1898.

BRADLEE STRONG,

12 West Fifty-Seventh Street, New York City.:

Papers will reach you in due time. Do not delay your departure for San Francisco on their account.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 23, 1898.

(Received 9.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram of this date received. General Anderson arrived yesterday morning. Has completed all arrangements and takes quarters on steamer *Australia*. I telegraphed fully several hours ago. *City of Pekin* left dock at 1 o'clock and is now loading in bay. *City of Sydney* and *Australia* will be loaded and join *Pekin* as soon as or before she is loaded. The three vessels should sail to-morrow evening fully equipped and supplied for six months.

OTIS, *Major-General of Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1898—10 p. m.

Gen. E. S. OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Immediate report desired as to number of troops armed and equipped sufficiently efficient to take steamer on Saturday or even Monday next.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 23, 1898,

(Received May 24, 1898—4 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not consent to let *City of Sydney* sail without knowledge of stipulations of charter party, which probably will not reach this point before 26th instant, as Quartermaster-General telegraphs it was not mailed until 20th. Company believes from information received that that contract now en route will prove unsatisfactory and not in accordance with its propositions. The vessel will leave forcibly or otherwise, although I may direct quartermaster here to enter into contract with stipulations similar to those contained in navy charter party for *City of Pekin*, omitting all mention of deck stores.

OTIS, *Major-General of Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1898.

General OTIS, *San Francisco Cal.:*

Secretary of War desires me inform you that the Secretary Navy has given instructions that the *Charleston* convoy the *Pekin* and other ships from Honolulu to the Philippines. See that this information reaches General Anderson, if possible, before steamer sails.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington May 24, 1898.

Capt. CHARLES E. WOODRUFF,

Assistant Surgeon, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.:

Order issues to-day directing you proceed at once to San Francisco and report to General Merritt, commanding Department Pacific, for duty in that Department.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 24, 1898.

Lieut. FRANCIS J. KERNAN,

7 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Order issues to-day directing you proceed at once to San Francisco and report to General Merritt, commanding Department Pacific, for duty in that department.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 24, 1898.*

(Received 5.24 p.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The troops now in camp and intended for expedition, First California, Second Oregon, Fourteenth United States Infantry, and detachment of California Heavy Artillery. Already shipped are Seventh California, First Colorado, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Nebraska, Twentieth Kansas regiments, averaging 47 officers and 968 enlisted men, having a total of 236 officers and 4,842 enlisted men. Also here in camp a battalion of California Heavy Artillery, two battalions Idaho, one battalion Wyoming, and the Utah Artillery, numbering 63 officers, 1,464 men; total, all told, 299 officers, 6,306 enlisted men. Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment will arrive to-day. Of these troops the Colorado, Minnesota, and Nebraska regiments are in fair condition; need to be outfitted with certain necessary stores not yet received, but arrive in two or three days. These regiments are being inspected to ascertain what ordnance necessary. They can be placed in condition to sail early next week. All other infantry organizations can not be put in condition in less than two weeks. Carefully inspected yesterday by an officer of my staff. The Utah Battery, if it had horses and harness, could leave at any time. The great obstacle to moving is vessel transportation. Only one small vessel chartered; full capacity, 800 men; and she can not discharge freight upon arrival and be put in condition to transport troops before the 31st instant. Have reported on this subject. Quartermaster making every effort here and not meeting with much success. Think seizure only possible solution.

OTIS, *Major-General of Volunteers.*SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 24, 1898.*

(Received 8.35 p.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Steamer *City of Sydney*, with troops on board and prepared to sail, anchored in bay beside *City of Pekin*. *Australia* loaded and ordered to leave dock at 4 o'clock this afternoon and anchor in bay. Am not sufficiently informed when *Pekin* will complete loading naval stores, but understand that it will be this evening. The hour of departure of the three vessels depends upon Navy authorities. Strength of

General Anderson's command, 117 officers and 2,382 enlisted men. Navy contingent, 11 officers and 76 enlisted men. Total for vessels, 128 officers, 2,458 enlisted men. Request made on owners of *Sydney* to let *Sydney* go. If not acceded to, then impressment ordered. Request has been complied with. Report on this subject by mail.

OTIS, Major-General of Volunteers.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1898.

(Received 7.42 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

I leave for San Francisco to-night.

PUTNAM BRADLEE STRONG.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24, 1898.

(Received May 25, 1898—1 a. m.)

Gen. G. M. STERNBERG, 1016 Sixteenth street NW., Washington:

As Lippincott is chief, pray retire me thirty-years. Substitute Parkhill here. Recent bereavement overwhelming. Written General Moore.

WHITE.

FORT SPOKANE, WASH., May 25, 1898.

(Received 2.38 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Received telegram Wednesday that order had been issued sending me to San Francisco. Order not yet received. Shall I proceed at once?

MORRIS, Assistant Surgeon.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1898.

Capt. EDWARD R. MORRIS, Fort Spokane, Davenport, Wash.:

Telegram to you 18th instant from this office was sent to notify you of necessity for your departure for San Francisco.

SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TACOMA, WASH., May 25, 1898.

(Received 4.26 p. m.)

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to telegrams passed between Secretary Alger and myself about two weeks ago relative chartering *Pakshan* to Government, Senator Cockrell wires me to-day that you express some doubt of steamer's safety for ocean voyage. *Pakshan* has always been engaged in ocean trade; made trip from Hongkong here last January, which is stormiest month. Lloyd classes her A1. Captain Robinson, quartermaster, Seattle, has examined her: report filed in General Ludington's office. There is no safer or more suitable steamer on this coast than *Pakshan* for transporting Manila troops. This is easily demonstrable.

HUGH C. WALLACE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1898.

Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Secretary of War desires report of the number of troops of the different arms necessary for the defense of Pacific coast.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1898.

COMMANDING-GENERAL DEPARTMENT PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Order made relieving Maj. R. H. White, surgeon, from duty with Philippine expedition. Please notify him at once.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 25, 1898.*

(Received 10.10 p. m.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your two dispatches received at 5 p. m., and understood. Endeavored to communicate with General Anderson, but too late, as vessels with troops were moving and *City of Pekin* had crossed the bar.

OTIS, *Major-General of Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1898.

General MERRIAM, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Secretary of War is anxious to have you report the number of troops and the several arms thereof, in your opinion, necessary to garrison the posts on the Pacific coast.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 26, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Will report number and kind of troops for coast defenses in a day or two. The greatest need is competent staff officers to replace those ordered east and west from both departments and who were familiar with local conditions. Clerks and messengers also taken away, and still we have our full share of war preparations.

MERRIAM, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 27, 1898.

Major-General MERRIAM, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your statement that the number of your staff officers and clerks is insufficient is fully appreciated here. Steps will be taken to remedy this as soon as possible. It is the same everywhere. The staff for an army of 25,000 does not fill the needs of an army of 250,000.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 27, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, the following copy of an extract from a dispatch, dated the 24th instant, received in this Department from Rear-Admiral Dewey, U. S. Navy, commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic Station:

"Organizing forces near Cavite, and may render assistance that will be valuable. I do not consider submarine mines practicable here on account of great depth and width of bay and entrance. If attacked by superior force, the squadron will endeavor to give good account of itself."

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 27, 1898—4 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I am badly in need of general officers to take charge of camp to organize command. Have any of the officers asked for in my communication of the 21st been ordered to report to me? If yes, please state who; if no, please have two or three ordered at once. This I consider an imperative necessity.

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 27, 1898.

Col. F. V. GREENE,

Seventy-First New York Volunteers, Tampa, Fla.:

You have been nominated brigadier-general of volunteers to-day, and will be ordered to duty with expedition to Philippine Islands. Please telegraph Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, San Francisco, probable date of your arrival there. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(Telegraph same to Colonel Garretson, Cleveland, Ohio.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 27, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Col. F. V. Greene, of New York, Colonel Garretson, of Ohio, and Col. Marcus P. Miller, Third Artillery, this day nominated brigadier-generals, and will be ordered to report to you for duty with Philippine expedition. Secretary War desires to know what other general officers, if any, you wish to join that expedition. The above is reply to your telegram this date.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 27, 1898.*

(Received 10.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Minimum force needed to garrison Pacific coast defenses 2,600 well-trained heavy artillery, 2,000 infantry, 500 cavalry. This provides barely for two reliefs at the guns mounted, and small supports and patrols, also leaving Puget Sound to depend upon naval protection.

MERRIAM, *Major-General.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 27, 1898.

(Received 8.47 p. m.)

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram received. I will report to General Merritt by telegraph at once.
 G. A. GARRETSON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, May 27, 1898—12 midnight.*Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram for interpreter and stenographer received. I will submit it to Secretary War to-morrow, and, if possible, get approval. The Secretary War remarked to-day that he expected you would accompany the second expedition sailing for the Philippines. Acknowledge receipt.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 28, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Having reference to your telegram of last night, giving number of men necessary for protection of your coast, you mention 2,600 well-trained heavy artillery. Could not two regiments infantry be utilized for this purpose, as there is no heavy artillery, as such, available in the service? Early reply desired.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, May 28, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of a cipher dispatch, dated the 25th instant, at Cavite, received in this Department from Rear-Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Navy, commanding the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, containing certain information obtained at the request of the War Department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Inclosure.]

*HONGKONG, May 27, 1898.*SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

CAVITE, May 25.—The following is information required for General Merritt:

FIRST. Between 35,000 and 40,000 Spanish troops of all kinds in Philippine Islands.

SECOND. Fifteen thousand at Manila.

THIRD. About 60 per cent Spanish.

FOURTH. Seven 8-centimeter and two 12-centimeter field guns at Manila; can not ascertain number outside.

FIFTH. Light field guns best.

SIXTH. Nearly impossible to get horses near Manila.

SEVENTH. All supplies must be brought.

EIGHTH. Bridge train not necessary.

Cavite now in my possession. Would be excellent base. Plenty forage and water to be had. Very difficult to obtain coal of any kind. Rainy season will shortly begin. Climate extremely hot. The discipline and efficiency of the Spanish troops is very low.

DEWEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 28, 1898.

GENERAL: I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Dewey, dated Cavite, May 25th, instant.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

Maj.-Gen. WESLEY MERRITT,

Commanding Army of Occupation to the Philippines.

Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Inclosure (copy of foregoing dispatch).

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 28, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. Army,

Commanding Army of Occupation to the Philippines,

Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: The following instructions of the President are communicated to you for your information and guidance:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, May 19, 1898.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, followed by the taking of the naval station at Cavite, the paroling of the garrisons, and acquisition of the control of the bay, have rendered it necessary, in the further prosecution of the measures adopted by this Government for the purpose of bringing about an honorable and durable peace with Spain, to send an army of occupation to the Philippines for the twofold purpose of completing the reduction of the Spanish power in that quarter and of giving order and security to the islands while in the possession of the United States. For the command of this expedition I have designated Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, and it now becomes my duty to give instructions as to the manner in which the movement shall be conducted.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the people of the Philippines should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the expedition, immediately upon his arrival in the islands, to publish a proclamation declaring that we come, not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the munici-

pal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the authority of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief. The native constabulary will, as far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which the commander of the expedition will have to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to the use of this Government. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the state, may be appropriated to his use, but unless in the case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways, and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of a conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for, when possible, in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

In order that there may be no conflict of authority between the Army and the Navy in the administration of affairs in the Philippines, you are instructed to confer with the Secretary of the Navy, so far as necessary, for the purpose of devising measures to secure the harmonious action of these two branches of the public service.

I will give instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury to make a report to me upon the subject of the revenues of the Philippines, with a view to the formulation of such revenue measures as may seem expedient. All ports and places in the Philippines which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened, while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, and upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 28, 1898.

(Received 6.33 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have not yet received President's instructions for the conduct of affairs in the Philippines. Unsigned copy was shown me at White House, and I was told official copy would be furnished. Also, when order was issued directing me to assume command of the Department of the Pacific I was informed that special confidential instructions would be sent me. These have not been received.

MERRITT, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 28, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram received; your instructions for the conduct of affairs in Philippines, I think, was mailed yesterday. Secretary War remarked they would be. Will see him early in morning, and if they have not been sent they will reach you by following mail.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 28, 1898—1.04 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram yesterday regarding interpreter and my expected movements received.

OTIS, *Major-General of Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 28, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

After further consideration Secretary War does not wish General Garretson to go to the Philippines. Brig. Gens. Charles W. King, Francis V. Greene, and Harrison Gray Otis, of the new generals, have been ordered to report. Would you like the services of Gen. Marcus P. Miller or any other general not already assigned?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

LAKELAND, FLA., May 28 1898—4.36 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Order from Shafter to proceed to San Francisco immediately. Will leave to-night unless otherwise instructed. Telegraph will reach me St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. Sunday evening.

F. V. GREENE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 28, 1898.

Gen. F. V. GREENE, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.:

Secretary War is very glad of your prompt compliance with orders to report to General Merritt. I hope the assignment pleases you. This order was made on the earnest solicitation of the General himself. I take more satisfaction in your promotion than that of any other, and, as I told the President, am sure you will give fully as good account of yourself as any of the distinguished men nominated in same list. With world of good wishes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 28, 1898.

Gen. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Los Angeles, Cal.:

The President bids me say to you, in anticipation of your confirmation as brigadier-general, you will be assigned to duty with General Merritt for duty with expedition going to Philippines. Acknowledge receipt and let me know if this will be agreeable. If you go with General Merritt, it will be necessary for you to report soon as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 29, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary War just informed me your instructions for government and guidance after your arrival in Philippines were mailed you yesterday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 28, 1898. (Received May 29, 1898.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Washington.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Since I talked to you to-day I have learned to my very great chagrin that an officious friend of mine had telephoned Senator Hanna that I did not want to go to the Philippines with General Merritt, and asked the Senator to use his influence to have the order changed. I do not know whether this caused the Secretary to change the order or not, but if it did I am extremely mortified, and want him and you to know that it was done entirely unknown to me and unwarranted by me. It causes me extreme annoyance to be apparently guilty of such an unsoldier-like proceeding. I do not care particularly for the detail, to be sure, but I would have gone to the end of the earth before I would have asked, directly or indirectly, for the change of an order.

Will you kindly show this letter to the Secretary of War, so that he may understand my feelings in the matter?

With many thanks for your kind messages of congratulation, I am,
yours, sincerely,

G. A. GARRETSON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Secretary War directs me to inform you that the force going to the Philippines will be increased so as to make the effective force 20,000. I would be glad if you will intimate the States from which you would like to have the additional force sent.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1898.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The Secretary of War directs that clothing and equipments of all kinds be prepared for 20,000 men for the expedition to the Philippines.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1898.

MEMORANDUM OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

The Secretary of War directs that rations be prepared for 20,000 men for the expedition for the Philippines for three months.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *May 29, 1898.*

(Received 6.15 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to your dispatch of to-day, the additional force should be sent from States having their troops in best order for immediate shipment. The greatest difficulty to contend with here is want of organization. The addition of the Twentieth and Fifteenth regiments of infantry would be of greatest value. Some of the unorganized volunteers would have a better chance to become efficient in posts now occupied by the Fifteenth Infantry than they would have if shipped immediately on a long voyage. This request for an increase to the regular force for the expedition is in keeping with the promise made to me by the President and Secretary of War when the organization of the Philippine expedition was put under discussion.

WESLEY MERRITT, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Secretary War desires to know number of animals in your opinion should be taken with the several expeditions of your command going to Philippines.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, United States Army,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary War directs that you call upon all commanders of troops in San Francisco to forward to this office a trimonthly field return on the 31st instant, also that a similar return showing strength and names of all officers on date of sailing of any expedition for the Philippines.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES FIRST ARRIVING AT PHILIPPINES,

Care Admiral Dewey, via Hongkong, China:

Report required by cable as to desirability of transporting animals to meet requirements of troops operating in Philippines.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 30, 1898.

(Received 3.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C.:

I find a constant and growing necessity for a sum of money which shall be available for use in carrying out my plans, and I request that a contingent fund of at least \$10,000 be placed to my credit for such use as I find the interests of the service demand.

WESLEY MERRITT, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 30, 1898.

(Received 4.48 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

When in Washington I was informed that eight batteries of Third Artillery and two squadrons of Fourth Cavalry were to constitute part of Philippine expedition. Am I to take these troops without further orders from your office. They must have ample notice to make preparations.

MERRITT, *Major-General.*

MEMORANDUM MADE BY COLONEL CARTER.

Major-General Miles stated to Colonel Carter, May 30, afternoon, that he did not think it advisable to send any of the Third Artillery on the Philippine expedition. That it could not be spared from Pacific coast. Two squadrons of the Fourth Cavalry to accompany expedition, but should not take their horses, because there is nothing for them to eat there and would probably die on the way over. Two light batteries of the Seventh Artillery detailed for the expedition in accordance with the General's wishes. Did not think the Fourth and Twentieth or any other regular infantry regiment should be moved to go with that expedition. He has no suggestion to make as to what volunteer regiments should go in place of the Fourth and Twentieth, if any were sent.

Secretary of War directs that on Tuesday morning the composition of General Merritt's forces, as far as determined, including the general officers detailed thereto, be reported to him, showing exactly what expedition now consists of and what is necessary to complete it up to 20,000 men.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 30, 1898.

(Received 5.55 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to inquiry of Secretary of War, I hesitate to take with command all the animals that will probably be needed, as well-informed persons tell me they probably will not stand the climate and other changed conditions. The cavalry horses of the squadrons of Fourth Cavalry which accompany the expedition, two animals to each gun and caisson taken, and not to exceed 50 wagons and teams in the quartermaster's department, and say 25 horses to be purchased here to provide for contingencies, should, in my opinion, be taken.

MERRITT, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 30, 1898.

(Received 9.46 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

In my letter of May 15 I requested that certain information be obtained by cable from Admiral Dewey. Has this information been received? If not can I hope to obtain it soon?

W. MERRITT, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 30, 1898—Midnight.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

Having reference to your expressed wish that all regular troops possible be sent with your expedition to Philippines, Secretary of War desires to know if, in your opinion, there is a regiment of volunteers now on Pacific coast that you think would be willing to take post of Fifteenth Infantry in Arizona and New Mexico. Secretary of War desires, far as possible, to ascertain whether this is practicable and report accordingly.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 31, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

Admiral Dewey was requested, under date May 15, to give information asked for in your letter of that date. As yet no reply has been received. The moment it is it will be sent you.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 31, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War has just approved requisition upon Treasury Department for \$10,000, to be placed to your credit with assistant treasurer in San Francisco, as per your telegram on this subject.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 31, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the charter for the *China* and the *Colon* has been perfected. These ships will be ready to sail from San Francisco for the Philippines within three or four days. The Secretary of War desires to know the number of men you will have ready to embark on these two ships. Will telegraph you later in day the organizations that will be ordered to fill your expedition.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 31, 1898.

SIR: The Department is to-day in receipt, by your reference, of an official copy of the instructions of the President to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, commanding the army of occupation to the Philippines.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.***Hon. R. A. ALGER,***Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 31, 1898.

(Received 4.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

In reply to your telegram, General Miller has received orders to report to me, which is very satisfactory. For additional brigadier-generals I would like Hall, Gilmore, and MacArthur.

W. MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 31, 1898—12 midnight.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

After careful consideration Secretary War directs but one battalion of four companies of Third Artillery be detailed for expedition to Philippines. Thinks that four troops of Fourth Cavalry, dismounted, are all that can be spared. If, however, after conferring with General Merriam, he feels he can spare eight troops, you will be instructed to order them to report to you. It is not thought any horses should be taken for cavalry. The artillery and cavalry organizations going with you will be filled to maximum before leaving—cavalry to 100 per troop and artillery to 200 men. Are you able to report that any volunteer regiment in your command can be sent to relieve the Fifteenth Infantry? In meantime we are making efforts on this side of continent to secure services of volunteer regiments in order that Fifteenth may come to you, which will be recruited to maximum before sailing. General MacArthur will be ordered to report to you. General Gilmore will remain on duty with General Miles, and Secretary War, for reasons that will occur to you, does not care to order General Hall before first ascertaining that these services will be agreeable to him.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 1, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General MERRIAM, San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary War directs me inform you that four batteries Third Artillery, recruited to maximum, and four troops Fourth Cavalry will be ordered to report

to General Merritt to form part of expedition for the Philippines. I shall be able to telegraph you in a day or two the volunteer regiments that will be ordered to report for duty in your command for the two departments. Secretary War desires to know if remaining batteries of Third Artillery are recruited to maximum. With assistance of infantry proposed ordered, they will be able to man guns on Pacific coast.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 1, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

General MacArthur has been ordered to report to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 1, 1898.*

GOVERNOR OF IOWA, *Des Moines, Iowa:*

I desire to know if it will be agreeable for a regiment from your State now awaiting assignment to be ordered to report to General Merritt, San Francisco, for duty with expedition to the Philippines. Consider this confidential, and it should not be known to troops for obvious reasons.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

(Same to governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.; governor of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.; governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 1, 1898.*

(Received 5.46 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram received. Every effort has been made to discover a volunteer regiment willing to relieve the Fifteenth Infantry, as directed in your telegram. No regiment will accept this duty voluntarily. I still think it important that one should be ordered for this service.

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

DENVER, COLO., *June 1, 1898.*

(Received 7.26 p. m.)

Senator TELLER, *Washington, D. C.:*

The Colorado boys in Torrey's cavalry are anxious to go to Philippines instead of Cuba.

ALVA ADAMS, *Governor.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 1, 1898.*

(Received 9.26 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram relating to the Fourth Cavalry and Third Artillery, General Merriam tells me he could spare the eight troops probably, certainly six troops, of the Fourth Cavalry. In regard to taking this cavalry dismounted, I am of the opinion that it would be feasible and very desirable to take the serviceable horses now with the cavalry command—say forty or fifty horses to the troops.

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 2, 1898.***General MERRIAM, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Secretary War directs you confer with General Merritt as to number of troops of Fourth Cavalry you can spare for his expedition, and to order the number you and he agree upon.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 2, 1898.***Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Secretary War directs that you exercise your own judgment as to taking horses with the six or eight troops of the Fourth Cavalry as General Merriam may determine he can spare for this duty. Secretary War thinks it would be well to make an experiment, with a view, if successful, to have others follow in a later expedition.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 2, 1898.***Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Referring to your telegram of May 30 concerning eight batteries of Third Artillery and two squadrons of Fourth Cavalry, Secretary War directs you confer with General Merriam on this subject. In previous telegram to-day you were informed that either six or eight troops of the Fourth Cavalry would be taken. He does not think that more than four batteries of Third Artillery should go at this time, but these should be filled to the maximum.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 2, 1898.*

(Received 4.56 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Under your telegram yesterday four batteries Third Artillery, Major Hess commanding, ordered to report to General Merritt. These batteries not yet filled to maximum, but recruiting rapidly. To make up cavalry squadron have ordered one troop from Vancouver and three from Presidio, Major Kellogg to command. This leaves two troops at Walla Walla with Major Rucker, one at Boise, one old and two new troops with band at Presidio, Lieutenant-Colonel Morris commanding, and two troops in National Park. If more of this cavalry is to join Merritt's force, Morris desires to go with it, but I doubt his fitness for field service.

MERRIAM, *Major-General.*SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 2, 1898.*

(Received 6.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to your dispatch of 31st ultimo, there are more men ready to embark than the ships *China* and *Colon*, which you mention, will accommodate. The *Zealandia* it is understood here is also to sail at the same time, and there are more

than sufficient men armed and equipped ready to load her also. The total capacity of the three ships is reported by the board of survey as 205 officers and 2,313 men, and the ships are reported staunch and in good sanitary condition. They will not be ready to sail under a week. It is important of course that additional transports be chartered at once.

W. MERRITT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 2, 1898.

(Received 8.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Adjutant-General Cowles, Raleigh, N. C., has some competent men for Signal Corps. Request they be enlisted at Raleigh and ordered here to report to Major Thompson for Volunteer Signal Corps.

W. MERRITT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 2, 1898.

(Received 8.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Request authority to transfer operators from volunteer and regular regiments to Volunteer Signal Corps in cases meeting approval of regimental commanders.

MERRITT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 2, 1898.

(Received 3.25 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Chicago papers report General Greene on way to Pacific yesterday. Am eagerly awaiting orders here.

CHARLES KING.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 2, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Commissions of Major Hale, assistant adjutant-general, Major Strother, chief engineer, and Captain Mott, assistant adjutant-general, mailed to them at San Francisco. They can accept and execute oaths at once.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 3, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Major-General MERRIAM, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

With exceptions noted below, orders issued to-day provide for the detail from each battalion of a regiment and from each independent battalion, by the commanding officer thereof, of one recruiting party, to consist of one officer and four enlisted men, one of whom should be qualified to perform clerical work; and in a

like manner from each troop or battery not otherwise provided for above, a recruiting party of one officer and one enlisted man, and in addition from each regiment or organization consisting of two battalions, one medical officer for service with recruiting parties therefrom. Each party to proceed to locality where organization was raised for the purpose of enlisting recruits to fill such organization already in service to the maximum published in General Orders, 29, current series, from these headquarters. The names of the officers, their respective organizations, and the points to which sent to be reported as early as possible to the Adjutant-General of the Army. You will give the necessary orders for transportation and subsistence, the travel enjoined being necessary for the public service. Instructions for recruiting officers and blank forms will be sent on or about the 7th instant to adjutant-general of the State, to whom officers in charge of recruiting parties should apply for the same. Complete returns not having been received here, each recruiting officer, before proceeding to comply with these instructions, will inform himself, by conference with his commanding officer and inspection of returns, of the number of enlisted men required under this plan by the organization for which he is to recruit, which detailed information you will please compile and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Each recruiting officer thus detailed will also be an acting quartermaster.

Organizations from the following States, whose apportionment under the first call exceeded their quota under both calls, will not be considered in this order, namely: Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, District of Columbia, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory.

The organization of additional companies except cavalry necessary for the completion of regiments to twelve-company basis, battalions to four-company basis, will be taken up in the near future under the same rules that governed the organizations and muster in of the troops raised under the President's first call, but it is not intended that this latter work shall interfere with the above, and it is therefore not begun at this time.

Each commander detailing a recruiting officer under these instructions will promptly mail to the chief commissary and chief quartermaster, respectively, of the department into which the recruiting officer is sent a copy of the order of detail, with the signature of the recruiting officer inscribed upon the same. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 3, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram concerning effort to get volunteer regiment to relieve the Fifteenth is received. Every effort is being made on this side of continent, but without results.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 3, 1898.

(Received 11.46 a. m.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Have bought for delivery in St. Louis, June 10, 25 horses and 100 mules for Astor Battery; also harness and saddles, all subject to Government acceptance. Please instruct depot quartermaster at St. Louis to accept and care for everything until battery can take charge on its way to Philippines.

J. J. ASTOR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 3, 1898.

General WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Should batteries and cavalry intended for your expedition be provided with horses and mules and transported to San Francisco, or should they be sent there without them?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 3, 1898.

(Received 3.22 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

You informed me under date of May 29 that special instructions for my government of the Philippines had been mailed me. The paper has not yet been received. Will you see if it was mailed the date indicated?

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Special letter of instructions for government of the Philippines mailed to you by me on morning of May 31 by special delivery; also at same time another letter inclosing copy of dispatch from Admiral Dewey.

JOHN TWEEDALE, *Chief Clerk.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 3, 1898.

(Received 3.41 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

After careful consideration of the subject in consultation with General Merriam, I have decided to take but six troops of the Fourth Cavalry. The suggestion of the Secretary of War in regard to shipping a portion of the horses first will be complied with.

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 3, 1898.

(Received 7.26 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

On May 12 I was informed by Secretary of War that I could have 100 men of Eighth Cavalry to man Hotchkiss mountain guns. In letter of same day I asked that these men, with Lieutenant Sayer commanding them, be ordered to San Francisco at once. Has this been done?

W. MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 3, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Major Bement has just been ordered to report to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 4, 1898.

General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary of War directs that you be informed that owing to the reported serious condition of the frontier bordering the Sioux Indian reservations and the trouble between the Apaches and reservation Indians in Indian Territory, it is regarded as absolutely necessary to keep the Eighth Cavalry at their present stations. You are authorized, however, to select from the Fourth Cavalry men to man the Hotchkiss guns shipped to you, but none of these should be taken from the two troops now in the Yellowstone Park.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 4, 1898.

(Received 4.19 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your dispatch of June 3, it is my intention to take the horses of the regular cavalry that are now here, but not the horses for Utah batteries now here. If additional batteries and cavalry are intended for the expedition, it will probably be necessary to take them without horses or mules. Please inform me what other batteries and cavalry it is the intention to assign to this command.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 4, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

Should you desire General Hughes to command a brigade, you are, of course, at liberty to assign him; General Babcock also. All such assignments are left to your discretion.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 5, 1898.

General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

Following telegram, June 4, from commanding officer, Fort McPherson, is repeated for your information:

"Troops for Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry left this evening; first section at 7.40; last section at 9.15; Eighteenth Infantry, 472; Twenty-third Infantry, 423; arrive at San Francisco Thursday."

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, MASS., June 4, 1898. (Received June 5, 1898.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the request of the honorable Secretary of War, which came to us from you, we have written to General Merritt in regard to the Philippines, and inclose copy for your reading.

We remain, very truly, yours,

HENRY W. PEABODY & Co.

BOSTON, MASS., June 4, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. Army, *San Francisco, Cal.*

SIR: In accordance with our overtures and the official indorsements which we inclose, we are pleased to respond to the request of the honorable Secretary of War in submitting to you some information regarding the Philippines. Our close business relations there the past eight years, and especially the residence at Manila nearly four years of Mr. Charles L. Smith, now connected with our Boston office, enable us, perhaps, to have some information that may be useful, at least in confirming what you find from other sources.

His description of the recent conditions at Manila, received by private advices, we believe to be equally reliable to the facts which he states from his earlier observations, viz:

Climate.—The southeast monsoon sets in during April, and rains are frequent in the afternoon during May and become heavier in June, while July is generally the rainiest month of the year, there being a downpour of rain for ten to twelve days at a time, so that the country is practically under water. During August the rains become more spasmodic, though there are usually many heavy storms. September is the last of the southeast monsoon, and with October we have the northeast monsoon, with almost uniform clear, dry weather until April again. The rainy season in Manila is generally considered as healthy a season as any, as, coming after the long hot, dry period, it washes the country and air clear of all impurities, and practically the only danger from this season is the exposure to the weather, with consequent chills and colds.

Location.—Manila is built entirely on the low, swampy land at the mouth of the river Pasig, and the country back of the city, extending to the foothills, some 20 to 25 miles away, is of the same swampy character, and is given up chiefly to the cultivation of rice. Consequently, during the wet season the country inland from Manila is practically impassable, especially for troops of any kind. There are very few roads, and these narrow and poorly made. In fact, it would be very difficult at this season for troops to maneuver to any extent in the rear of the city. The city is built on both banks of the Pasig, and is intersected in every direction by a network of creeks and canals. Most of these are only 10 to 20 feet wide and easily spanned by portable bridges, but very difficult to cross by fording, as they all have a soft mud bottom. The river Pasig has two bridges and one or two smaller ones.

Natives.—My own experience with the natives, and especially with the native troops, is that they have no particular love for the Spaniards, and, while they will fight under the Spanish rule with the utmost valor so long as they think the Spanish are invincible, yet when they once become convinced that the Spanish are to be defeated they will immediately turn against their commanders and join the opposing forces. This has happened several times in the recent insurgent engagements, and, in my opinion, would be sure to be the case if they were attacked by American forces. It may be interesting for you to know that, in all the recent troubles with the natives in Manila, not one Englishman or English-speaking man in the islands has been interfered with by the natives. On the contrary, they have been doing everything possible to win the sympathy of the English-speaking people, and it seems reasonable to suppose that they would help the American troops, and that, with the Spaniards once conquered, we should have no trouble in bringing the natives into submission.

Spanish troops.—There have been apparently about 50,000 troops sent to the Philippines from Spain, but of these apparently only about one-half are now fit for service, the balance having died or been invalidated home. Of these 25,000 now in the islands apparently nearly one-half are south of Manila, distributed in

small detachments at the various ports throughout the archipelago. A month and a half ago it was supposed that there were some 7,000 to 8,000 Spanish troops in Manila and about 3,000 to 4,000 native troops, making a total fighting force of not exceeding 12,000, which might be added to by volunteers. It is obviously impossible for the troops in the southern islands to return to Manila, as there is no possible communication except by water. The Spanish troops that were distributed throughout the island of Luzon to curb the recent insurgent uprising will find it extremely difficult to return to Manila, as there are no thoroughfares by land even on that island.

Defenses.—You are undoubtedly fully advised in regard to the principal fortifications in Manila. Since the recent troubles with the insurgents the Spanish have arranged a system of three-story blockhouses at the back of the city, forming a chain covering 6 to 8 miles in extent, there being about fifteen of these houses, occupied by 50 to 100 troops each. My recollection of the fortifications and defenses of the city leads me to believe that the best approach to take the city with troops would be to land on the beach just above Malate, which is about a mile and a half to the south of the old walled city and on the same side of the river. There are no fortifications to speak of at this point, and there is good ground for the formation of troops to advance on the city. All the fortifications that protect the city are on this side of the river, and the advance could be made without having to count on crossing the bridges.

Health.—The chief danger to our troops at this season of the year would be constant exposure to the weather. The Spanish troops endeavor to avoid camping on the ground as much as possible. In Manila the troops live in barracks, and when out of the city they always make a great effort to spend the night in some village where they can be quartered in the houses. Of course, at times this is impossible, and they then wrap themselves in heavy blankets and sleep on the ground. Their uniform consists of a light gauze suit of underclothes and blue and white stripe cotton drill. Yellow fever and cholera are unknown. While there is more or less smallpox, it is not epidemic. The great danger arises from dysentery, which is very easily contracted if one is allowed to get chilled. My own experience proved that the greatest protection from illness during the rainy season was wearing a woolen band around the abdomen, commonly known as a "cholera belt." This proved very effective in preventing the dangerous chills to the stomach. To be thoroughly wet during the rainy season and then sleeping without proper protection or warmth is almost sure to bring on a chill, and dysentery follows quickly. This constant exposure to the weather during the rainy season would be the chief danger to our troops, but with Manila once ours there would be ample accommodations for troops in the Spanish barracks or in the large warehouses erected for the storing of hemp and sugar, which must be more or less vacant while the blockade of Manila continues.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully yours,

HENRY W. PEABODY & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 6, 1898.

(Received 6.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

I consider it important that the authorities in Washington should know how matters are dragging with the Philippine expedition. Owing to changes necessary to be made in the chartered transports, the next detachment can not sail before about the 15th. This includes the *China*, *Colon*, and *Zealandia*. They

will carry, all told, about 2,500 men and officers. This, including the detachment already sailed, will be, in round numbers, about 5,000, only about one-fourth the entire expeditionary force contemplated. There are plenty of men as fit to go as these already ordered. The need being transports, as already reported (see dispatch of 2d instant), can they not be hurried? I am not complaining, but report the facts, as they do not seem to be understood in Washington. In the meantime we are doing all that is practicable in instructing the commands in camp here.

MERRITT, Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 6, 1898.

General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you be informed that Light Batteries B and G, which have been ordered to report to you, can not be supplied with ammunition for several weeks. It is expected ammunition will arrive in San Francisco not later than the 30th, and will be hurried before that time if possible. The batteries come without horses. In order that more men may be selected for one of these batteries it is desired to know about what date you would expect them to leave San Francisco for the Philippines, and also that they may have as much time as possible to complete fitting out here.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 7, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram last evening concerning the lack of transports has been submitted to the Secretary of War and to the President, and every effort is being put forth to secure transportation needed. Any action on your part looking to speedy supply of transportation will be approved. The same, however, should be reported at once to this office. The President as well as the Secretary of War give you the widest latitude in this matter.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 7, 1898.*

(Received 5.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

The question of the necessity of taking with us machines of sufficient capacity to distill water for drinking purposes has been strongly brought to my attention by the chief surgeon of the expedition. Inquiries directed by me ascertain the facts that distiller's pumps, boilers, and tanks of sufficient capacity for drinking water for the command can be obtained in a reasonable time here at a cost not to exceed \$12,000. I desire authority to proceed in this matter. I also find that at a cost not to exceed \$7,500 we could procure three or four good portable steam boilers and engines and the necessary pump and about 2 miles of wrought-iron pipe and fittings for the purpose of taking water from a tower to a higher level and providing large camps with water from one or more sources of supply. I consider this also as a necessary matter, and request authority to carry it out.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 7, 1898.

(Received 5.55 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

In reference to the fleet of transports to sail next week, I assume that the question of a naval convoy has been considered by the authorities in Washington, this in view of the information given me that it was contemplated to request Admiral Dewey to meet the fleets en route.

MERRITT. Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 7, 1898.

(Received 6.27 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Archbishops Ireland and Riordan recommend as the priests who would be of special service to us the appointment of Father Francis Brooks Doherty as chaplain, U. S. Army. I approve and earnestly recommend this appointment.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PAYMASTER,

San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1898. (Received June 8, 1898.)**THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.**

SIR: I have the honor to request that authority be given the pay department of the army in the Philippines to issue checks on New York and San Francisco to officers and soldiers for money which they may wish to send to their families.

In order to do this the existing Treasury regulations should be rescinded which forbids a disbursing officer to issue a check for less than \$100 "for money to pay troops."

After pay day the men can make application to the paymaster for checks for money for mailing, and it will keep the money so received in the pay department and lessen the amount to be sent from the United States. Moreover, it would be a great accommodation to both the officers and men paid on headquarters and company rolls.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. MCCLURE,

Major and Paymaster, U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 8, 1898.

Respectfully referred to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Secretary of War, inviting attention to the within suggestions of the chief paymaster, Department of the Pacific, that officers and enlisted men may receive from the paymaster checks in exchange for money.

Reference is made to sections 3620 and 5488, Revised Statutes, and rules of the Treasury Department made in accordance therewith, as published in inclosed Treasury Department circular, No. 125, 1897.

Paymasters are authorized by Army Regulations (1349) to issue to enlisted men checks for amount of pay due them on the pay roll, but the suggestion of Major McClure relates to any sum which a soldier may desire to remit by mail.

It is hoped that the views of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury may be received before the departure of paymasters ordered for duty with the Philippine expedition.

T. H. STANTON,
Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1898.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1898.

Respectfully returned to the Honorable the Secretary of War, with the information that checks drawn for the purpose herein mentioned would not be a violation of the regulations of this Department, and the convenience to the paymaster in obtaining ready money in this manner, as well as the accommodation to both officers and men at that far-away place, would seem to warrant the War Department in modifying Article 1349, Army Regulations, herein referred to, so far as it relates to disbursements at the Philippine Islands. If a check is drawn for a portion of pay due, it should be drawn in favor of the soldier, and the object or purpose should be stated as "part pay for month of ____." If for any sum which the soldier may desire in exchange for money after he has been paid, the check should be drawn by the paymaster in favor of himself and indorsed by him, payable to the order of the soldier, and the object or purpose should be stated as "to obtain cash to make payments at a distance from a depositary."

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 11, 1898.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, recommending modification of Army Regulations 1349 in accordance with foregoing decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

T. H. STANTON,
Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

[Fifth indorsement.]

The Secretary of War approved the recommendation of the Paymaster-General.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 14, 1898.

(General Orders, No. 70, June 16, 1898, issued accordingly.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, U. S. Army,

Commanding Department Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

The following dispatch, dated 24th ultimo, received by Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Dewey, is repeated for your information:

"Organizing forces near Cavite, and may render assistance that will be valuable. I do not consider submarine mines practicable here on account of great depth and width of bay and entrance. If attacked by superior force, the squadron will endeavor to give good account of itself."

By command of Major-General Miles:

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 8, 1898.

(Received 5.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,*Washington, D. C.:*

The prospects as to transports is improving; hope to have five sail about the 15th, carrying 4,000 men and officers. The *Indiana*, *Ohio*, *Belgic*, and *City of Pueblo* should be ready to sail about June 25. Capacity not yet determined. I again call attention to the consideration of the Government at Washington of the question of convoys for these transport ships, which must of necessity be helpless in a fight.

MERRITT, Major-General Commanding.**WAR DEPARTMENT,**
*Washington, June 8, 1898.***The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.**

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a telegram just received from General Merritt, commanding the expedition to the Philippines. I desire to know what reply shall be made.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,**
*Washington, June 9, 1898.***Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Instructions have been given Commissary-General about loading ships, but this must not delay departure of troops.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,**
*Washington, June 9, 1898.***Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Secretary War regrets there is no fund available for the hire of trained cooks for enlisted men on transports. The men will have to be instructed to do their own cooking. There seems to be universal complaint throughout the service, and the sooner the men understand that they are to do the work themselves, and the officers so instructed, the better it will be for the service. For a hundred years the soldiers of the Army have cooked for themselves, and it is not understood why at this late day change should be made. This, however, is immaterial, as there is no fund available.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.**WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 9, 1898.****MEMORANDUM.**

Hon. W. S. Shallenberger, Assistant Postmaster-General, telephones War Department that urgency of the case makes it necessary to wire to San Francisco to-day so as to get the Railway Mail Service in touch with the Philippine expedition.

The Postmaster-General has designated one railway mail superintendent and one clerk from San Francisco to accompany the expedition, and desires to obtain rations and quarters for them. They will be on ship and on land, serving the troops. How can this be done? Wants an early reply to-day.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Postmaster-General has designated F. W. Vaille, assistant superintendent Railway Mail Service, and one clerk, to be selected by postal authorities at San Francisco, to proceed to Philippine Islands to establish and facilitate postal connections and mail service with American forces at Manila. You are directed to transport them to Manila, and requested to extend such aid and facilities in prosecution of their work as you consistently can.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 9, 1898.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your telephonic message of this date regarding the establishment of postal relations with American forces in Asiatic waters, I beg to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a telegram which has just been transmitted to General Merritt, commanding the Philippine expedition, which it is hoped will subserve the ends in view.

Very respectfully,

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Inclosure (see preceding telegram).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington June 9, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

For use of expedition Secretary of War approves expenditure not exceeding \$12,000 for purchases of machines for distilling drinking water. Secretary also approves expenditure not exceeding \$7,500 to purchase portable steam boilers, engines, pump, wrought-iron pipe, and fittings for purpose set forth in your telegram of 7th instant.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 9, 1898.

(Received 6 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

I have been asked to make requisition for Battery A, Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. This battery, without guns, could be useful if they could be given me in addition to the troops originally contemplated, as I now have 21 Gatling guns and could assign a portion of them to these men.

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 9, 1898.***Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Capt. F. M. Linscott's First Troop Nevada Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers, unequipped and without tentage, mustered in and now at Cheyenne, Wyo., has this day been ordered to San Francisco without horses.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 10, 1898.***Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Replying to your telegram of June 9, Light Battery A, Second Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, will not be taken into the service under the second call.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 10, 1898.***The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.**

SIR: The Department finds that it has no available man-of-war fast enough and with sufficient steaming radius to convoy the army transports mentioned in General Merritt's telegram to the Adjutant-General of the 8th instant, as preparing to start for Manila about the 15th instant. It is considered that no danger of capture would be incurred by the transports in crossing the Pacific at present, but as a precaution Admiral Dewey will be requested to send, if practicable, one of his cruisers to Guam, there to meet the army transports and convoy them to Manila.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Acting Secretary.NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 10, 1898.***The SECRETARY OF WAR.**

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 10th instant concerning the departure, about the 15th instant, of a division of the army for Manila, you are requested to communicate to this Department the sailing day of the division above mentioned, when finally settled, as also the places at which it will touch, and its estimated sea speed, in order that Admiral Dewey may be requested to have a cruiser at Guam in time to convoy the division thence to Manila.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Acting Secretary.SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 10, 1898.*

(Received 4.53 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Request that three Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries and three English-Spanish dictionaries be furnished for use of these headquarters, and that proportionate share of funds for contingent expenses for Adjutant-General's Office, Military Department, for next fiscal year be allotted this department.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 11, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

One hundred thousand dollars, appropriation for contingencies of the Army for Philippine expedition, is available for your use. To whose credit shall this sum be placed, and at what place, so as to be available for your purposes?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 11, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The President regrets his inability to appoint the Catholic priest mentioned in your telegram to chaplaincy in Army, but he bids me say you can have the services of any one or all the Catholic priests in the service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 11, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER ASTOR BATTERY, *Westchester, N. Y.:*

Secretary War directs you put your battery in readiness to proceed to San Francisco, to report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, as part of expedition to Philippines. The question of horses is one that Mr. Astor will have to determine for himself. No horses will be taken with any artillery troops going to Philippines; so the question of their transportation need not delay your departure. Quartermaster-General remarks that unless too much money has been paid for these horses that he can take them and pay cost price. Mr. Astor's agent had better correspond with Quartermaster-General on subject. All other appointments of battery, such as harness, had better go; also any ammunition, and everything belonging to battery, except horses. They will have to be supplied from native stock after arrival of troops. This will be authority for Quartermaster's Department to furnish transportation. Colonel Kimball, Army building, New York City, is the officer to whom you should apply; also chief commissary, in same building, with view to your securing travel rations. Acknowledge receipt, and report action taken.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 13, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The following has been received from the Navy Department, and is sent to you for your information:

"The Department finds that it has no available man-of-war fast enough, and with sufficient steaming radius, to convoy the army transports mentioned in General Merritt's telegram to the Adjutant-General of the 8th instant, as preparing to start for Manila about the 15th instant. It is considered that no danger of capture would be incurred by the transports in crossing the Pacific at present, but as a precaution Admiral Dewey will be requested to send, if practicable, one of his cruisers to Guam, there to meet the army transports and convoy them to Manila."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 13, 1898.

Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Astor Battery leaves Jersey City this afternoon at 5 p. m., via Pennsylvania Railroad for San Francisco, to report to you for duty, with full equipment in every respect, including ammunition, but without horses or mules. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 13, 1898.

(Received 4.18 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

The ships *Zealandia*, *Colon*, *China*, and *Senator* will be ready to sail on Wednesday, carrying about 3,300 troops. Are there any special orders in regard to route to be followed, and in regard to naval convoy for these vessels?

MERRITT, *Major-General Commanding.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 13, 1898.

(Received 6.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Please request Navy Department to place its coal at Honolulu at the disposal of the army transports, four in number, to sail on the 15th en route to Manila.

MERRITT, *Major-General Commanding.*

(MEMORANDUM, A. G. O., JUNE 13, 1898.)

Colonel Carter presented the above dispatch to Captain Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, who agrees to telegraph to consul at Honolulu, through General Merritt, authorizing the fleet sailing from San Francisco on June 15, consisting of four steamers, to use the naval coal at Honolulu, the cost of the same to be repaid by the Quartermaster's Department, provided the Quartermaster's Department has no coal of its own at that point.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 13, 1898.

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

The troops now present, those en route to the Philippine Islands, and the Tennessee Infantry and Nevada cavalry, and batteries which I have been informed will be sent me, will constitute in all about 17,000 men. I request that the 20,000 troops promised me may be filled by the assignment of the First Maine, now at Chickamauga, and the Ninth New York, now at Chickamauga.

MERRITT, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 13, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you communicate to the War Department the sailing day of the next detachment of the Army for Manila, which it is reported will sail about the 15th instant, and also the places at which it will touch and its estimated sea speed, in order that Admiral Dewey may be requested to have a cruiser at Guam in time to convoy the detachment thence to Manila.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 13, 1898.

(Received 10.04 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to your telegram in relation to convoy, the *China*, *Zealandia*, *Colon*, and *Senator* will sail on the 15th and keep an estimated sea speed of 10 knots. They will touch at Honolulu, and probably remain there not longer than two days.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 13, 1898.

(Received 10.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to your telegram in relation to appropriation of \$100,000 for contingencies, I suggest that this sum may be placed to my credit as follows: Fifty thousand in the subtreasury of New York City and fifty thousand in the subtreasury of San Francisco.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 14, 1898—12.15 a. m.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your request for additional troops to be assigned to expedition for Philippines is received. Our returns show that your command, present and having sailed, amounts to 15,700. To fill these regiments will require 3,300 recruits, which you should receive within few days. This will make your force quite 20,000. The President remarks, however, after reading your telegram, as fast as transportation is provided you should have the full 20,000, or even more if required. This request will be kept in mind and additional troops, if need be, furnished you as fast as transportation can be provided. We have information that Shafter's expedition is sailing at this hour.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 14, 1898.

(Received 3.48 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

I recommend, as important to facilitate the objects of this command, that the troops of the Philippine expedition be constituted an army corps, and I further recommend the following-named officers, now practically serving as corps staff officers, should be promoted to fill vacancies made by the creation of an additional army corps, as follows: Maj. Thomas H. Barry, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers; Maj. E. H. Crowder, judge-advocate U. S. Army, as lieutenant-colonel and judge-advocate U. S. Volunteers; First Lieut. Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, as lieutenant-colonel and chief engineer U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, as lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general U. S. Volunteers. Letter in detail on this subject mailed you yesterday.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 14, 1898—11.40 p. m.***Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Secretary War desires to know what general officers you have designated to command outgoing expedition about leaving San Francisco for Philippines.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 15, 1898.***General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

The Chief of Bureau of Equipment of the Navy will telegraph his agent to your care authorizing use of naval coal at Honolulu. Quartermaster here will pay for amount used. In case Quartermaster's Department should have coal on hand at that point of course you will make use of it.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, D. C., June 15, 1898.***CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands:**

(Care Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.)

If army need coal for four transports sailing from San Francisco about June 16 please provide it. Use navy coal if necessary.

BRADFORD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 15, 1898.***Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Secretary War is inclined to approve your request to organize an army corps for expedition to the Philippines. In that event, would you expect to be assigned or have General Otis assigned and you command the Department expedition. It would seem, for many reasons that will occur to you, that it would be better to have General Otis announced as corps commander. Of this, however, your views are requested.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.***SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15, 1898.**

(Received 3.07 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to your telegram, Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, will command the expedition about leaving for Philippines.

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.***SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15, 1898.**

(Received 8 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

The transports *Zealandia*, *China*, *Colon*, and *Senator* sailed at 1.45 p. m. to-day, under command of Gen. F. V. Greene. Troops embarked: Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, one battalion Eighteenth United States

Infantry, one battalion Twenty-third United States Infantry, Batteries A and B, Utah Artillery, detachment United States Engineer Corps, with general and staff officers, surgeons, Hospital Corps men, post-office employees. The total embarked is 3,540. Special return of troops embarked will be submitted as soon as possible.

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

Official copy respectfully furnished the honorable the Secretary of the Navy.
By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 18, 1898.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 15, 1898.*

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

I have informed the Post-Office Department that the transports going to Manila will carry such mail as may be turned over to them to the Hawaiian Islands.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 14, 1898.* (Received June 15, 1898.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the following very satisfactory dispatch from General Merritt:

"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 14, 1898—1.59 p. m.*

"MURAT HALSTEAD, *Washington, D. C.:*

"Will be very glad to have you go with the expedition in the capacity you mention, and you may say so to the President.

"WESLEY MERRITT,

"*Major-General, U. S. Army.*"

That settles it very agreeably. I sent a copy of the General's dispatch to the President. I would be glad to know—indeed it's of importance to me to have the earliest information—as to when General Merritt will start. I have pretty nearly two thousand things to do. If there happens to be any reason for secrecy as to the movements of the General, I will take a hint and make the trip absolutely confidential; but do not suppose that there will be any hesitation in announcing his departure.

Yours, truly, with old-fashioned regards,

MURAT HALSTEAD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 15, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The President is anxious that Murat Halstead accompany you to the Philippines. Will you kindly telegraph me for Mr. Halstead's information the probable date of your departure, as he has many matters of importance on hand, and does not desire to tarry any considerable time in San Francisco.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 16, 1898.*

(Received 8.47 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to your dispatch relative to the establishment of a cable from Manila to Hongkong, it has been suggested to me by an officer of high rank in the West-

ern Union Company that it would be unnecessary to land the cable. He thinks cable could be worked from a hulk or war vessel anchored outside of marine league.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 16, 1898.

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your telegram 15th instant in relation to the organization of an army corps for the expedition to the Philippines, which was addressed to General Merriam, but no doubt intended for me, and in which you ask my views as to the officer to be announced assigned as corps commander, I request consideration of my letter 11th instant, in which my views are fully expressed, and which should reach you by to-morrow. I deem it of great importance that I should be originally assigned to the command with discretionary power to transfer the corps to General Otis after the assembling of all the troops at the Philippines, retaining myself command of the Department.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1898.

(Received 3.02 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to your dispatch of 15th instant, I can not tell definitely when I will start for Philippines. Certainly not for ten days, when the next expedition starts, and may not then. I will keep Mr. Halstead informed, through you, of the exact date of my departure.

W. MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1898.

(Received 4.41 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Little or no information can be obtained here in regard to coal supply now available at Manila for return of transports. If nothing definite is known at War Department, should not this information be asked of the naval commander at Manila? In view of his statement in telegram furnished from the War Department that it is difficult to obtain coal, it is possible that colliers should be taken from here. Very desirable to know privately at once in regard to this matter.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1898.

(Received 9.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

I intend, if everything is propitious, to sail with the next detachment to Manila. In view of this and the growing necessity for a convoy, I request that the *Philadelphia*, now at the navy-yard here, may be placed at my disposal for transportation, and to act as a convoy to the transports. She can return to this port at once after the performance of the duty, or remain at the Philippines under such orders as may be given. I ask that this request may be laid before the President.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 17, 1898.

(Received 11.03 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

The transports *Morgan City*, *Ohio*, *Indiana*, *Valencia*, and *City of Para* are now being fitted out with the total capacity for about 4,000 men. It is expected these ships will be ready to sail in about ten days.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 18, 1898.

SIR: This Department requests to be informed whether the commanding officer of the military expedition that sailed from San Francisco to Manila on the 15th instant was instructed to touch off Guam to meet a convoy from Admiral Dewey, in case one is there. This course was recommended in a letter from this Department to the War Department, dated the 10th instant.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

CAMP MERRITT, CAL., June 12, 1898.

(Received June 18, 1898.)

DEAR GENERAL CORBIN: General Merritt was good enough to assign me on arrival here to command the next detachment sailing to the Philippines, consisting of First Battalion, Eighteenth Infantry; First Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry; detachment Company A, Engineer Battalion, United States; First Colorado Infantry; First Nebraska Infantry; Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry; two batteries Utah Artillery; in all, something over 4,000 men. The troops are thoroughly equipped, well drilled, and in every way a splendid body of men. I have spent nearly all this week inspecting and drilling them. We have four ships, *China*, the finest vessel on the Pacific, *Colon*, *Zealandia*, and *Senator*. The bunks, galleys, sinks, and other arrangements for the men are as far superior to those of the transports I was on in New York Harbor as can possibly be imagined. We expect to sail on Wednesday, June 15. I believe it is General Merritt's intention to sail in person with the next detachment, about ten days later, but I have no positive knowledge.

I do not know whether we shall have much or little fighting to do at Manila, or what the nature of our work will be there. But I feel that the President, Secretary of War, and yourself, as well as General Merritt, have done everything that could possibly be done for me personally, and if I fail to do my part in justifying their confidence in me, I assure you it will not be for lack of trying.

I inclose a photograph taken just before I left New York, and hope you will find a place for it in your collection.

I trust the country will appreciate the tremendous amount of hard and successful work you have done during the last sixty days, and with best wishes I remain,

Very sincerely, yours,

F. V. GREENE.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Washington.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 18, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, Secretary War has been unable to see Secretary Navy about the *Philadelphia*. Either he or I will see him this evening

and send his reply to-morrow morning. Agreeable to your request, I laid your telegram before the President, who remarked that he was glad you intended going with next detachment to Manila.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 18, 1898—12 m.

HENRY C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

If the change announced hurries Merritt's sailing, please telegraph me, Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn; otherwise, nothing to say.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 18, 1898.

Hon. MURAT HALSTEAD,

Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

General Merritt says he will not sail for at least ten days and probably not that soon, but will advise me later so that I may keep you informed.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 18, 1898—5.57 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

I request that the special attention of the President and the Secretary of War may be invited to the necessity of placing transports at my command after arrival of expedition at Philippines. The flag must be carried to outlying islands, and it is obvious that I must have ships. Suggest permanent assignment of sufficient vessels to carry 2,500 men at a trip.

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

LISBON, June 18, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Milago, Washington :

Spanish reserve fleet sailed 16th instant. Five auxiliary cruisers accompany it with 4,000 troops. Every newspaper rumor believes for China Sea.

LIEUTENANT SLOCUM.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
AND DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,

San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1898. (Received June 19, 1898.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, it will greatly facilitate future operations of the Philippine expedition under my command if the troops comprising the expeditionary forces (20,000 in number) should be constituted an army corps, and that I be given discretionary power to assign in the future the next in command under me, after the occupation of the islands, to the command of the corps, should I see fit in the public interest to do so. By making the command an army corps many matters of military administration would be better served so far as the interests of the troops are concerned, and I would be left free, if I find it desirable to transfer the command of the corps, to devote my attention to the important matters of the government of the vast territory and the general military operations.

In the event that this is approved and the eighth corps created, I very earnestly ask that the officers heretofore selected by me, and now in reality performing the duties of corps staff officers, may be appointed to, and assigned with, the volunteer rank to which they would be entitled under section 10 of the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, as follows: Maj. Thomas H. Barry, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. E. H. Crowder, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as lieutenant-colonel and judge-advocate, U. S. Volunteers; First Lieut. Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, as lieutenant-colonel and chief engineer, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, as lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general, U. S. Volunteers. This last nomination with a view to giving Captain Whipple, as ordnance officer, the rank to which his important services entitle him, and for which no provision is made in the law.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 19, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

In case the recruits and regiments now with you do not reach 20,000, as agreed upon for your army corps, would you still prefer the First New York, Colonel Barber, over all others? It looks now as though one additional regiment would have to be ordered to report to you. Would like to know your preference as to regiments. It is understood First New York is very desirous of going with you. It is now on garrison duty at Governors Island and other posts in that vicinity, and is becoming efficient and well equipped, so that it would leave and sail the day after it reached San Francisco if it was agreed upon.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 19, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I desire to submit the following matter for your consideration:

After the occupation of the Philippine Islands it will be quite difficult for disabled officers ordered to their homes to obtain transportation (as transportation by transports will be very irregular) unless mileage can be advanced to them.

I would therefore recommend that the President be requested to authorize the payment of mileage in advance to disabled officers ordered to their homes from that point.

Very respectfully,

T. H. STANTON,
Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

OAKLAND PIER, CAL., *June 20, 1898.*

(Received 10.45 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*

Astor Battery arrived Oakland 10 p. m. June 19.

MARCH.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1898.

Capt. P. C. MARCH,

Astor Battery, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Muster-in rolls of your battery not received. What has become of them?

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1898.

Capt. GRANVILLE K. PALMER, *Cheyenne, Wyo.,*

Commanding Light Battery A, Wyoming U. S. Volunteer Artillery:

By direction of the Secretary of War you will proceed at once, without horses, taking such guns, carriages, harness, ammunition, and ordnance supplies as you now have, with your battery to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Major-General Merritt. Upon receipt of this order you will at once communicate with chief quartermaster, Denver, Colo., for the necessary transportation, and with the chief commissary, Denver, Colo., for ten days' field rations, the necessary travel rations, and coffee money. The Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General have instructed the chief quartermaster and chief commissary, Denver, to provide the transportation, rations, and coffee money.

Send direct to Quartermaster-General and Chief of Ordnance, respectively, separate telegraphic lists of the exact state of your equipment, including tentage and ammunition. Also to General Merritt, reporting to him at the same time and to this office the date of your departure. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 20, 1898.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to your telegram, would still prefer Colonel Barber and the First New York. The Kansas regiment and the Tennessee troops now with me are, in my opinion, unlikely to be fit for some time to become a part in this expedition, and in that view it would be well to assign me at once two good regiments, including Colonel Barber's. The Kansas regiment has been here some time, and has made itself prominent by its want of capacity, so far as officers are concerned. The recent arrival of the colonel may improve these conditions, but as it now stands the regiment is unfit to embark. The Tennessee regiment, which just arrived, is completely destitute of equipment in any direction, and of instruction and drill to a great extent. Colonel Smith, of the Tennessee regiment, impresses me as a very excellent soldier, and he tells me he has good officers in his command, but the prospects are that it will be some time before the regiment can be put in shape for duty in the field. For the above reasons I am anxious that other regiments be assigned my command.

MERRITT, *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 21, 1898.*

By direction of the President the forces comprising the Philippine expedition under command of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, are hereby constituted

an army corps, to be known as the Eighth. Major-General Merritt is assigned to the command of the Eighth Corps, with authority to transfer the command of the corps to Major-General Otis or the next officer in rank at such time as he may deem it expedient as a matter of military administration.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 21, 1898.

General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

By direction of the President the forces comprising the Philippine expedition under command of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, are hereby constituted an army corps, to be known as the Eighth. Major-General Merritt is assigned to the command of the Eighth Corps, with authority to transfer the command of the corps to Major-General Otis or the next officer in rank at such time as he may deem it expedient as a matter of military administration.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 21, 1898.

(Received 2.44 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Since my arrival here the duties performed by myself and staff have required our being stationed in this city, where there are no public quarters. Commutation of quarters denied under decision, it is understood, of the War Department. Request authority of Secretary of War for commutation for myself and staff for one month.

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 21, 1898.

(Received 7.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Dispatch from General Greene received by carrier pigeon which left the ship 40 miles at sea gives his opinion that the sea speed of 11 knots instead of 10 knots can be maintained by that fleet. Possibly Admiral Dewey should be notified accordingly.

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1898—12 midnight.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Secretary of War decides you and your staff are entitled to commutation of quarters while in the city of San Francisco.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1898—12 midnight.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Having reference to your telegram June 18, Secretary War directs that such of the transports as may be needed to the carrying capacity of 2,500 men will be pro-

vided from the transports carrying the last of your command to Philippines. The hire or purchase of these steamers will be arranged, and you will be notified.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 22, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

Careful inquiry has been made of naval commander at Manila to ascertain coal supply available there for return of transports. More definite plans can be entered into when we have report of the expedition that went under command of Brigadier-General Anderson. Secretary War desires that you obtain all possible information concerning supply of coal on which to base your recommendation as to the advisability of colliers going with you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 22, 1898.

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Authority requested to purchase here such surgical instruments as are needed for Philippine expedition, bills to be paid by medical purveyor in city. The instruments needed are for treatment of eye, ear, and throat troubles. The necessity is urgent.

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

June 23, 1898.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I do not agree with General Merritt that the instruments referred to are urgently needed. Captain Woodruff, assistant surgeon, United States Army, now on duty with General Merritt, and recently appointed brigade surgeon, asked to have a lot of instruments for the treatment of eye, ear, and throat troubles, and which had been purchased for his use, sent to him by express from Jackson Barracks, La. This request has been complied with. He has since telegraphed for authority to buy additional instruments, and I declined to authorize the purchase because I consider it an unnecessary expenditure. This telegram from General Merritt indicates an attempt on his part to get what he wants in spite of my disapproval. I have been extremely liberal in authorizing purchases for the Manila expedition, but I am unwilling to give Dr. Woodruff carte blanche for the purchase of special instruments not on the supply table of the Army. He has already been greatly favored in this way, and, as stated, the instruments selected by himself have been sent to him by express.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 22, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

The commission of Maj. Carroll H. Potter will be mailed to him to-morrow. He will be assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 22, 1898.

(Received 8.31 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Five transports, with about 4,000 troops, will sail on the 27th. The ship *Newport* will start in time to overtake advance fleet, with from 500 to 600 men and officers. Before my own departure I request definite information on following points: Can I have the *Philadelphia* by July 1? The prestige and importance of my mission would be more clearly indicated in the islands by the arrival of a Government vessel with my headquarters. Also referring to my telegram on the subject, is it necessary to take colliers from here for the return supply of coal for the transports? If no Government vessel accompanies this fleet, I ask that arrangements be made for convoy in dangerous zone. This precaution seems more important as time for the enemy to prepare to intervene transpires. Also, in view of possibility of foreign interference with my troops landing at the Philippines, I desire instructions to how far, in the opinion of the Government, force should be used to enforce our rights.

MERRITT, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 22, 1898.**To General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

Please inform this office whether the third Philippines expedition has been ordered to stop at any place, where and at about what date. In case a stop at the Caroline Islands or in that vicinity is made it is the intention to send a war ship from Manila to meet the expedition.

H. C. CORBIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 22, 1898.
(Received 10.05 p. m.)**ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:**

Cipher telegram of this date just received. Third expedition to the Philippines has not been ordered to stop at any place except Honolulu, where it coals, nor is it the intention to stop at the Caroline Islands or elsewhere. I sent a cipher dispatch this morning to you on the subject of a convoy, and presume that this is not the answer to that dispatch.

W. MERRITT, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1898.**Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:**

The Secretary War desires to know whether the commanding officer of the military expedition that sailed from San Francisco to Manila on 15th instant was instructed to touch off Guam to meet convoy from Admiral Dewey in case one is there.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 23, 1898.
(Received 4.11 p. m.)**ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:**

The commanding officer of the military expedition that sailed from San Francisco for Manila on the 15th instant was duly instructed to touch off Guam to

meet convoy furnished by fleet to Manila. It was with a view to this that the carrier-pigeon message from General Greene was transmitted to Washington, as he is making faster time than was at first supposed he would.

MERRITT, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 23, 1898.

(Received 5.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

No information direct from Manila in regard to the available coal supply there. Appears to be obtainable in this city so far as my chief quartermaster has been able to ascertain. It was learned that arrangements for 5,500 tons from Australia for navy at Manila had been made; but whether this supply has actually been received or how much remains can not be ascertained. If anything is heard from General Anderson or Admiral Dewey on this subject, please let me know at once.

MERRITT, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your request to purchase surgical instruments such as are needed for Philippine expedition, and that bills be paid by medical purveyor in city, is received, and referred to Surgeon-General, who, among other things, remarks that "a very liberal supply of all instruments and medical supplies has been furnished for Manila expedition," and declines to authorize further purchase, because he considers it unnecessary expenditure. He says he has been extremely liberal in authorizing purchases for your expedition and is unwilling that further purchases shall be made, in which Secretary of War concurs.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 24, 1898.

(Received 2.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to my telegram concerning Father Doherty, I have been informed that the War Department states his going to Manila rests with me. If so, I would like to have him go.

W. MERRITT, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Department would be glad for Father Doherty to accompany you to Manila, but there is no way in which he can be given rank or pay, as there is no vacancy for chaplain. Of course, if he desires to accompany you at his own expense, or that of his church, it will be viewed with favor.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 24, 1898.

(Received 2.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

If it is intended to assign the California regiment now being mustered under second call for volunteers to my command for duty in Philippines I would be glad to have it.

W. MERRITT, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.*:

The disposition of the new regiment of California Volunteers has not been determined.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 24, 1898.

(Received 8.32 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

My chief quartermaster has now concluded a contract for supply of coal at Manila, varying from 3,000 to 6,000 tons, deliveries of which are to begin on or about July 31. It should, however, be considered in reference to subject of sending collier from here that no company will guarantee the time of delivery, the "on or about" being construed liberally. Therefore the Government can not depend upon having a supply of coal delivered as a result of contracts made here before some time in August. I have now definite information that the coal for the Navy Department, referred to in my telegram of the 23d instant, about 5,400 tons started for Manila on the steamer *Nyanza* from Newcastle, Australia, Thursday, the 23d instant.

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 24, 1898.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

Sir: Referring to the telegram of General Merritt, of date the 22d instant, regarding the expedition to Manila in which he proposes to embark, I have to remark as follows:

The cruiser *Philadelphia* can not be ready for sea until several weeks after July 1.

The question of whether it will be necessary to take the colliers from San Francisco in order to coal the transports at Manila for the return voyage from the Philippines can best be settled by ascertaining on board the transports what their expenditure of coal will be in making the voyage out and back. It seems probable that some coal must be taken on board at Manila for the return voyage, though there is no information in this Department on that subject. It is not apparent that any man-of-war will be ready, of appropriate speed and endurance, in time to convoy the transports that leave on the 27th instant, and in view of the present movements of Admiral Camara it is uncertain whether Admiral Dewey will find it possible to detach any vessels from his fleet to convoy the transports when they approach the Philippines. However, Admiral Dewey will be communicated with on this subject.

The Navy has no reserve of coal at the Philippines, and it would seem that the transports will have to make some provisions for coal for the return voyage.

Respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.*:

In reply to your cipher telegram of 22d, which has been read by both the President and Secretary War, I am instructed to inform you that the Navy Department reports that the *Philadelphia* will not be ready for any service in less period

than thirty days. This would seem to take her out of list of availabilities for your service. The question of coal will be definitely determined within a day or two. It is thought, however, that sufficient coal can be furnished the transports to Manila, Commodore Dewey having considerable store accumulated. Definite information will, if possible, be obtained by cable. Transports should take with them all that is possible for them to carry. Arrangements will be made for convoy in the dangerous zone. The Secretary War bids me say that the last paragraph of your telegram is not understood. It reads: "Also in view of foreign interference with my troops landing at Philippines, I desire instructions as to how far, in opinion of Government, force should be used to enforce our rights."

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 24, 1898.

(Received June 25, 1898—9.10 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

My telegram in cipher, from which you quote, read: "Also, in view of possibility of foreign interference with my troops landing at the Philippines, I desire instructions as to how far, in the opinion of the Government, force should be used to enforce our rights." This inquiry was made in view of the many reports Germany was negotiating for control of Philippines. It perhaps is not important.

W. MERRITT, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 25, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Five steamers will sail on the 27th, with about 4,000 men. I sail on the 29th on steamer *Newport*, with 500 men. Will overtake the first fleet at Honolulu. The fleet will maintain an estimated sea speed of 10 knots; possibly slightly less. Will require three days for coaling at Honolulu. I request that arrangements for convoy may be made, and invite attention to persistent reports that Spanish squadron is now on the way to western Pacific.

MERRITT, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 25, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

Can you obtain collier? If so, you are authorized by Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 25, 1898.

General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

General Shafter's report just received confirms dispatches of Associated Press as regards engagement yesterday at Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 26, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The appended telegram expresses the opinions of this Department in regard to the best course to be pursued by General Merritt in conducting his expedition, when he reaches the neighborhood of the Philippine Islands. It will probably be impracticable for Admiral Dewey to send the convoy any distance from Manila to meet the General, but if it so happens that the convoy could be dispatched, the best way to enable it to meet the military transports would be for the latter to run as described in this telegram. It is therefore suggested that, if it meets with your approval, the substance of the appended telegram be sent General Merritt.

Very respectfully,

J. D. LONG, Secretary.

[Appended telegram.]

General MERRITT,

Commanding Military Expedition to Manila:

Navy Department can not furnish a convoy for your expedition of June 27, and thinks the probability of meeting Spaniards very small, but recommends you to run at greatest safe speed on as direct a course as practicable for a point 600 miles east true from Cape Engano, at north end of Luzon, and thence to run west true until reaching that cape. Possibly Admiral Dewey may be able to send a convoying ship to look out for you upon this 600-mile line, but whether he can is uncertain, for if Admiral Camara's fleet goes on eastward, it will arrive Manila between July 30 and August 15, according to its rate of speed, and Dewey will need all his ships to meet Camara. Precious time will be saved by not touching anywhere unless necessary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, June 26, 1898—11.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the Navy Department can not furnish a convoy for your expedition of June 27, and thinks the probability of meeting Spaniards very small, but recommends you to run at greatest safe speed on as direct a course as practicable for a point 600 miles east true from Cape Engano, at north end of Luzon, and thence to run west true until reaching that cape. Possibly Admiral Dewey may be able to send a convoying ship to look out for you upon this 600-mile line, but whether he can is uncertain, for if Admiral Camara's fleet goes on eastward, it will arrive Manila between July 30 and August 15, according to its rate of speed, and Dewey will need all his ships to meet Camara. Precious time will be saved by not touching anywhere unless absolutely necessary.

In view of this statement and importance of your reaching Admiral Dewey, Secretary War directs you put forth every effort to leave at earliest possible moment. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 26, 1898.

(Received 3.01 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram of this date just received. Will make preparations to sail as soon as possible. Five transports will load and sail to-morrow. My own vessel will sail next day. Will report further to-day.

MERRITT, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 26, 1898.

(Received 6.35 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to dispatch received this morning, I find by inquiry that it will be necessary to stop at Honolulu for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours to coal the vessels of the transport fleet. I purpose sending four of them ahead with a view to their coaling before the arrival of the other two. Four will start to-morrow at greatest safe speed, the *Valencia* on Tuesday, and the *Newport*, on which I sail, on Wednesday. These last two are faster than the other boats and will not delay them at Honolulu. They are both unavoidably detained until the days mentioned on account of necessary work.

MERRITT, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 27, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal.:

Orders issued to-day directing Colonel Barber's regiment New York Volunteers to report to you for duty in the Philippines.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 27, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Your favor of June 22 just received, and I hasten to assure you that there was no speech made of the kind you indicate on the occasion in question. The dinner was a private affair given to me and a few friends by the mayor, and not a club dinner, as represented, and which I have uniformly refused, though several have been offered. There were no newspaper reporters present and nothing of the character indicated was said. I have not seen the reports of the speech mentioned, but the mayor applied to me and offered to contradict the whole thing if I considered it important. I did not suppose that my friends would think I was capable of such gratuitous folly as was indicated in the speech. Please assure the President that I have said and done nothing which would compromise the policy he has laid out in his treatment of the questions in the East. I am making every exertion to get the command off. Four vessels sail to-day, one to-morrow, and my own early Wednesday morning. Expect to overtake the concentrated fleet at Honolulu, and I will make no delay there that is not absolutely necessary. You may be assured of this.

W. MERRITT, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 27, 1898.

(Received 8.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

The ships *Indiana*, *City of Para*, *Morgan City*, and *Ohio* sailed at 2 p. m. to-day, General MacArthur in command. *Valencia* sails to-morrow morning and the *Newport* Wednesday morning.

MERRITT, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Governors Island, N. Y.:

With approval Secretary War, Major-General Commanding Army directs you to give immediate instructions for the First New York Volunteer Infantry to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding general, Eighth Army Corps, to accompany the Philippine expedition. Acknowledge.

HEISTAND, *Adjutant-General.*

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *June 28, 1898.*

(Received 1.33 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram directing First New York Volunteer Infantry to proceed to San Francisco received and orders issued accordingly.

ROYAL T. FRANK, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General OTIS, U. S. Army,

San Francisco, Cal.:

It is desired that return be made by telegraph of organizations that have left for Manila, giving names of commanding officers and strength of the several commands, commissioned and enlisted.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CAMP MERRITT,

San Francisco, Cal., June 29, 1898.

(Received 12.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Three expeditions have embarked for Philippines. Strength of first, 115 officers and 2,386 enlisted men, General Anderson commanding. Of second expedition, 158 officers and 3,428 enlisted men, General Greene commanding. Field returns of these troops forwarded. Last expedition, General MacArthur commanding, General Merritt accompanying; strength, 197 officers, 4,650 enlisted men, and 35 civilians, made up of following organizations: Detachment of 6 enlisted men of First Regiment Nebraska Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. Headquarters band, and Companies B, C, G, and L. Twenty-third United States Infantry, with recruits for First Battalion. Twenty-third United States Infantry, 11 officers and 481 enlisted men, Col. Samuel Ovenshine commanding. Headquarters, band, and Companies C, D, F, and H. Eighteenth Infantry, with recruits for First Battalion. Eighteenth Infantry, 9 officers and 519 enlisted men, Col. D. D. Van Valzah commanding. Batteries G, H, K, and L. Third United States Artillery, 9 officers, 722 enlisted men, Capts. W. E. Birkhimer and James O'Hara. Third United States Artillery, commanding. Company A. Engineer Battalion, 2 officers and 100 enlisted men, First Lieut. C. P. Echols, Engineer Corps, commanding. Thirteenth Regiment Minnesota Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, 44 officers and 963 enlisted men, Col. C. McReeve commanding. First and Second Battalions, First Regiment Idaho

Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, 32 officers and 657 enlisted men, Lieut. Col. J. W. Jones commanding. First and Second Battalions, First Regiment North Dakota Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, 30 officers and 642 enlisted men, Lieut. Col. W. C. Treumann commanding. First Battalion, First Regiment Wyoming Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, 14 officers and 322 enlisted men, Maj. F. M. Foote commanding. Company A, Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers, 5 officers and 55 enlisted men, Capt. E. A. McKenna commanding. Artillery detachment Astor Battery, 3 officers and 99 enlisted men, First Lieut. P. C. March, Fifth United States Artillery, commanding. Thirty-six staff officers, 65 enlisted men of Hospital Corps, U. S. Army; 19 enlisted men attached to General Merritt's headquarters; 30 civilian clerks; 2 civilian messengers, and 3 newspaper correspondents; total, 197 officers, 4,650 enlisted men, 35 civilians.

E. S. OTIS, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 29, 1898.

(Received 4.28 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

General Merritt, with staff, sailed this morning on steamer *Newport*. Will overtake other five vessels of flotilla at Honolulu. Forty-five hundred officers and enlisted men constitute this expedition. Return of same by mail.

OTIS, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 29, 1898.

Col. T. H. BARBER,

First New York Volunteers, Governors Island, N. Y. H.:

Your telegram even date received. Uniforms should be obtained for recruits before leaving. Supply of uniforms for the Tropics will be furnished on reaching San Francisco, as will the additional arms and small parts thereof. This would seem to be better than to await these stores at this end of the line. It is not desired, however, that your regiment leave until the recruits are all comfortably clothed.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

HONGKONG, July 3, 1898.

(Received 1.41 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington:

Cavalry, artillery, and riding horses desirable. Can get limited number of draft animals here.

ANDERSON.

OFFICE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION,

San Francisco, Cal., June 28, 1898. (Received July 4, 1898.)

SIR: As already reported, I sail on the *Newport* to-morrow about 10 o'clock, and expect to overtake the other vessels of the fleet at Honolulu.

I am sorry that more of the command can not accompany me, but it is out of the question, and I purpose doing the best I can with the means at hand. It may be possible to effect the capture of Manila with the troops that will be there when

I arrive. I will consult with Admiral Dewey, and do everything that is possible to carry out the wishes of the War Department and the President.

I can not leave the country without expressing my extreme satisfaction at the excellent work that has been done by the officers of my staff, both personal and general, in getting the commands in shape for service. My personal aids, as well as General Hughes, Major Simpson, Colonel Whipple, and in fact all of the staff, have done great work in teaching the new men their duties as soldiers, and we have succeeded in giving them all, so far as they have sailed, a short course of target practice. The material that I have sent is very fine, so far as I can judge. The men are enthusiastic and willing to learn, and most of the officers are quite satisfactory. Of course they have to contend with the want of experience in military matters, but I am satisfied they will give a good account of themselves if we have an opportunity to engage them at Manila.

I take it for granted that the possibility of the Spanish fleet arriving at Manila before our troops get there is not great, and I will strain every nerve to anticipate the Spaniards in arriving at Manila.

Thanking you, the President, and the Secretary of War, for the kindnesses extended to me, I am,

Very respectfully,

WESLEY MERRITT,
Major-General.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of an unnumbered dispatch of May 12 last, from the consul at Manila, relative to the political situation in the Philippine Islands.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure.]

No. —, of May 12, 1898, from Manila, Philippine Islands.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Special Cruiser Baltimore, Manila Bay, opposite Cavite, May 12, 1898.

Honorable Judge DAY,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: To aid you, if possible, permit me to give assurance of the friendliness of the Philippine natives to our country and to me as its representative.

During the period of my residence in Manila every week was a history of barbarities by Spaniards and of efforts, often futile, of the natives to obtain rights and protect their homes.

Scores of times I have heard hopes expressed that either the United States or Great Britain would acquire these islands. In all this, foreign residents other than Spanish concurred, and all such classes are most friendly to me.

In the struggle between Spain and the insurgents the deaths have been many greater among the natives, first, because the Spaniards have been much better armed; second, because the Spaniards killed many noncombatants—old men, women, and children—while the natives refrained from such barbarities.

From concensus of opinions of many reliable people I estimate Spanish forces here about as follows:

First. Naval force, in ships, annihilated in the notable battle of Manila Bay, in which ten Spanish war ships were burned and sunk, two auxiliary gunboats ditto, and about thirty steamers, schooners, tugs, etc., captured.

Second. About 4,000 Spanish infantry, nearly a half of whom are in hospitals.

Third. About 6,000 native troops under Spanish officers; but if such officers were deported their soldiers would eagerly follow our flag.

An insurgent leader, Major Gonzales, reported to me last week on the *Olympia* that they had 37,000 troops under arms, good and bad, surrounding Manila, endeavoring to cooperate with us. In the main they are very poorly armed, but have about 6,600 rifles taken from the Spaniards. They have captured the entire railroad line and the River Pasig, thus cutting off supply lines, while we, by cutting off supply by bay and sea, can soon starve Manila into surrender.

These natives are eager to be organized and led by United States officers, and the members of their cabinet visited me and gave assurance that all would swear allegiance to and cheerfully follow our flag. They are brave, submissive, and cheaply provided for.

To show their friendliness for me as our nation's only representative in this part of the world, I last week went on shore at Cavite with British consul in his launch to show the destruction wrought by our fleet. As soon as natives found me out they crowded around me, hats off, shouting, "Viva los Americanos," thronged about me by hundreds to shake either hand, even several at a time—men, women, and children—striving to get even a finger to shake, so I moved a half mile shaking continuously with both hands. The British consul, a smiling spectator, said he never before saw such an evidence of friendship. Two thousand escorted me to the launch, amid hurrahs of good feeling for our nation. Hence I must conclude:

First. Our squadron can force surrender in a day—Spaniards are all cooped up in Manila.

Second. Spanish officers of native regiments away. These 6,000, together with selections from the 37,000 insurgents, can give us ample land force, and can be well armed with rifles of Spanish soldiers and from barracks and arsenals.

Third. Few United States troops will be needed for conquest and fewer still for occupancy. Expulsion of Spaniards, naval, civil, military, and cleric, will remove all discord and danger, and civil government, crude in the beginning, but better than the present, will be easy and be well received, while native priests, of which there are many, can fully and with perfect acceptability meet all religious requirements so far as present established religion is concerned.

All natives, all foreigners other than Spanish, and certain Spaniards in mercantile and retired life, will aid us to every extent. The people crave a change of flag.

Hence I believe ample assurances are at hand that civil government by us will be easy of organization and gratefully received by the people.

My communications to your Department are, these war days, supra-consular, but on other lines I endeavor to serve our fleet and thus serve our nation.

All rejoice over the merited promotion of our Commodore to the rank of rear-admiral, but every man of the fleet proved a hero, and it seems as if the shield of Providence warded off the enemy's shot, leaving our men unharmed, our ships and guns intact, and gave us the most important and unique victory of history.

The student of the next century will read with pride that the right arm of Spain was broken at the battle of Manila Bay, and from this must come the acquisition of these islands, many times more extensive, more populous, and more valuable than Cuba, or else their capture will force Spain to conditions of peace on basis of honor, so much sought by our nation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS,

United States Consul.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 6, 1898.

(Received 4.49 p. m.)

Adjutant-General HEISTAND, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram of yesterday received. I am not expecting to send any troops abroad on transports. Your telegram furnished Major-General Otis, in charge of Philippine expedition in this city.

MERRIAM, *Major-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 7, 1898.*

A cablegram from Rear Admiral Dewey, dated Cavite, July 4—Hongkong, July 7—states: "The United States troops have landed, and have been comfortably housed at Cavite, Luzon Island. Insurgents still active. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic on July 1."

A. S. CROWNINSHIELD, *Secretary.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 7, 1898.*Gen. E. S. OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Secretary of War directs you to take the *Titania*, *Rio Janeiro*, *Pern*, *Pennsylvania*, and *City of Pueblo*, and so many of your command as these ships will accommodate, and proceed to join General Merritt. This will be the last expedition going from the Pacific until the return of the transports now gone in advance. It is desired Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis go with you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 7, 1898.*Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

First New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. T. H. Barber, should leave New York to-day. This regiment is reported to be a very fine one, in excellent state of equipment and discipline. It may be that you will wish it to go with the expedition mentioned in telegram sent you few minutes ago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, July 7, 1898.

COMMANDING-GENERAL DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram 6th instant, saying you are not expecting to send any troops abroad on transports and that Adjutant-General's telegram of 5th instant furnished Major-General Otis, in charge of Philippine expedition, is not understood.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*NEW YORK, *July 7, 1898.*

(Received 5.12 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The First Regiment Infantry New York Volunteers, Colonel Barber, has left Jersey City for San Francisco; first section at 4 o'clock, and the fourth and last section at about 4.30.

GILLESPIE, *Brigadier-General Volunteers.*

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of July 7, in the matter of sending a geologist to the Philippine Islands.

I wish to personally thank you for the interest you have shown in sending Dr. Becker, and I trust that the results will fully justify the action taken. Dr. Becker has received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral Dewey, and starts out under the most auspicious conditions.

Truly, yours,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 8, 1898.

Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.*:

The Secretary is desirous of having a regiment go to Honolulu for station; have you one available? He would also like you to go in advance, if possible, of your expedition, and remain at Honolulu until the forces overtake you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 8, 1898.

General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.*:

Having reference to previous telegram concerning a garrison for Honolulu, you are informed that the First New York, under Colonel Barber, is now en route and will probably be more available than anything you have under command. This only by way of suggestion.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 8, 1898.

(Received 7.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

The situation is as follows: Steamers *Pueblo* and *Peru* now loading with freight of troops designated to embark thereon. Troops are remainder of Fourteenth Infantry and remaining recruits for the two battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry which have already gone to Manila, detachment of battalion Third Artillery also gone, squadron of Fourth Cavalry, two light batteries of Sixth Artillery, and the remaining enlisted men of battalions of volunteer organizations which have gone; all numbering 1,800, equal to full capacities of vessels. The vessels can sail early next week and assignments can not now be changed without making confusion. Steamer *Titania* not to be chartered for reasons telegraphed yesterday to Assistant Secretary of War, hence instructions in your telegram of yesterday can not be strictly carried out. The *St. Paul* can, I think, be secured, and is expected in port on or before Tuesday next. This, with *Rio de Janeiro* and *Pennsylvania*, now discharging cargo, can transport 3,000 men or more; vessels can be in condition about the same time, probably in twelve days. Have directed charter of *St. Paul* on same terms as former charters contained. I would recommend that I take the *Pueblo* and *Peru* on to Honolulu as soon as prepared to sail, and there wait the remaining vessels of the flotilla; that a vessel be secured to transport a regiment to Honolulu for station, to sail with them.

This I think I can do. I would recommend that the Eighth California Volunteers be designated for the Honolulu station. The colonel is an excellent national guard officer of long standing and a good lawyer; the lieutenant-colonel (Carrington) is an army officer of experience, as is known. The remaining field officers and a majority of the enlisted men have a long national guard experience. If suggestions are approved, will put the Eighth California in condition to embark. Will telegraph more fully later, as soon as I can learn conditions in regard to transports.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 8, 1898.

(Received 10.41 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

Have directed the charter of steamer *St. Paul*, expected here 10th instant or at latest by 12th. Excellent vessel and terms moderate. Also directed charter of sailing vessel *Tacoma*, at \$200 per day, to transport stock and forage. She will leave about 18th instant. Can, I think, secure vessels to transport regiment to Honolulu—men per capita, freight per pound—at moderate rates. First mail steamer for Honolulu leaves on 13th instant.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 8, 1898.

Major-General OTIS, U. S. Volunteers,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram received. Would it be possible to send any considerable number, say a battalion, on mail ship? Will reply to remainder of questions after conferring with Secretary of War to-morrow morning.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 9, 1898.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

In accordance with telegraphic instructions this date, chartered steamship *City of Rio Janeiro*, also steamship *Pennsylvania*. Arrangements have been made to fit these vessels as rapidly as possible for transport service. Every endeavor will be used to promptly complete them. Under direction of General Otis have also chartered sailing ship *Tacoma*, which will be fitted as rapidly as possible for animals, and will also take a large quantity of coal in ballast; should transport about 225 animals. Will report further on this ship. This morning I notified General Otis that I could secure the steamship *St. Paul*, which is a sister ship of the *Senator*. Reference to telegram of 11th regarding *Senator*. *St. Paul* will carry about 1,000 men, and is a new ship, most complete in every particular, with every modern improvement, and can be rapidly fitted after arrival, and is expected Sunday or Monday next. Can arrange to charter for \$1,000 per day, perhaps less, depending upon price fixed upon *Senator*. General Otis ordered me to charter her, which I will do upon arrival. General Otis has concluded not to take the *Titania*.

LONG, *Quartermaster in Charge.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 9, 1898.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Reference to your telegram 7th instant, report regular line of steamers leave monthly for Honolulu on Oceanic Steamship Company, which now has only the *Alameda*, *Mariposa*, and the *Moata*, the latter being under the British flag; capacity, about 250 passengers each. Company reports no vessels available at present for carrying troops. *Alameda* and *Mariposa* about same capacity as transports *Zealandia* and *Australia*. Pacific Mail steamers have been run to Honolulu, but do not now on account of having chartered majority to the Government as transports. The Occidental and Oriental Line are British steamers and can not be utilized. There is no regular line of ships reported as carrying sugar, of which about 50,000 tons is brought here annually in small sailing ships. There are two methods available for transport of troops to Honolulu: First, by means of small steamships which have been used in Alaska trade, and with which I think arrangements can be made to transport at so much a head and so much freight per ton. These ships would carry, approximately, 250 passengers each, and on the return trip could load with sugar and other freight at Honolulu. The second is, if possible, to make arrangements with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for two or three of their steamships now used in trade for passengers and freight between here and Portland, which possibly could be utilized for this service as transports between this port and Honolulu if secured. Will see the manager in the early morning regarding the latter suggestion and report further.

LONG, Quartermaster in Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 9, 1898.

(Received 4.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Ascertained that Honolulu mail steamer, which leaves this port on 13th or 14th instant, can transport 150 men in steerage and a few in after cabin. Price, \$21 per head, steerage; cabin passage, \$75. Vessel can not take any freight. No other mail steamer departing until latter part of the month.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 9, 1898.

(Received 5.41 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

With reference to troops for station at Honolulu, find that by 18th instant can secure four coast vessels, with capacity to transport 1,200 men and officers to Honolulu, at \$35 per capita and \$10 per ton for freight. Freight capacity sufficient for all purposes. If speedy action taken vessels promised by 15th instant.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898.

Major-General OTIS, San Francisco, Cal.:

In making up the final expedition going with you to the Philippines the Secretary War would like, if possible, that you take the South Dakota regiment, and he would like to know if this is possible.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 9, 1898.

(Received 7.56 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The South Dakota regiment can be taken, as you suggest.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 9, 1898.

SIR: The Department has ten engineer officers which it is desired shall be transferred, as early as practicable, from the navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., to the fleet in Asiatic waters, under the command of Rear-Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., now stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands.

It is requested that these officers be allowed to take passage in an army transport, and that the necessary instructions be issued in order that they may take passage on the first convenient transport sailing for Manila. It is further requested that this Department be informed of the date upon which the steamer selected will sail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary of the Navy.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR,

War Department, Washington, D. C.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898.

Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Secretary War directs that you furnish transportation to ten engineer officers now at Mare Island, Cal., on one of the army transports to sail for the Philippine Islands, in order that they may join the Asiatic fleet. Telegraph date on which steamer will sail.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 9, 1898.

(Received 11.04 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Two transports will be prepared to sail by the 13th or 14th instant, and transportation can be furnished engineers enumerated in your telegram. The actual time of sailing will depend upon instructions now awaited from your office.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 10, 1898.

Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram recommending that you take the *Pueblo* and *Peru* and go in advance to Honolulu is approved. Have you fully determined on the regiment you will assign to garrison duty there? There is no objection to the Eighth California other than it is thought that as California has one regiment on the way to the Philippines the other States feel that details for service should be given to all

the States alike. Two regiments from any one State are for these reasons objectionable. You have no idea the anxiety for service, and how any sign of favoritism is resented.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Agreeable to the instructions of the President, the Secretary of War has ordered the island of Honolulu to be garrisoned by one regiment of infantry. Provisions will be made accordingly. It has not been determined that the permanent garrison will be of this size, but will be for the present. It is probable this island will be attached to the Department of California, but this has not been fully determined.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898.

Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Under instructions of Assistant Secretary of War, it is understood that you are to make all arrangements necessary for the charter of steamers for transportation of troops to Honolulu. Have you determined what regiment you will send? All things being equal, by reason of well-known ability and education, etc., of Colonel Barber, of the First New York, it is thought it would be well to send his regiment, if agreeable to him and in accordance with your own views. With this suggestion the Secretary War leaves selection to you, but desires to know what regiment you select before orders are issued.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898—9.10 p. m.

Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Secretary War directs that on the embarkation of the expedition now being formed to go under your immediate charge that the remaining troops heretofore destined for the Philippines will, until return transportation or other orders issued, report to the commanding general Department of California for his orders.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898—9.15 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, *San Francisco:*

The following instructions have been sent General Otis:

“Secretary War directs that on the embarkation of the expedition now being formed to go under your immediate charge that the remaining troops heretofore

destined for the Philippines will, until return transportation or other orders issued, report to the commanding general Department of California for his orders."

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 10, 1898—midnight.

Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

At a conference to-night the President and Secretary War agreed that the First New York Volunteers should be diverted from the force going immediately to the Philippines and assigned to duty for the time being at Honolulu. It was further agreed that the Hawaiian Islands should become a part of the geographical limits of the Department of California. Under this new order of things the troops going to Honolulu will report to the commanding general of that department, but you will stop en route, as heretofore directed.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 10, 1898—midnight.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Orders to-morrow will issue attaching the Hawaiian Islands to the Department of California. The First New York Volunteers, Colonel Barber commanding, will be assigned for the time being as the garrison at Honolulu. It is thought you will find Colonel Barber, by reason of his ability and training, an officer peculiarly fitted to the delicate duties devolving upon the first commanding officer of troops on these islands.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 10, 1898.*

(Received July 11, 1898—3 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I understand that on application of Colonel Barber, First New York, to go to Philippines, General Merritt applied for regiment. It should reach Ogden to-morrow morning and I telegraphed Barber to know his desire and if regiment fully uniformed and equipped. Chicago papers report men without uniforms. Captain Murray informs me that he has completed muster of Eighth California, 1,287 strong, and reports that about 60 per cent are national guard men, well drilled; that officers and men are very superior and that colonel an excellent soldier and strong man. Unfortunately, it is not fully armed and many arms in possession captain has condemned. Benicia Arsenal has no .45-caliber rifles on hand, but expects them daily, as they were shipped on 1st instant. Will telegraph to-morrow, when I have more information as to actual conditions. Your three telegrams of to-day received.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1898—4.35 p. m.

Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

If you should find that the First New York is not suitable for service in Honolulu and Colonel Barber would prefer to go to the Philippines, the Secretary of War says that you can then select the California regiment. It was desired to send the First New York for the reason that Colonel Barber was an educated soldier and a man of such character and ability as commended him for this delicate and important duty. It is desired you confer with him before making final selection.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 11, 1898.

(Received 7.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The telegram of last night directing First New York to proceed to Honolulu received. Telegram from Colonel Barber says regiment uniformed and equipped and only needs light clothing, some tentage, and band instruments. Regiment will arrive Thursday. Am promised sufficient excellent coast transportation to send entire regiment on by 23d instant about or shortly after last steamer of next expedition will sail. Terms, \$35 per capita, officers and men, which is cheaper than vessels can be chartered even if it were possible to charter any. Will direct contract on these terms as soon as parties notify me that they can execute it without fail.

OTIS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 11, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st ultimo, inclosing copy of a letter from Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, of London, England, asking that the carrying out of their contract with the fire authorities of Manila, Philippine Islands, for furnishing fire apparatus, be not interfered with by the United States officials when they occupy that city.

Relying thereto, I beg to inform you that the request of Messrs. Merryweather & Sons has been favorably considered by the Department, and the papers in the case will be transmitted to Major-General Merritt, commanding Department of the Pacific, for his information and guidance.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 12, 1898.

(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

I recommend a board of engineer, artillery, quartermaster, and medical officers be sent at once to Honolulu to select sites for military stations and defensive works covering that harbor; necessary reservations should be secured at once.

MERRIAM, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 12, 1898.

(Received 7.35 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Public sentiment favors California regiment going Honolulu. Eighth California Infantry has most efficient field and good line officers. Men greatly superior to average enlistments, representing all professions and skilled labor. It would fulfill reasonable expectations in discipline and general soldier conduct.

W. L. BARNES.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 13, 1898.

(Received 2.20 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

It is the earnest wish of our whole people, myself as well, that heavy batteries A and D, U. S. Volunteers, California, be sent to Manila next expedition. The boys are anxious to be in it.

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 13, 1898.

(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Maj. H. O. S. HEISTAND, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Please use strong influence to have First Battalion California Heavy Artillery assigned to Manila. My brother lieutenant Battery A, part of which already gone first expedition, rest sidetracked for unknown reasons. Wire prospects and oblige.

GEORGE E. MORSE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 13, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORSE, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Prospects not good for First Battalion California Heavy Artillery to be assigned to Manila.

H. O. S. HEISTAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 13, 1898.

(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Secretary ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

I respectfully suggest that California troops be sent to Hawaii, on account of our geographical, commercial, and social relations, and particularly recommend for this service the Eighth California Regiment, Colonel Henshaw commanding.

JAMES D. PHELAN,
Mayor of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 13, 1898.

(Received 4.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Great difficulty experienced in securing vessels for transportation of Honolulu troops, as promises heretofore made can not be fulfilled. No ships in port can

have one-half of regiment shipped within fifteen days and rest before August 10. Vessels *Peru* and *Pueblo* loaded, and troops can be placed on board to-morrow morning. Vessels *Rio* and *Pennsylvania* ready for troops by 23d instant. *St. Paul* not yet arrived; probably will be ready for troops by same date. Admiral Miller can not start for Honolulu until after 20th instant—probably 23d or 24th. Shall I embark troops on steamers *Pueblo* and *Peru* to-morrow and go on with ships to Honolulu and there await rest of fleet, or let vessels remain here two or three days to complete all necessary arrangements for entire flotilla? Please instruct me as to my duties in Honolulu. Colonel Barber arrived with a portion of the First New York. Entire regiment should be here to-morrow. Will consult him as soon as possible and telegraph result. Request reply at once.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 13, 1898.

(Received 9.49 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Colonel Barber's regiment fully equipped except in the matter of light clothing, which can be obtained here. He desires to go to Honolulu, provided it does not prejudice his chances of going to Philippines ultimately. Have contracted for transportation, and one-half of regiment can be embarked this month; remaining early in August. Shall this regiment be sent?

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 14, 1898—12.45 a. m.

Major-General OTIS, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your telegram of this date, asking if the First New York shall be sent to Honolulu, received, and the answer is in the affirmative. Your action in contracting for transportation, and one-half of regiment embarked this month, remaining early in August, is also approved. It is further remarked that Colonel Barber's station at Honolulu will not prejudice his chances in going to the Philippines later on. May have to remain some three or four months, however.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 14, 1898—1 a. m.

Major-General MERRIAM, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your recommendation that a board of engineer, artillery, quartermaster, and medical officers be sent to Honolulu is received. After due consideration, the Secretary of War is of the opinion that the number of officers available will not admit of this action, but he directs as necessary for the public service that you designate one officer in whom you have confidence to select sites for military stations, etc., as indicated in your telegrams.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Honolulu, H. I., June 28, 1898. (Received July 14, 1898.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am in receipt of a communication from General Merritt at San Francisco, advising me that the Navy authorizes the use of naval coal at this place for the army transports. I am also in receipt of a letter from the chief quartermaster at San Francisco to the effect that he has contracted for 9,000 tons of coal to be delivered here for the use of future transports which are expected shortly. It hardly seems possible that this coal can arrive in time to coal the vessels of the third expedition. Should these vessels, however, arrive before the army coal does, I will coal them with navy coal, as I have done heretofore. I assure you that while the transports are in Honolulu every other duty which I have to perform will be laid aside so that the vessels may get away as quickly as possible.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WM. HAYWOOD, *Consul-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 14, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information an extract from a dispatch from our minister at Honolulu giving an account of the arrival at and departure from that place of the second American expeditionary force sent to the Philippines.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure from minister to Hawaii. No. 175, June 27, 1898.—Extract.]

Copy No. 175.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, June 27, 1898.

Hon. W. R. DAY,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there arrived here on the evening of the 23d instant the United States transports *China*, *Zealandia*, *Colon*, and *Senator*, conveying the second expedition to the Philippines, Brig. Gen. F. V. Greene commanding. These troops received the same generous treatment accorded those of the first expedition, reported in detail in my No. 167 of June 8. There was nothing left undone for the entertainment and comfort of the officers and men which warm American sympathy and traditional Hawaiian hospitality could provide. Good order and general good feeling prevailed. The impression made upon the natives was very favorable, and it is noticed that they adopt a cordial attitude toward our men, and speak in a friendly way of impending annexation. On the morning of the 25th instant, having taken on board 1,667 tons of coal, the fleet left the harbor.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 14, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your consideration, and for such action as you may be pleased to take in the matter, a copy of a dispatch from our

minister at Honolulu, calling attention to the urgent necessity of providing for officers and men of the expeditionary forces sent to the Philippines who have been or may be left behind at Honolulu.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure from minister to Hawaii, No. 176, June 28, 1898.]

[Copy, No. 176.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, June 28, 1898.

Hon. W. R. DAY,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the urgent need for some provision on the part of our Government to meet the emergency created by officers and men left here for various reasons from our expeditionary forces en route to the Philippines.

From the second expedition these numbered 17, as will appear from inclosed memorandum; of these, 9 were cared for by the Red Cross Society of Hawaii: 1, Private H. C. Fisk, Company D, Nebraska Volunteers, died at the Red Cross Hospital, and was buried under the direction of the society (newspaper reports of the funeral inclosed); 1 is now at the Queen's Hospital in a very sick condition. The transportation of the convalescents home has been provided for by an order on the quartermaster at San Francisco, but little money was given them for their maintenance here.

Lieutenant Ritchie, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with a Red Cross surgeon of the same regiment, was left behind. Through the generosity of W. G. Irwin, esq., of Honolulu, they were enabled to take the *Belgic*, leaving the 26th instant for Hongkong, whence they hope to reach Manila.

A hospital steward of the Regular Army and a surgeon of the Volunteers are also here. I have requested Captain Leutze, of the *Monterey*, to take them on board the collier *Brutus*.

Four coal bearers from the *Colon* have been assisted at the consulate as distressed American seamen.

The Red Cross Society will accommodate all it can at its hospital, and carry on its work to the limit of its resources, but it is feared that coming expeditions may exhaust these, and there are some cases that can not be taken to its hospital for treatment.

As for the men who are well and left here by mistake, they must depend upon outside assistance, both for maintenance and transportation.

In my No. 166, of June 8, I suggested that it might be necessary for our Government to establish a military camp or sanitarium here. The need of the latter is already apparent. Already the town is exposed to an epidemic of measles, a disease that is very fatal to the natives, brought by the troops, and against which there is established here on passenger steamers a strict quarantine. If the necessity for isolation and Government medical supervision of our troops here exist now, it will certainly be greater when they begin to be sent back from Manila, and are landed here, as many will have to be, because unable to continue the journey.

It will be plain, I think, on the above statement that the emergency created, which will become more serious at each succeeding expedition, and which neither the consulate nor this legation are able to meet, ought to be brought to the attention of the War Department, to which I respectfully suggest a copy of this dispatch with inclosure be submitted.

I have the honor, etc.,

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

[Inclosure in No. 176.]

Memorandum of officers and men left at Honolulu from the second expeditionary force, United States troops, to the Philippines.

Private W. J. Malone, Company L, will be sent to San Francisco per *Rio Janeiro*.

Corporal C. A. Shuler, Company L, will be sent to San Francisco per *Rio Janeiro*.

Private Charles Butler, Company C, First Nebraska Volunteers, will be sent to San Francisco per *Rio Janeiro*.

Sergeant Leonard Stafford, Company E, First Nebraska Volunteers, will be sent to San Francisco per *Rio Janeiro*.

Private Charles Craig, Company F, sick at Red Cross Hospital.

Private H. C. Fisk, Company D, died at Red Cross Hospital.

Paul Miller, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, Regular, now at Queen's Hospital, but will be sent to San Francisco per *Rio Janeiro*.

Moneton Dene, hospital steward, U. S. Army, Plattsburg, by *Brutus*.

Dr. McAllister, surgeon, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Herbert Stanon, Hospital Corps, First Regiment Colorado.

Herbert Howard, private, Company H, First Regiment Colorado, have ticket to San Francisco by *Rio*.

Lieutenant Ritchie, Tenth Pennsylvania, W. F. Warrick, Tenth Pennsylvania, went by *Belgic*.

Four firemen to go by *Rio* to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington.

SIR: I would respectfully urge that the First California Heavy Artillery be ordered to Manila, if such course is consistent.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LOUD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898.

Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.*:

It is reported here that Colonel Barber objects to going to Honolulu. If this is true, you will designate another regiment. It is the desire of this Department to meet Colonel Barber's wishes as far as consistent with the interests of the service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—3.30 p. m.

Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.*:

Having reference to telegram that you should stop at Honolulu, the Secretary of War now directs that you need not give the matter any further consideration than to confer with General Merriam and have the regiment to take station there to report to him. This to enable you to give your entire attention to the embarkation and departure of your command for the Philippines. It is feared any delay on your part at Honolulu might interfere with the expedition.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—3.45 p. m.

Major-General MERRIAM, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

General Otis will order a regiment to report to you to occupy the Hawaiian Islands. You will cause arrangements to be made on the lines understood by General Otis, which we will explain to you. Should you deem it best to go in person, with one aid, to examine sites, etc., you are authorized to do so.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 14, 1898.*

(Received 3.55 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Troops placed on board steamers *City of Pueblo* and *Peru* to-day, and I await answer to my request for instructions in telegram of yesterday.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 14, 1898.*

(Received 4.02 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Colonel Barber is a good soldier and says he can not object to any service which Government assigns. He is preparing his regiment for Honolulu and will doubtless sail with a portion of it in a very few days.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 14, 1898.*

(Received 8.01 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram of to-day just received and not understood. Former expeditions have had sailing orders how to proceed, where convoys are to be met, and ultimate destination. The steamers *Peru* and *Pueblo* are loaded and ready to start under orders given men to go with them and stop at Honolulu and there await for remainder of expedition, to leave 23d instant, and disposition of officers, property, and freight has been made accordingly. All orders were issued yesterday and to-day for the loading of remaining vessels, and if steamer *St. Paul* arrives within next two days the last vessel can leave here by 21st unless ordered to the contrary. I will sail on *Peru* to-morrow or Saturday and await at Honolulu for the remaining transports, as intended, but request definite sailing orders.

OTIS, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—9.30 p. m.

Major-General OTIS, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Secretary War is glad you are going to be able to stop at Honolulu, and approves your going to-morrow. The impression obtained that possibly this would delay the expedition. To avoid this the telegram this afternoon was sent you, and was not in any way intended to interfere with your plans already made. Get away accordingly, and may good fortune go with you.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

BUTTE, MONT., July 16, 1898.

(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary War, Washington, D. C.:*

First Regiment Montana Volunteer Infantry is ordered to sail for Manila on 23d instant. Please permit no change to be made in these orders which will leave our regiment behind. Answer.

LEE MANTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 16, 1898.

(Received 6.21 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I request permission to join my regiment at Manila.

JAMES E. BARNETT,

*Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, July 17, 1898—12.35 p. m.*Hon. LEE MANTLE, *Butte, Mont.:*

Your telegram 16th to Secretary War. No change contemplated here.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CAMP MERRITT, CAL., July 17, 1898.

(Received July 18, 1898—1.50 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I am appealed to by the officers and men of the Seventh California Infantry, and by a multitude of the regiment's friends, to urge the selection of that regiment for early dispatch to Manila. I do not mean to interfere with the orders of my superiors, who have already chosen the troops for the fourth expedition, but, without exceeding my authority I will earnestly request the President, through the Secretary of War, to order the early advance of this faithful, efficient, well-disciplined, and excellent regiment, and I earnestly recommend the charter of the necessary vessels for that purpose.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
*Commanding Third Brigade.*WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, inclosing copy of a dispatch dated May 12, from our consul at Manila, relative to the political situation in the Philippine Islands.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

Major-General MERRIAM,

Commanding Department California, San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary War directs that any portion of troops originally assigned to the Philippine expedition remaining in San Francisco report to you for purposes of

further equipment, drill, and discipline. Secretary War further directs that Camp Merritt be abandoned and these troops be placed in camp on the Presidio Reservation. This will be authority for the commanding officer of these troops to report as herein directed. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1898.

(Received 1.35 p. m.)

Hon. GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I shall feel personally obliged if you will direct that the recruits for the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, now in San Francisco, be immediately equipped for service, and that Lieut. Col. James E. Barnett, of the same regiment, be ordered to immediately proceed to Manila with the recruits as soon as transportation can be provided. I make this as a personal request. Kindly reply by wire.

BOIES PENROSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 18, 1898.

(Received 8.32 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Complying telegram directing report to be rendered regarding transports: *Pennsylvania* sails 19th, 54 officers, 1,294 enlisted men, 1,280 rifles, caliber .45, and 200 rounds ammunition per man.

MERRIAM, *Major-General, Commanding.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 18, 1898.

(Received 9.27 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Seventh California Infantry has been in camp in San Francisco since May 7. It is splendidly equipped, drilled, and disciplined. It was once ordered aboard ship to go to the Philippines and orders subsequently revoked. Officers and men greatly disappointed being withheld from active service. I earnestly hope you can consistently order them to Philippines by next transport. Your many California friends will greatly appreciate your interest in their behalf. Please answer.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 18, 1898.

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

Your many friends in California earnestly hope you can comply with request Seventh Regiment California Infantry wired Secretary War to-day.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 18, 1898.

(Received 9.51 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram reference new Washington battalion and abandonment of Camp Merritt as assignment to me expeditionary forces received.

MERRIAM, *Major-General, Commanding.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 18, 1898.

(Received 11.28 p.m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Will it not be possible to have Seventh California Regiment ordered West Indies or Manila? They are equipped and personnel equal to any in service. Were among first mustered in. Very anxious to go to the front.

U. S. GRANT, Jr.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 19, 1898.

General MERRIAM, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

What troops—give letters of companies—sailed with General Otis 15th instant?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 20, 1898—12.30 a. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Report by telegraph the number and strength of each regiment now in your command originally intended for the Philippine expedition.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 20, 1898.

(Received 3.45 p.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Complete Philippine organizations still here as follows: United States Volunteer Engineer battalion, ten officers, 347 men; battalion California Heavy Artillery, 13 officers, 453 men; Twentieth Kansas, 46 officers, 1,243 men; First Tennessee, 46 officers, 1,257 men; Seventh California, 40 officers, 1,232 men; Fifty-first Iowa, 50 officers, 1,336 men; First South Dakota, 45 officers, 998 men. Total, 250 officers and 6,868 men. Besides these, the First Washington and Eighth California, both good full regiments, will be available here for field service shortly.

MERRIAM, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 20, 1898.

(Received 7.10 p.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Following organizations sailed with General Otis, 15th instant: C, E, G, I, K, and L, Fourth Cavalry; D and G, Sixth Artillery; G, I, K, L, and M, Fourteenth Infantry. Balance were detachment Signal Corps, recruits, etc.

MERRIAM, *Major-General.*

NAGASAKI, received July 21, 1898—8.50 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*Cavite, July 21.—Steamer *City Sydney* sails San Francisco to-day.ANDERSON, *Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 6, 1898. (Received July 21, 1898.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to suggest the steamer *Newport*, in which I am now proceeding to the Philippine Islands, as a vessel admirably adapted in every way for one of the permanent fleet of transports which, I have been officially informed, it is the intention of the War Department to furnish for the use of this expedition.

This vessel has recently had her boilers and engines thoroughly overhauled and replaced, and will probably not require repairs in that direction for some time come.

The inclosed tables show the more than ordinary facilities for ventilation possessed by this vessel and the economical expenditure of coal at a speed of 10 knots. The ship is capable of making 14 knots, and she is undoubtedly a very excellent sea boat, as indicated by her behavior in a severe blow which we encountered soon after leaving San Francisco.

I desire to call the attention of the War Department particularly to this last quality of the ship, as this is now the season of typhoons in the Philippines, and it would be unwise to navigate in those waters with transports loaded with troops, unless the ships were in every way fit to ride out a storm of great severity. For a short run this ship could carry almost a full regiment.

For the reasons above stated I particularly recommend the purchase or hire of this ship for the permanent use of the expedition in carrying troops to and from the outlying islands, and that authority may be given me (by cable) to retain her on arrival at Cavite, if I consider it desirable to do so.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Major-General Commanding.

FACILITIES FOR VENTILATION, STEAMSHIP NEWPORT.

Forward of midships, in the steerage deck, there are three hatches; one is a hatch 14 feet square. There are two companion ways 5 by 4, and one about 4 feet square. Besides, there are two 14-inch iron ventilators—all forward. The side hatches on the quarters are so situated that they can be left open in any kind of weather. Then she has, on the deck below, capacity in the shape of cargo ports for throwing the whole side open. There are also ventilators in the aft part of the ship—one of 24 inches, and 2 of about 14 inches. She is well supplied with wind-sails—two 3 feet in diameter, and one of 2 feet. There are no bulkheads in the cargo space on the steerage deck, and therefore there is free passage for currents of air. There are on this deck deadhead lights of about 10 inches, which can be opened in fair weather. The cargo ports above referred to may be opened when the vessel is lying in port, and give perfect ventilation in the steerage deck, and the upper portion can be opened at sea in smooth weather.

Table showing economy in the consumption of coal, steamship Newport.

Knots.	Tons per day.
10.2	28.8
10.96	30
10.27	32
11.33	27
10.10	28
10.3	20
63.16	165.8
10.52	27.6

Average: Knots, 10.52; consumption, 27.6.

U. S. S. MOHICAN (3D RATE),

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 6, 1898. (Received July 21, 1898.)

SIR: Two army stragglers from the second expedition to Manila received on board this vessel for rations have this day been transferred to the troopship *Indiana*.

Very respectfully,

G. M. Book,

Commander, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

*Navy Department, Washington, D. C.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, July 21, 1898.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to apprise you of the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Rounsville Wildman, consul-general of the United States at Hongkong, China, readir as follows:

“ CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

“ *Hongkong, July 21, 1898.* ” (Received 6.23 a. m.)“ DAY, *Washington*:“ Second expedition arrived Manila Sunday. *Monterey* not arrived.

“ WILDMAN.”

A copy of this telegram has been given to the Secretary of the Navy.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 21, 1898.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received to-day from Admiral Dewey:

“ CAVITE, *July 17.*

“ Situation unchanged. Secondarmy detachment arrived to-day. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever. In view of information received, shall retain *City of Pekin* and *China* as auxiliaries. Shall return other transports to the United States as soon as possible.”

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 21, 1898.*

Maj. Gen. HENRY C. MERRIAM,

Commanding Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have forwarded by to-day's mail, in two mail bags, 1,200 copies of Customs Tariff and Regulations for the Philippine Islands, addressed to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding Department of the Pacific, Manila, Philippine Islands, in your care, which please cause to be safely forwarded to General Merritt at the earliest practicable date, and inform this office of the date of shipment.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—The publication referred to is a confidential one.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 21, 1898.

(Received 8.47 p. m.)

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Not one Iowa regiment mentioned in any expedition against Spaniards. Special demands in this State for assignment of Fifty-first Iowa to next expedition to Manila. Such orders would give great satisfaction in State.

JOHN GEAR.

CAMP MERRITT, San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1898.

(Received July 22, 1898.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: As per telegram this day sent, I hereby make application for permission to rejoin my regiment, the Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, at Manila.

I have here 248 recruits which I have organized into a provisional battalion under command of Lieut. C. C. Crowell. Their equipment and drill will proceed as satisfactorily as if I were present, and consequently I feel that my duty lies with my regiment.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JAMES E. BARNETT,
Lieutenant Colonel Tenth Pennsylvania U. S. Volunteers.

TOPEKA, KANS., July 22, 1898,

(Received 12.16 p. m.)

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Twentieth Kansas disappointed at not being sent to Manila. Say California and Iowa assigned ahead of them. They are as well drilled and as efficient as other regiments. The people of Kansas would be pleased to have you look into this matter and send the Kansas regiment in its turn.

CHARLES CURTIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 22, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 14th instant, inclosing a copy of a dispatch from our minister to Hawaii, in which he called attention to the urgent necessity of providing for officers and men of the expeditionary forces sent to the Philippines, who have been or may be left behind at Honolulu, I have the honor to inclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a dispatch from the minister reporting the action taken by Major-General Merritt to meet the emergencies set forth in the minister's earlier dispatch.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure: From Mr. Sewall, No. 180, July 8, 1898.]

No. 180.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Honolulu, July 8, 1898.

Hon. W. R. DAY, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 176, of June 28, I have the honor to report that having called the attention of Major-General Merritt to the needs it presents, he at once took steps to provide for them. Funds will be furnished for the care

of the sick left here, and arrangements have been effected for the establishment of a Government hospital here, which will be in operation so soon as a building which has been leased can receive necessary alterations, and the equipment of supplies and medical staff can be brought here.

The Red Cross Society will continue its work to the extent of its powers.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 22, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information copies of dispatches from our minister at Honolulu, reporting the arrival at that place on the 5th-7th instant of the third expeditionary force of American troops sent to the Philippines.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosures: From minister to Hawaii, Nos. 181 and 182, of July 8, 1898.]

No. 181.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 8, 1898.

Hon. W. R. DAY, *Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the United States troop ships *Ohio* and the *City of Para*, of the third expedition to the Philippines, arrived here on the 5th instant, the *Morgan City* and the *Indiana* the 6th, and the *Newport* and *Valencia* the 7th instant.

The troops of this expedition have been received with the same hospitality that has been so generously extended to the previous expeditions.

After taking on 1,812½ tons of coal, the ships left the harbor at noon. To-night they have returned, two of them within the harbor, the *Indiana* being in tow.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

No. 182.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 8, 1898.

Hon. W. R. DAY, *Secretary of State.*

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 181, of to-day's date, I have the the honor to report that the United States steamer transport *Newport* did not return with the other transports, but has continued on her course.

General Merritt informed me yesterday that it was his intention to proceed with the *Newport* at good speed and overtake the *Monterey*; and this is, I believe, what he has done.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 25, 1898.

(Received 10.18 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.*:

Secretary of War has intimated Seventh Regiment California Volunteers, that have been in camp since first of May, can be sent in next expedition to Manila. May I venture to urge you to kindly expedite the detail, and thereby favor a splendid regiment of soldiers.

GEO. C. PERKINS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 26, 1898.

(Received 8.16 p. m.)

Adjt. Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Much feeling with reference to Seventh Regiment, now at San Francisco; criticisms extend outside military circles. If possible, kindly aid in procuring permission to sail.

STEPHEN M. WHITE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—11.15 p. m.

General MERRIAM, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

There is great pressure being brought to bear upon the Department for the shipment of the Seventh California to the Philippines. Secretary of War would be glad, if you can do so with due regard to the rights of others and plans already made, to hasten the departure of this regiment.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 27, 1898.

Brig. Gen. H. C. CORBIN.

SIR: Referring to attached communication from General Merritt respecting the steamer *Newport*, I have the honor to state that steps have been taken to ascertain the price at which this ship can be purchased; that such price is so much in excess of her intrinsic value that it would not be advantageous for the Government to purchase her. She is now chartered at a price of \$1,000 per day and General Merritt can retain her as long as may be absolutely necessary, but it is hoped that two ships recently purchased by the Government, the *Scandia* and *Arizona*, will give General Merritt adequate transportation facilities for the permanent use of the expedition in carrying troops to and from the outlying islands.

Yours, respectfully,

FRANK J. HECKER,

Colonel and Quartermaster Volunteers, Chief of Transportation.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 27, 1898.

(Received 3.08 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram regarding Seventh California, I found expeditionary camp here filled with odd detachments of recruits and battalions of broken regiments. My selections for embarkation are made with a view of restoring organization as a matter of first importance. As shipments continue the Seventh California can take precedence if desired.

MERRIAM, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 27, 1898—3.30 p. m.

General MERRIAM, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

As shipments continue, Secretary War desires that the Seventh California be given precedence as far as can be done without interfering with arrangements you have already made.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898.

General MERRIAM, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Secretary of War desires to report as to whether Lieut. Col. James E. Barnett, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Camp Merritt, in charge of recruits for his regiment, has been sent to join his regiment.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 27, 1898.

(Received 7.31 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to your telegram this date, Lieut. Col. James E. Barnett, Tenth Pennsylvania, is still on duty at Camp Merritt.

MERRIAM, *General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1898.

The COMMANDING GENERAL EIGHTH ARMY CORPS

AND DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.

(Via San Francisco, Cal.)

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 6th instant, suggesting the steamer *Newport* as a vessel admirably adapted for one of the permanent fleet of transports, the Secretary of War desires me to inform you that steps have been taken to ascertain the price at which this ship can be purchased; that such price is so much in excess of her intrinsic value that it would not be advantageous for the Government to purchase her; and that she is now chartered at a price of \$1,000 per day, and you can retain her as long as may be absolutely necessary, but it is hoped that two ships recently purchased by the Government, the *Scandia* and *Arizona*, will give you adequate transportation facilities for the permanent use of the expedition in carrying troops to and from the outlying islands.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 29, 1898.

(Received 4.38 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Steamer *St. Paul* sails to-day for Philippine Islands with companies C, H, I, and K, First South Dakota Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Stover commanding; 310 recruits, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers: 155 recruits, First Colorado Volunteers; detachment Medical Department, etc. Total, 25 officers, 814 enlisted men, 3 civilians, 794 rifles, caliber .45, and 279 rounds ammunition per man. One million rounds ammunition shipped on *Rio de Janeiro* 22d instant and not reported heretofore.

MERRIAM, *Major-General.*

HONGKONG, received July 30, 1898—1.03 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington:*

Cavite, July 25. Arrived to-day about 12. Health of commands good. Remainder fleet four days in rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed.

MERRITT, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ROME, July 31, 1898. (Via France.)

Monsignor MARTINELLI, Apostolic Delegate, Washington:

The vicar apostolic of Hongkong telegraphs that the monks prisoners of the rebels are in danger of death. The Holy Father wishes that you take steps at once to have the Government of the United States prevent this evil.

M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

ROME, July 31, 1898. (Via France.)

Monsignor MARTINELLI, Apostolic Delegate, Washington:

Those monks are in Cavite, Philippines.

M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

HONGKONG, received August 1, 1898—4.05 a. m.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, Washington:

Situation difficult. Insurgents have announced independent government; some are unfriendly, fearing they will not be permitted to enter Manila with my troops. Will join Dewey in note demanding surrender, with assurance of protection from insurgents.

It may be important have my whole force before attacking if necessary to hold insurgents while we fight Spanish.

MERRITT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898.

General MERRITT, Manila, Philippines:

Information has been received that monks and other prisoners in hands of the insurgents at Cavite are in danger of being put to death. This should not be permitted if you are in position to prevent it.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 1, 1898.

(Received 5.56 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The Eighth California Volunteers, being thoroughly organized, equipped, and drilled, are anxious to be ordered into active service at earliest possible moment. Can not this be done? Please answer.

W. S. LEAKE, Manager Call.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 1, 1898.

(Received 11.23 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The Eighth California Volunteers are anxious to be ordered into active service as soon as possible. This regiment is well drilled and equipped and in perfect health. Can you not expedite the matter?

JOHN D. SPRECKELS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General MERRIAM,

Commanding Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

The President directs that if any of the military force of the island of Hawaii desires to become a part of your volunteer army, that you are authorized to

organize, not to exceed a battalion of infantry, nominating the officers, and causing the officers and men to be mustered into the service, and have them to report to Colonel Benham for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Gen. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I have a brigade of infantry which would be ready for Manila in three weeks if accepted.

MATTHEW SCHLAUDEIKER.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 4.12 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Strong California influences desire Eighth Regiment California U. S. Volunteers, now unattached, be given opportunity for service at front. Regiment well drilled, equipped, and of exceptionally high personnel, and anxious for active service. Can you not do something for them?

J. A. BARHAM, *M. C.*

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

The California State Red Cross Society feels the urgent need of more nurses at Philippines, and asks for transportation for ten trained male nurses on *Arizona* or *Scandia*, and 12 feet square space for supplies to establish and maintain hospital at Manila.

Mrs. W. B. HARRINGTON, *President.*

Mrs. O. F. LONG,

M. H. HECHT,

CHARLES SONTAG,

Committee.

CARSON, NEV., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 8.03 p. m.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MEIKLEJOHN, *Washington, D. C.:*

First Battalion Nevada Infantry Volunteers, 415 strong, in fine condition, and anxious for service: telegraph if you can send them to Manila or elsewhere and when.

WM. M. STEWART.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, *August 3, 1898.*

The honorable The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to my confidential letter of the 28th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a dispatch from our minister to Hawaii reporting a delay in the departure of the U. S. S. *Monadnock* from Honolulu, and which was accompanied also by a copy

of a memorandum on the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, prepared by the minister, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a revised memorandum on the same subject, which he desires to have substituted for the former one.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure: From Mr. Sewall, No. 185, July 19, 1898, with accompanying memorandum.]

No. 185.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, July 19, 1898.

Hon. WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to my confidential dispatch of July 8, 1898, I have the honor to inclose a revised memorandum on the Caroline and Ladrone groups of islands, which I respectfully ask may replace that on the files of the Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAROLD M. SEWALL.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CAROLINE AND LADRONE GROUPS.

The only Spanish colony at Ponape is located on a point in the harbor sloping gradually toward the water, the site of an American mission, destroyed by the Spanish at the time of a native uprising. A wall of adobe and coral surrounds the inland portion of the colony from water to water. There are no defenses on the front or water portion of the colony. Outside this wall there was a moat in progress, with a few watchtowers and sentries, and within this a small fort, evidently built for storage of ammunition and place of refuge in case of attack by natives. There are no mounted guns on the wall nor on the water front or landing side of the colony. On the inner fort there are some small guns, evidently old-fashioned. No access is allowed here. The residences of the governor-general and all the Spanish colony are on the point of land within this large inclosure. There are 200 Spanish officers and men, a captain being the ranking officer.

In the harbor there are what are known as the inner and outer anchorage. Beacons are on all the numerous shoals in the harbor. The inner anchorage is the nearest to the colony; outside of this a larger and deeper anchorage, and within a mile, anchorage for a whole fleet. To land at the colony in a boat a straight course must be made from the inner anchorage until the rear portion of the colony bears right abeam; then steer direct for the landing, otherwise a boat is likely to ground in shoal water unless at the highest tides. The Spanish had begun a boat passage from the colony to the inner anchorage, but that is no sign that it will ever be finished.

In this inner anchorage is usually anchored the Spanish gunboat *Quiros*, somewhat similar to the *Callao* recently captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila. The *Quiros* is a wooden vessel of not over 400 tons, officered by a captain and two lieutenants. She carries 1 rifled gun on each side and 1 on her stern, and on her bow a larger gun. The officers for the most part of the time are on shore.

All the natives of Ponape are well armed with knives, Winchester rifles, and ammunition, and are violently hostile to the Spanish.

The Island of Hogoleu, Rouk, or Turk has probably the finest harbor of all, with good passage, with short intervals, around the entire reef, which is 80 miles in circumference. There are few coral patches in this lagoon and the water is deep, say from 20 to 40 fathoms, and still deeper in places. The ships of the world could anchor there at one time. The surrounding reef is low and dangerous, with

a few trees or shrubbery on it in places. The islands in the lagoon, on board a vessel approaching from any direction, can be seen a long time before the surrounding reef, as some of them are eight and ten hundred feet high.

The Island of Yap, northeast of the Pelews, has an excellent harbor and an inner and outer anchorage. The inner anchorage has water deep enough for any craft, but is very contracted. There are no Spanish fortifications here of any sort. A Spanish governor is here, with a body guard of native police.

The same description applies to the Guam of the Ladrones, but here is a large town of 4,000 people. A large ship can not anchor very near to the island proper or the boat landing. There is a boat landing on the outside of reef, near town. A bold headland marks the right side of the entrance, and has on it what appears to have been a fort.

The *Saturnus*, a Spanish unarmed merchant steamer of about 1,000 tons, runs regularly between Manila, Yap, Guam, and Ponape, taking about six weeks for the round trip. When the American missionary vessel *Morning Star* was at Ponape, the 28th of February last, the *Saturnus* was then daily expected and several days overdue.

The weather about the groups is not variable, the trades blowing quite regularly from the east the year around; November, December, and January are the months of wet and squally weather.

In regard to coal, it is to be had at Jaluit, in the Marshall Group, of the German firm, and at Butaritari, of the Gilbert Group, of a Chinese firm, which keeps on hand a good quality, and the price charged is about \$12.50 a ton.

OAKLAND, CAL., August 3, 1898.

(Received 2.25 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

The Eighth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, unassigned, anxious for active service at front. It is well drilled, equipped, of excellent personnel, both officers and men, and in good health; also backed by strong California influences. Can you not help them?

S. G. HILBORN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 4, 1898.

(Received 5.42 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Light Battery C, Utah Volunteer Artillery, has reported at these headquarters. What disposition is intended for these troops?

MERRIAM, *Major-General Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., August 4, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Make any use you can of Light Battery C, Utah Volunteers. If you have transportation, and battery is in serviceable condition, you may send it to the Philippines; otherwise, dispose of it the best you can.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*Washington, August 5, 1898.*Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

MY DEAR SIR: The Secretary of the Chinese legation called this morning to say that Mr. Chin has been appointed by the Chinese Government as its consul at Manila, and to request that Mr. Chin be allowed freely to pass into that city. I assured him that I had no doubt that Mr. Chin would be permitted to go to his post without hindrance. If this view is in accordance with your own, may I ask you to communicate it in such manner as you deem proper to the military authorities at Manila.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898.

Mrs. W. B. HARRINGTON,

President California State Red Cross Society, San Francisco, Cal.:.

Secretary of War has referred your telegram of August 2 to commanding general Department California.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*COLD SPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y., *August 6, 1898.*Major-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Will be very gratified if my old regiment, Twelfth New York, can be ordered to Merritt. Please do it if possible.

D. BUTTERFIELD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—8.50 p. m.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.:

It is not probable any more troops will be ordered to Merritt. If so, the Twelfth will have consideration.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 7, 1898.*General MERRITT, *Manila, via Hongkong:*

At the request of the Secretary of State, you will allow Mr. Chin, the Chinese consul, to pass in and out of Manila as freely as the circumstances will admit, and extend to him the courtesies shown the most favored of diplomatic agents.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, August 7, 1898.*Hon. WILLIAM R. DAY, *Secretary of State.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of August 5, I beg to inform you that the following cable has this day been sent, via Hongkong, to Major-General Merritt:

"At the request of the Secretary of State, you will allow Mr. Chin, the Chinese consul, to pass in and out of Manila as freely as the circumstances will admit, and extend to him the courtesies shown the most favored of diplomatic agents."

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

HONGKONG, received Washington, August 9, 1898—7.28 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

MacArthur's troops arrived 31st. No epidemic sickness; five deaths. Lieutenant Kerr, Engineers, died spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed account high surf. Artillery outposts behaved well. Held position. Unnecessary to call out brigade. To gain approach to city Greene's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss, killed, Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, John Brady, jr., Walter E. Brown, William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, jr., Jesse Noss, William H. Stillwagon; First California, Maurice Justh; Third Artillery, Ell Dawson; First Colorado, Fred E. Springstead. Seriously wounded, Tenth Pennsylvania, Sergt. Alva M. Walters, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor H. Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur J. Johnson; First California, Capt. R. Richter, Private C. J. Edwards; Third Artillery, Privates Charles Winfield, J. A. McIlroth. Thirty-eight slightly wounded.

MERRITT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9, 1898.

(Received 4.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Government transports *Scandia* and *Arizona* will sail about Saturday with Seventh California Regiment, remainder of Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry, and all recruit detachments. This will leave expeditionary troops still here as follows: Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, Fifty-first Iowa, Eighth California, battalion California Heavy Artillery. Light Battery C, Utah volunteers; aggregate, about 6,000 men. So far as I am informed, Quartermaster's Department is making no provision for transportation of these troops. What action is desired.

MERRIAM, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 9, 1898.

(Received 8.31 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Company E and 44 men, Company D, First New York, Captain Pickard commanding, sail for Honolulu on steamer *Mariposa* Wednesday night. Total, 4 officers, 150 men; 147 rifles, caliber .45; 40 rounds ammunition per man. Supply of 200 per man will go on next steamer.

MERRIAM, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 9, 1898.

(Received 9.28 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Report Companies C, I, K, L, M, First New York Volunteers, Major Chase commanding, 1 officer and 38 men; Company K, Second Volunteer Engineers; total, 589 officers and men, sailed on steamer *Charles Nelson*. Companies I, L, M, and remainder of K, Captain Rickon commanding, total, 239 officers and men, sailed on steamer *Lakme* for Honolulu August 6. Total rifles, 889, caliber .45; 40 rounds ammunition per man. Previous report has not been made.

MERRIAM, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 9, 1898—11.55 p. m.

General MERRIAM, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War instructs me to inform you that it is desirable that all the expeditionary force remaining at San Francisco be put under way for the Philippines at the earliest possible day. A report of what can be done is desired.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 10, 1898.

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Regarding shipping of remainder Philippine troops, I believe returning transports promise quickest results. *Australia* and *Sydney*, due here about 14th, could sail about 17th, taking 1,500; the *Pekin*, expected about 23d, could sail about 26th, taking about 1,300; other returning transports not yet reported, but may be expected at corresponding dates. No other desirable ships for charter known, possibly some may be available later.

MERRIAM, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 10, 1898.

General MERRITT, Manila, via Hongkong:

Six thousand troops at San Francisco. Can charter no more transports. What ships have left Manila returning and on what dates? When ought first returning ships reach San Francisco?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 11, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to apprise you of the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, Consul of the United States at Hongkong, China, reading as follows:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Hongkong, August 11, 1898. (Received 7.46 a. m.)

MOORE, Washington:

Information General Corbin, Steamship *Sydney* left Nagasaki 27th; *Australia*, 29th; *Pekin*, 6th. All direct Frisco without stop.

WILDMAN.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, August 12, 1898.

(Received 4.07 p. m.)

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

All Iowa interested in movement of troops. Great disappointment if Fifty-first Iowa doesn't sail on *Arizona*. Is such an order possible? Meeting being held. Please answer.

THOMAS STIVERS, Editor *Gazette*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—4.23 p. m.

Major-General MERRITT, Manila:

The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commander of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—5 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

General MERRITT, Manila:

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The Secretary of War directs that the following proclamation of the President be sent you for your information and guidance:

“BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

“A PROCLAMATION.

“Whereas by a protocol concluded and signed August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

“Whereas it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

“Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

“Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

(Signed)

“WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

“By the President:

“WILLIAM R. DAY, *Secretary of State.*”

Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

THE PROTOCOL PROVIDES

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
 2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
 3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
 4. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
 5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
 6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.
-

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 12, 1898.

(Received 6.51 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Suspension of hostilities carries suspension of shipment of troops to Manila unless otherwise instructed. In that case shall transports carry supplies for troops now at Manila?

MERRIAM, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General MERRITT, Manila:

Under the changed conditions, set forth in telegram of yesterday, Secretary of War desires your views as to necessity of sending you that part of your command waiting transportation in San Francisco.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 13, 1898.

(Received 9.31 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Can you hurry answer on question of further shipment of troops to Manila? Arizona ready to sail, and troops under General King waiting to go aboard.

MERRIAM, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898—midnight.

Major-General MERRIAM,

Commanding Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War has caused inquiry to be made of General Merritt as to his needs for further force. You will hold the Arizona and General King's troops in readiness to sail at once should it be so ordered. Will advise you soon as possible.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14, 1898.

(Received 3.35 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*I request permission individually to rejoin Tenth Pennsylvania by steamer *Arizona*; colonel sick.BARNETT, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1898.

(Received 6.55 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

I shall feel obliged if you will direct Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, now at San Francisco, to join his regiment without delay at Manila. Please wire by reply to United States Senate Annex.

BOIES PENROSE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 15, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

The Secretary of War directs that one of the transports belonging to the Government now at San Francisco be immediately fitted up for a hospital ship for Manila. Which do you recommend? Can not the work be largely done en route, putting a large force upon it, to be completed by the time it arrives, and shipping the workmen by returning transports? Your views and recommendations desired.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 15, 1898.

(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*Chief Surgeon and Majors Ruhlen and Long all recommend the *Scandia* for hospital ship. She will be ready to sail about Saturday. Requires no considerable changes beyond those planned already, but work can not be well done at sea. She can take a large amount of supplies needed at Manila, now loading, and also balance of garrison for Honolulu. *Arizona* is ready for sea, including also large amount of supplies for troops already at Manila. Troops assigned for this ship under General King consist entirely of detachments of organizations now at Manila and incomplete.MERRIAM, *Major-General.*

HONGKONG, August 15, 1898. (Received 11.50 p. m.)

DAY, *Washington:*Augustin says Dewey bombarded Manila Saturday. City surrendered unconditionally. Augustin was taken by Germans in launch to *Kaiscerin Augusta* and brought to Hongkong. I credit the report.

WILDMAN.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Olympia, August 8, 1898. (Received August 16.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the word of General Merriam, department commander at San Francisco, that the First Washington Volunteers is one of the very best

infantry regiments in the United States service. The men of this regiment are desirous of service abroad. I sincerely hope that you will give them the opportunity of serving their country in the Philippines.

Yours, very truly,

J. R. ROGERS, Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., August 16, 1898.

Hon. J. R. ROGERS,

Governor of Washington, Olympia, Wash.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of August 8, I beg to inform you that if there are any more troops ordered to the Philippines the First Regiment of Washington Volunteers will doubtless go. We have had this in mind all the time.

Very truly yours,

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1898.

(Received 11.42 a. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

It is quite important, which I can explain when I next see you, that Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, be ordered to rejoin his regiment at Manila by first steamer. I trust that you will advise me that my request has been complied with. Answer by wire to United States Senate Annex.

BOIES PENROSE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898.

General MERRIAM, San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary War directs Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, be ordered to join his regiment at Manila by first steamer, turning over command to next senior officer.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898.

Senator BOIES PENROSE, Senate Annex:

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, ordered to join regiment at Manila by first steamer.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—11.30 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Your recommendation that the *Scandia* be used for hospital ship is approved. The necessary changes to this end will be made under your direction. In loading her with supplies the Secretary of War directs that plenty of hospital and medical stores be included. Note is made that the *Arizona* will carry the troops assigned, consisting of detachments for regiments now in Manila under command of General King, and is approved.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CAVITE, August 13, 1898. (Received August 17, 1898.)

Send the following telegram to the Adjutant-General:

" Since occupation of the town and suburbs the insurgents on outside are pressing demand for joint occupation of the city. Situation difficult. Inform me at once how far I shall proceed in forcing obedience in this matter and others that may arise. Is Government willing to use all means to make the natives submit to the authority of the United States?

" MERRITT.
" DEWEY."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898.

Major-General MERRITT, Manila, Philippines:

The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States in the possession of Manila City, Manila Bay, and harbor must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

MANILA, August 13, 1898. (Via Hongkong.)
(Washington, August 18, 1898—9.40 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

On 7th instant Admiral Dewey joined me in forty-eight hours' notification to Spanish commander to remove noncombatants from city. Same date reply received expressing thanks for humane sentiments, and stating Spanish without places of refuge for noncombatants now within walled town. On 9th instant sent joint note inviting attention to suffering in store for sick and noncombatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses; also setting forth hopeless conditions of Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides, fleet in front, no prospect of reenforcement, and demanded surrender as due every consideration of humanity. Same date received reply admitting their situation, but stating council of defense declares request for surrender can not be granted, but offered to consult Government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hongkong. Joint note in reply declining on the 13th. Joined with navy in attack with following result: After about half hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade on right and Greene's on left, under Anderson, made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known, about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent. Cooperation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city, upon which white flag shown, and town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city San Miguel. All important centers protected. Insurgents kept out; no disorder or pillage.

MERRITT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 13, 1898.
(Received 1.29 p. m.)

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Confidentially, may I suggest that State and national politics are being complicated here, seemingly by whims of Regular Army officers, who appear to be gratify

ing personal ends. Seventh California been repeatedly promised, and each time new excuses intervene. The Seventh had detail guarding Indians, which took other troops. Was slated for the *Arizona*, and at General King's request recruits put on her. Now guarding *Scandia*, and that ship to be taken for hospital purposes. Southern California feels this a conspicuous discrimination against her regiment, which, first ready, roused local conditions; makes it wisdom to send Seventh instead of recruits. States having regiments in Manila do not care whether recruits are sent or not, but southern California wishes a representation in Philippines.

MARTIN FRANK PIERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 18, 1898.

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington D. C.:

Companies F, G, H, First New York Volunteers, Surgeon Davis and Chaplain Schwartz, sail on steamer *Alliance* to-day for Honolulu. Total, 11 officers and 313 men, 312 rifles, caliber .45, and 200 rounds per man.

MERRIAM, Major-General.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., August 19, 1898.

(Received 12.03 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT, Washington:

The people here are anxious to have Seventh California regiment to go to Manila. We hope nothing will interfere with arrangements to send them on *Scandia* or *Arizona*.

STEPHEN M. WHITE, Senator.

JAMES G. MAGUIRE, M. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1898—3.30 p. m.

Hon. MARTIN FRANK PIERCE, San Francisco, Cal.:

There has been no intention on the part of this Department to discriminate against California or any other State. It is not deemed expedient to send any regiment to the Philippines at this time, as it is held, under conditions of the protocol, that the troops and detachments belonging to the organizations now there could only be sent; also supplies; but it is doubtful whether new or independent organizations could be added to General Merritt's force. Should this be decided in the affirmative, I would take great pleasure in instructing General Merriam to send a California regiment among first going to Philippines.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 19, 1898.

(Received 10.51 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT, Washington:

I beg to urge the forwarding of the Seventh California to Manila. I speak as the friend and associate of Gen. H. G. Otis, whose earnest wish it was that this command should be gived a place in the field.

L. E. MOSHER, Editor *Los Angeles Times*.

RUSH.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 20, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.:

Have detachment under General King await order at Honolulu. If the *Arizona* has sailed, and she can be overtaken with this message, send fast boat to do so.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—noon.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs that the troops of General Merritt's department remaining in San Francisco be sent to Honolulu, as transportation is available, there to await further orders. At least four months' subsistence and abundant medical stores and medicines should be provided. All the medical officers should go with this command. Where there is not the full complement, you are authorized to employ acting assistant surgeons. The transports going to Honolulu should remain in the harbor there until further orders. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

HONGKONG, received August 20, 1898—2.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Reply your cablegram 13th regard sending forward troops now San Francisco, my opinion no necessity for sending troops. Difficulty landing supplies here much greater than anticipated. Shall transports now here, which brought second and third expeditions, and are not yet unloaded, be held to return as many troops to United States as exigencies of terms upon which hostilities were suspended, and which are not known to me, will justify?

MERRITT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898.

General MERRITT, Manila:

The President is glad to know you have ample force. Keep only such ships as you may require for transportation purposes. Will you want a hospital ship, or can you provide for all necessary hospitals at Manila? Every provision will be made by you for the health of your command and comfort of your sick. One of your ships may be found useful for hospital purposes; if so, you are authorized to make any change necessary. In this connection, the Navy Department reports the Government owns a hospital at Yokohama, with capacity for 600, and that there is also hospital at Hongkong which you can use. A report of the health of the troops of your command desired.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

HONGKONG, received August 20, 1898—2.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Cablegram 12th, directing military operations be suspended, received afternoon 16th. Spanish commander notified. Acknowledge receipt of cablegram same date containing proclamation of President.

MERRITT.

HONGKONG, received August 20, 1898—5 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

The following are the terms of the capitulation:

The undersigned having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs, and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, American commander in chief in the Philippines, and his excellency Don Fernán Jardenes, acting general in chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

1. Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States, and remaining in quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

2. Officers shall retain their side arms, horses, and private property; all public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

3. Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations, and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

4. All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families, and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion, shall be referred to the Government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them; the return of arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates.

5. Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

6. This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

F. V. GREENE,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, U. S. Army.

B. L. LAMBERTON,

Captain, U. S. Navy.

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

E. H. CROWDER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate.

NICHOLAS DE LA PENA,

Auditor-General Excts.

CARLOS REYES,

Colonel de Ingenieros.

JOSE MARIA OLAQUEN FELIA,

Coronel de Estado Major.

MERRITT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 20, 1898.

(Received 10.15 p. m.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your telegram just received, *Australia* and *Sydney*, now coaling, will sail in about three days with troops and supplies for Honolulu, and can repeat trip twice a month. *Pekin* expected hourly; can do same. Colonel Barber reports great difficulty in finding ground for regimental camp at Honolulu. Larger camp still more difficult. *Arizona* sails to-night with supplies for General Merritt and detachments under General King. I am also aboard to carry out order of August 9 at Honolulu, and will also look into locations for camps there. General Miller will supervise my office here in my absence. *Scandia*, converted for hospital service under your order of 16th August, is loaded with hospital supplies and detachments for Manila, including money for pay of troops, and will sail in three days.

MERRIAM, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 20, 1898.

(Received 10.50 p. m.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Transport *Arizona* sails to-day for Philippine Islands, with Brig. Gen. Charles King, Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry, recruits for Tenth Pennsylvania, First Nebraska, and First Colorado Volunteer Infantry. Total, 26 officers, 1,171 enlisted men, 9 civilians, 476 rifles, caliber .30; 690 rifles, caliber .45, and 196 rounds of ammunition per man. In addition to small-arms ammunition in hands of troops, 1,000,000 rounds in bulk, caliber .30. Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, one aid, one mustering officer, and Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, quartermaster, with three clerks, also sailed *Arizona* for Honolulu.

MERRIAM, Major-General.

MANILA, received Washington August 20, 1898—11.12 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Cable is now working to this point.

MERRITT.

HONGKONG, received August 20, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

In assault on Manila, August 13, General Anderson commanded division; General MacArthur, First Brigade; General Greene, Second. Losses were as follows: Killed—First Sergeant Holnes, Astor Battery; Sergeant Crimins, Astor Battery; Bugler Patterson, Thirteenth Minnesota; Private Thollen, Twenty-third Infantry; Private Dinsmore, First California. Wounded—Captain Seabeck, Thirteenth Minnesota, serious; Captain Bjornstad, same regiment, badly; Lieutenant Bunker, same regiment, slightly, and 40 enlisted men.

MERRITT.

MANILA, received August 21, 1898—4.43 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Major-General Otis, with steamers *Peru* and *City of Puebla*, has arrived; all well; no casualties.

MERRITT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21.

Major-General MERRITT, U. S. Army, Manila, via Hongkong:

In my own behalf and for the nation I extend to you and the officers and men of your command sincere thanks and congratulations for the conspicuously gallant conduct displayed in your campaign.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 21, 1898.

(Received 12.37 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Please have Merritt wire names of enlisted men killed or wounded at Manila. He reports 40 enlisted men without naming them, but names officers. People here notice this and want names of enlisted men, especially from Minnesota.

C. K. DAVIS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 21, 1898—1.30 p. m.

General MERRITT, Manila, Philippines:

The Secretary of War desires names enlisted men wounded and killed; also names of those died in hospital since arrival troops at Manila.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 22, 1898—1 a. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Did the telegram to General Merriam of last night, instructing him to hold General King's command at Honolulu, reach him before sailing?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 22, 1898.

(Received 2 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch to hold General King's command at Honolulu reached General Merriam before sailing, and he will act accordingly.

FIELD,

Major, Second Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 22, 1898—4.15 p. m.

General MERRITT, Manila, Philippines:

Troops of your entire command should be put in camp or quarters as you decide. The question of returning any can only be decided after the ratification of the report of the Peace Commission, which may not be for some weeks, even months. *Arizona* left yesterday and will be retained by you so long as needed. She is the property of the Government. Also the *Scandia*, which has been furnished as a hospital ship. All other transports not needed for immediate use of your command you will order sail for San Francisco as soon as possible.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—1 a. m.

General MERRITT, Manila, Philippines:

The President will be pleased to receive any recommendations you may desire to make of officers serving in your command.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MANILA, received August 23, 1898—4.40 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

President's direction in cipher dispatch have been anticipated. Feared at first force would be necessary with insurgents; they rendered little assistance on the 13th, but some managed to enter unimportant suburbs which they have now agreed to vacate. Conditions seem favorable. Health and spirits of troops excellent.

J. B. BABCOCK, *Adjutant-General.*

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 23, 1898.

(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Can't Merritt's second report, giving names and condition sick and wounded at Manila, be hastened? People here in great distress.

THIRTEENTH MINNESOTA AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

MANILA, received August 30, 1898—1.28 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Following is list killed, wounded, and deaths of enlisted men in this command since August 1:

August 2.—Killed: Lears, William P., private, E, First Nebraska. Wounded severely: Duncan, John F., private, E, First Nebraska; Connor, Lawrence P., private, E, First Nebraska; Hansen, George, private, A, First Nebraska; Wickham, Henry A., private, A, First Nebraska. Wounded slightly: Oviatt, Joseph S., private, A, First Nebraska; Peltzer, Charles E., private, E, First Nebraska; McCauley, John P., private, A, First Nebraska.

August 5.—Killed: McCann, Robert, private, C, Fourteenth Infantry; Howell, Samuel F., private, D, Fourteenth Infantry; Lauer, Clemens, private, F, Twenty-third Infantry. Wounded severely: Head, Claud F., musician, A, First Nebraska; Lambert, Clinton, private, C, Fourteenth Infantry; Snow, Lucius, private, D, Fourteenth Infantry. Wounded slightly: Ballard, Henry W., private, F, Twenty-third Infantry; O'Connor, Daniel J., private, D, Fourteenth Infantry; Sterling, William W., private, K, First Colorado; Englehorn, George, private, K, First Nebraska.

August 13.—Wounded severely: Newman, Fenton F., private, C, Twenty-third Infantry; Smith, Joseph, private, Twenty-third Infantry; Turk, Richard L., private, C, Twenty-third Infantry; Hayden, Thomas, private, Astor Battery; Carleton, Mervin, sergeant, E, Thirteenth Minnesota; Williams, Henry E., corporal, E, Thirteenth Minnesota; Crowl, Frank M., private, G, Thirteenth Minnesota; Little, Charles, private, F, Thirteenth Minnesota. Slightly wounded: McCann, Robert E., private, C, Twenty-third Infantry; Morgan, Charles A., private, C, Twenty-third Infantry; Parker, Robert R., private, C, Twenty-third Infantry;

Perg, Peter, private, H, Twenty-third Infantry; Booker, Harry, private, C, Twenty-third; Van Pelts, Charles E., private, Astor Battery; Sillman, Robert H., sergeant, Astor Battery; Hakel, George E., private, Astor Battery; Van Horn, Hallard, corporal, Astor Battery; Seumore, William, Astor Battery; Baker, William B., Astor Battery; Smith, Frank, private, F, First Colorado; Brady, Edward F., private, K, First Colorado; Hammerson, Alfred T., private, First Colorado; Jones, William A., private, G, Thirteenth Minnesota; Wallace, Lewis H., private, H, Thirteenth Minnesota; Thorsen, Guiman, artificer, H, Thirteenth Minnesota; Rice, Clarence T., private, E, Thirteenth Minnesota; Barrowman, Henry E., private, E, Thirteenth Minnesota; Twenty, George T., private, E, Thirteenth Minnesota; Ulmer, Louis, private, L, Thirteenth Minnesota; Kahl, George, private, L, Thirteenth Minnesota; Moore, William S., private, L, Thirteenth Minnesota; Rider, Ernest L., private, L, Thirteenth Minnesota; Fitzloff, Henry, private, C, Thirteenth Minnesota; Trenham, Milton A., private, D, Thirteenth Minnesota; McDonald, Robert, private, K, First Colorado; Hansen, Albert S., private, F, Thirteenth Minnesota; Ahlere, Charles J., private, G, Thirteenth Minnesota; Wood, Charles P., private, E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

Died as result of wounds received in action:

Winfield, Charles, private, H, Third Artillery. August 2.
 Snyder, Lee, private, E, Tenth Pennsylvania. August 3.
 McIlrath, John A., Battery H, Third Artillery. August 3.
 Dunstore, John G., private, First California. August 14.
 Dunn, Charles, private, Astor Battery. August 15.
 Burnston, Charles, sergeant, G, Thirteenth Minnesota. August 16.
 Phineas, Charles, private, I, First Colorado. August 18.

Died in hospital as result of disease:

Evans, William J., sergeant, C, First Nebraska. July 24.
 Nicholas, Daniel J., private, H, First California. July 26.
 Johnson, Edgar J., private, D, Second Oregon. July 28.
 Berdine, Walter, private, E, Twenty-third Infantry. July 31.
 Robeson, William B., Hospital Corps. August 2.
 Paden, Leslie B., private, E, Thirteenth Minnesota. August 6.
 Perkins, George H., private, B, First California. August 7.
 Holbrook, Rufus R., private, C, Second Oregon. August 10.
 Young, Edward C., private, A, Second Oregon. August 11.
 Firn, Philip, musician, G, Eighteenth Infantry; Howard Neill, private, Hospital Corps, August 14.
 Minnich, Leroy S., private, C, First Wyoming. August 15.
 Dickson, Henry, private, Thirteenth Minnesota. August 16.
 Sergeant, Thomas H., private, Hospital Corps. August 17.
 Sanders, William; August 17.
 Pratt, Sidney, private, Thirteenth Minnesota, August 18.
 Jobbling, Arthur, private, H, Eighteenth Infantry. August 19.

MERRITT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—11.50 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Scandia should leave with supplies as soon as possible and not take any troops. She will be used as hospital ship if needed after reaching Manila. Inform Colonel Long.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898.

Hon. C. K. DAVIS, *St. Paul, Minn.:*

General Merritt's list killed, wounded, and deaths enlisted men in his command since August 1, just received, shows following names of enlisted men from Minnesota: Killed, none. Wounded severely: Mervin Carleton, sergeant, Company E; Henry E. Williams, corporal, E; Frank M. Crowl, private, Company G; Charles Little, private, Company F. Slightly wounded: William A. Jones, private, Company G; Lewis H. Wallace, private, Company H; Guiman Thorson, artificer, H; Clarence T. Rice, private, Company E; Henry E. Barrowman, private, Company E; George T. Twenty, private, Company E; Louis Ulmer, private, Company L; George Kahl, private, Company L; William S. Moore, private, Company L; Ernest L. Rider, private, Company L; Henry Fitzloff, private, Company C; Milton A. Trenham, private, Company D; Albert S. Hansen, private, Company F; Charles L. Ahlere, private, Company G; Charles P. Wood, private, Company E. Died as result of wounds received in action: August 16, Charles Burnston, sergeant, G. Died in hospital as result of disease: August 6, Leslie B. Paden, private, E.; August 16, Henry Dickson, private; August 18, Sidney Pratt, private—all of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898.

THIRTEENTH MINNESOTA AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION,

St. Paul, Minn.:

Hon. C. K. Davis, St. Paul, Minn., has been furnished with General Merritt's list Minnesota troops killed, wounded, and deaths enlisted men in his command since August 1.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 24, 1898.

(Received 8.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

A very large sum of money is now on board *Scandia* by authority Secretary of War. Guard is necessary. Can detachment First New York, about 275 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stackpole, be sent as guard and to complete Colonel Barbar's regiment as garrison of Honolulu. As guard from Honolulu to Manila, 1 commissioned officer and 25 men, California Heavy Artillery, are available. Fifty men of same organization have preceded them by two months. The sending of these men will not interfere with the carrying of medical and other stores.

MILLER, *Brigadier-General Volunteers.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 24, 1898.

(Received 8.41 p. m.)

SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

General Miller says ordered to send no more men to Manila. One hundred and fifty Hospital Corps men here belonging there. Can not they go on the *Scandia*?

MIDDLETON, *Chief Surgeon.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 24, 1898.

(Received 10.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Colonel Babbitt asks for information as to disposition of ordnance stores sent for use at Manila. Request telegraphic authority to ship 200 steel shells, 1,600 cartridges for 5-inch siege guns, and 4 azimuth telescopes to Manila, and retain two 7-inch breech-loading howitzers, two carriages for same, 400 shells, and 912 cartridges at the arsenal.

MILLER, *Brigadier-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 24, 1898.

(Received 11 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, Washington:

Am here with two majors, band, and two and one-half companies of First New York Volunteers; total, 300 men. Please send us on *Scandia* to join balance regiment at Honolulu. Colonel Barber desires his full regiment with him.

STACKPOLE, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898—midnight.**COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,***San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram concerning *Scandia* is received. The detachment of First New York can be sent as guard as far as Honolulu, and from Honolulu a commissioned officer and 25 men from California heavy artillery should be sent, as recommended in your telegram of this date. This, of course, will not interfere with carrying medical stores and should not delay departure of ship.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898—midnight.**Brigadier-General MILLER, San Francisco, Cal.:**

The Secretary of War approves of your telegram of this date to ship 200 steel shells, 1,600 cartridges for 5-inch siege guns, and 4 azimuth telescopes to Manila, and retain two 7-inch breech-loading howitzers, 2 carriages for same, 400 shell and 912 cartridges at the arsenal.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MANILA, received August 25, 1898—8.35 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Rio de Janeiro and *Pennsylvania* arrived 24th; all well; no casualties, excepting Private Wenks, First South Dakota, who died between San Francisco and Honolulu.

MERRITT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 25, 1898.

(Received 4.22 p. m.)

Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY:

Detail of 50 men from California heavy artillery by orders from Washington to leave on transport *Scandia* in command of a lieutenant. Please have my brother, Second Lieut. J. B. Morse, now in command of Battery A, First Battalion, detailed to take command, and greatly oblige.

GEORGE E. MORSE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—5.10 p. m.

General MERRITT, *Manila, Philippines:*

Whatever information you have which will be of value to the President and the Peace Commission should be sent in cipher, and cable fully.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 25, 1898—11 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Referring to Chief Surgeon Middleton's telegram of yesterday to the Surgeon-General, the Secretary of War directs that the 150 Hospital Corps men be put on the *Scandia*, if that number does not overcrowd the boat.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, received August 26, 1898—12.27 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Request order to return home via Paris commission, leaving command here to Otis. If not via Paris, request order to return direct, to be accompanied by such member of my staff as can be spared.

MERRITT.

CAMP MERRIAM,

San Francisco, Cal., August 25, 1898.

(Received August 26, 1898, 1.04 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Shall 150 Hospital Corps be sent to Manila on *Scandia*, in accordance with recommendation of medical director, who urges their departure and claims they are not troops as contemplated in telegram of 23d? Their going will cause no delay; preparations already made.

MILLER, *Brigadier-General Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 26, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary of War directs that you send orders by the *Scandia* for the *Arizona*, which is at Honolulu, to go at once to Manila with the stores for both army and navy which she has aboard. Both of these ships, the *Scandia* and the *Arizona*, are loaded with supplies for the commands at Manila, and should proceed at once to that point. Acknowledge receipt and report your action.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 26, 1898.

(Received 2.09 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram regarding *Arizona* just received, and your instructions will be carried to General Merriam, at Honolulu, by *Scandia*, which leaves to-morrow morning at 9 a. m.

MILLER, *Brigadier-General Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 26, 1898—5 p. m.***General MERRITT, Manila, Philippines:**

The President directs that you transfer your command, with all your instructions and general staff officers now on duty with you, to Major-General Otis, U. S. Volunteers, and proceed without delay to the city of Paris, France, for conference with the Peace Commission. You will be accompanied by your three regular aides. The commission will meet in Paris October 1. You should consult fully with Admiral Dewey, so you can present his views as well as your own to the commission.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, received August 27, 1898—12.43 a. m.**ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:**

In the event of no army representation appearing with the commission at Paris, I withdraw my application of yesterday.

MERRITT.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, received August 27, 1898.**ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:**

Situation here as follows: About 10,000 armed Filipinos near Manila City and suburb in this Parochial. Filipinos and their chief anxious to be friendly. Little confidence is to be placed in their professions. They are superior as a people than is generally represented; their leaders are mostly men of education and ability.

Spanish prisoners now in city, 13,300: Spanish arms, 22,000; with large supply of ammunition; also seacoast batteries and several batteries of field pieces. These figures are close approximation only. Exact amount of Spanish public funds in this Parochial, \$882,451.39. Custom-house occupied since 15th instant. Receipts up to the 26th, \$51,283.58.

MERRITT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1898—Midnight.

The PRESIDENT UNITED STATES, Somerset, Pa.:

Following just received in cipher from General Merritt. Manila:

“ Situation here as follows: About 10,000 armed Filipinos near Manila City and suburb in this Parochial. Filipinos and their chief anxious to be friendly. Little confidence is to be placed in their professions. They are superior as a people than is generally represented; their leaders are mostly men of education and ability.

“ Spanish prisoners now in city, 13,300: Spanish arms, 22,000, with large supply of ammunition; also seacoast batteries and several batteries of field pieces. These figures are close approximation only. Exact amount of Spanish public funds in this Parochial, \$882,451.39. Custom-house occupied since 15th instant. Receipts up to the 26th, \$51,283.58.”

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1898—Midnight.

COMMANDING GENERAL U. S. FORCES, Manila, Philippines:

Secretary War directs that Maj. F. V. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, be relieved from further duty with your command and report to Adjutant-General Army for orders. He should come on first returning ship.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, received August 28, 1898—5.55 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Regard coming of *Scandia* fitted up as hospital ship as most desirable. Will not be necessary in that case to use any ships now here for that purpose. Such of sick and wounded capable of making journey in transports about to leave will be sent home. Will not be necessary to use the hospitals at Yokohama and Hongkong for the present at least. Wounded are doing well. There are 180 patients of all kinds in hospital Manila and 69 in hospital Cavite, chiefly made up cases that are likely to return duty soon. Total number deaths from disease since first landing is 17: typhoid fever 9, cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, septicaemia 1, paralysis 1, pneumonia 3, dysentery 2. If Major Corbussier, medical purveyor, is not on way out recommend funds in his possession intended for purchase medical supplies be transferred by wire to Captain McVay, assistant surgeon. Also recommend Chief Surgeon Lippincott be furnished \$1,000 for hospital-fund purposes.

MERRITT.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, received August 28, 1898—7 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Thank the President and you for highly satisfactory order. I now earnestly request authority to order chief staff, General Babcock, to United States direct. Otis has General Hughes chief of staff and Barry adjutant. General Babcock not needed. His services campaign entitle him to this consideration. Also ask authority to take Major Scriven with me on account of his fluency in French. His position here is military secretary.

MERRITT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 28, 1898.

(Received 4.22 p. m.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Steamer *Scandia* sailed yesterday with remainder First New York Volunteers, 10 officers, 293 men, 293 rifles, caliber .45, and 235 rounds ammunition per man, for Honolulu. One officer, 25 men, 3 paymasters, 5 medical officers, 139 Hospital Corps men, etc., for Manila.

FIELD,

*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
in the absence of the Department Commander.*

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, received August 29, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Paymasters have had no increased rank. McClure, Kilbourne, and Whipple, with me, have been efficient. Recommend McClure brevet brigadier-general volunteers, Whipple and Kilbourne colonels volunteers, brevet.

MERRITT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 29, 1898—11.30 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL U. S. FORCES, Manila, Philippines:

The President will not entertain recommendation for promotion by brevet other than for services rendered in battle. This will govern in all cases.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 29, 1898—11.30 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, Manila, Philippines:

Major Simpson will return to the United States and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Simpson and Babcock should return on our own transports direct to San Francisco.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 29, 1898—11.45 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES FORCES, Manila, Philippines:

Order General Babcock to return to the United States direct, reporting to this office by telegraph upon arrival at San Francisco. You are also authorized to order Major Scriven to accompany you to Paris.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Cavite Arsenal, Philippine Islands, July 11, 1898.

(Received August 29, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the required reports of the voyage of the transports of this expedition.

I need only summarize a few suggestions: When possible, it would seem expedient to let the commandant of an expedition have some control before his transports start. Copies of the charters should be given the quartermaster on each vessel. The promises of the agents to make changes and improvements should not be taken for granted as fulfilled.

On our transports the cooking facilities were inadequate. The temperature of the sea water being over 82 F., raised the temperature of the cold-storage rooms so that there was great loss of beef.

In the *Australia* only 800 gallons of water could be distilled per diem, and the water supply was inadequate.

Convoys should be able to run more than 9 knots an hour. A thirty-six days' voyage in the Tropics is very trying when the vessels are crowded and not intended for transports.

Men should not be allowed to take their bedticks on deck, even if allowed to sleep there.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS M. ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Nine inclosures.

[Inclosure 1.]

ON BOARD S. S. CITY OF PEKIN, June 1, 1898.

(Received August 29, 1898.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

First Brigade, United States Expeditionary Forces.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to the sanitary condition of the S. S. *City of Peking* and of the troops on board from May 25, 1898, to June 1, 1898.

After leaving the port of San Francisco, May 25, 1898, I discovered a case of measles (private, Company G), and at once used precautionary measures to avoid contagion. On May 28 one more case developed from Company G, and on May 31 one suspected case from the same company was placed in quarantine; on May 28 a severe case of tonsillitis was placed in the hospital, otherwise the health of the command is good, excepting ordinary seasickness.

Dating from May 27 I have issued orders placing each battalion, sanitary condition of quarters, and health of men under the special charge of an assistant surgeon, from whom I receive daily a written report.

A detail of the sanitary corps on duty with the battalion surgeons make hourly inspection of the quarters of enlisted men, and report to the surgeon in charge. As per special orders from this department, blankets, mattresses, and pillows are brought on deck and thoroughly aired for two hours or more daily. Bunks and woodwork are scoured with mercuric chloride solution.

Surgeons in charge of battalions each morning make a personal examination of the men under their charge.

During the past four days, weather permitting, the men of this command have received daily a hose bath under charge of a noncommissioned officer. Also special days assigned for the washing and cleaning of clothes. Sinks for officers and men under the special care of the sanitary corps. Average temperature of sleeping quarters of men from date of leaving San Francisco, 70 degrees in fore and aft parts of ship. The amidships very uncomfortable on account of heat generated from fire room and boilers.

I have ordered men from that part of the ship to sleep on deck. Proper supervision and care is taken to see that food is properly cooked and cleanly served. A carcass of diseased beef was reported by this department and condemned by a board of survey as unfit for food on May 27. I have made my informal inspections during the day, also one inspection daily with the captain of the ship, representing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and one inspection daily with Col. James F. Smith, commanding this regiment. After consultation with the naval officers and surgeons I learned that it would be unsafe to fumigate vessel on voyage on account of explosives on board, therefore used the method of cleaning quarters of men with mercuric chloride. The only method we had for fumigating was formaldehyde, which is liable to generate gases that would be dangerous if in contact with explosives.

May 29 every man was vaccinated and his name checked by his company commander (976 men). I have made special investigation as to facility for supplying fresh water. The condensers have a capacity of 2,500 gallons per day. Fresh water is used only for cooking purposes, for drinking, and in officers' quarters. For bathing and washing salt water only is used.

Very respectfully,

WM. D. McCARTHY,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure 2.]

CITY OF SYDNEY, June 1, 1898. (Received August 29, 1898.)
ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

S. S. Australia.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the commissary department on board *City of Sydney*:

The means for cooking are so limited that it is not practicable to serve more than two meals each day and have the food well prepared. To serve two meals each day the galley is used day and night.

Fresh bread has been served but three times, and then the quality was such that hard bread was preferable.

Articles for sales to officers and enlisted men are almost exhausted, with the exception of cigars and tobacco. This is due to the fact that I could not secure the articles I asked the purchasing commissary for on such short notice.

I have on hand 8,400 pounds of fresh beef. The supply of rations provided for in Special Orders, No. 4, paragraph 1, is properly segregated and can be issued when required.

Very respectfully,

W.M. A. BURNSIDE,

Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, Commissary, City of Sydney.

[Inclosure 3.]

UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, S. S. *City of Sydney*,
en route to Philippine Islands, June 2, 1898.

(Received August 29, 1898.)

ADJUTANT SECOND REGIMENT OREGON VOLUNTEERS,

S. S. Australia.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith make the following report as regards the detachment of the Third Battalion, under my command, on board this vessel:

The detachment reported at the Pacific Mail dock at 11 o'clock a. m. on June 24, and were immediately assigned to quarters, taking them in a very orderly manner, without undue confusion.

On board I found a detachment of five companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, Capt. John Murphy, commanding, and a detachment of 50 men from the California Heavy Artillery, Capt. D. Geary, commanding. Being the ranking officer on the vessel, I assumed command. Captain McVea, U. S. Army, reported to me as surgeon; Lieutenant Burnside, U. S. Army, reported as commissary officer of the vessel.

As soon as practicable the command was divided into two divisions, the first division consisting of the Fourteenth Infantry, numbering 387 soldiers; the second division consisting of a detachment of the Third Battalion, Second Oregon, numbering 231 soldiers, and a detachment of the California Heavy Artillery, consisting of 50 soldiers, making a total of 281 soldiers.

On the morning of the 25th of June Chief Engineer Chalker, U. S. Navy, reported on board with 20 sailors, with an order from Brigadier-General Otis to furnish them transportation and subsistence until the arrival at the destination of the vessel. These sailors were put in the second division.

As regards the commissary department, I beg to say that upon examination of the ship's galley I found it inadequate to supply the demands made upon it. Have therefore adapted myself to circumstances, and instructed the commissary officer of the vessel to issue full rations to every man and to have the same served in two meals, breakfast beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. and dinner at 4 o'clock p. m., daily, the first and second divisions alternating daily as to which goes first. The subdivisions of the divisions alternate the same as the divisions. At first there was some confusion in serving the soldiers, and the meals were not what they should be. However, after several days of unceasing effort upon the part of myself and officers on board, we finally systematized affairs, so that the meals are now served in a very orderly manner, and the men have plenty of good food, well cooked, and are adapting themselves to the cramped quarters and circumstances.

On the main deck I have had shower baths arranged so that the soldiers can take baths. However, at the present time they are inadequate to supply the

demands made upon them, and I am endeavoring to perfect arrangements so that the men can bathe every other day. Owing to the cramped quarters, it is very difficult to manage affairs as they should be, but I am endeavoring to adapt myself to circumstances and make the best of the facilities at hand.

As regards the medical department, I will say that we have been particularly fortunate in the matter of serious illness. We have had, however, a number of cases in the hospital, among them two cases of measles, which are at present improving very rapidly. The bedding is brought on deck twice a week for airing, and the sanitary condition of the vessel is very fair, particular attention being paid to the ventilation of the berth deck and to the cleanliness of the water-closets. Each commanding officer of the companies is held personally responsible for the cleanliness of the quarters occupied by his command. Besides this, I have appointed a provost-sergeant, who is responsible for the general policing of the ship. The officer of the day is required to make three inspections daily of the entire ship. The commanding officers of subdivisions are required to make frequent inspections of their quarters. I make two inspections daily, one at 11 o'clock a. m. and one immediately after taps.

In general, I may say that the discipline of the troops on board this vessel, and the general health of the same, are very good; and I am pleased to report that no infractions, worthy of note, of any of the rules and regulations, as laid down for the government of the troops, has occurred.

Very respectfully,

P. G. EASTWICK, Jr.,
Major, Second Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding troops on board S. S. City of Sydney.

[Inclosure 4.]

UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, S. S. CITY OF SYDNEY,
En route to Philippine Islands, June 2, 1898.

(Received August 29, 1898.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

*First Expedition to Philippine Islands,
S. S. City of Pekin.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations, I have the honor herewith to make the following report as regards the troops under my command on board the *City of Sydney*.

The troops on board this vessel are a detachment of the Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, 387 soldiers and 10 officers, Capt. John Murphy commanding; 20 sailors of the Navy, Chief Engineer Chalker in charge; a detachment of California Heavy Artillery, 50 soldiers, Capt. D. Geary commanding; and a detachment of the Third Battalion, Second Oregon Volunteers, Maj. P. G. Eastwick, jr., commanding.

All of the above-mentioned troops were embarked at San Francisco by 1 o'clock p. m., May 24, 1898, and the vessel immediately swung into the stream and anchored.

As soon as possible after embarkation I divided the troops into two divisions and assigned them to sections of the deck, in accordance with a letter of instruction dated May 24, 1898, signed by Major-General Otis.

The first division consists of the Fourteenth Infantry, numbering 387 soldiers. The second division consists of the sailors of the Navy, numbering 20 men; the detachment of California Heavy Artillery, numbering 50 men; and a detachment of the Third Battalion, Second Oregon Volunteers, numbering 231 soldiers.

The quarters on the berth deck, assigned to the troops for sleeping purposes, have been made as comfortable as possible; and I have paid especial attention to

the cleanliness of the quarters and the ventilation of the same, which, under the circumstances, I consider very good.

In regard to facilities for baths for the soldiers, arrangements have been made on the main deck whereby baths can be had daily, if necessary, the second division using the baths in the forenoon and the first division using them in the afternoon. However, the bathing facilities are not yet perfected, and it is hoped that better arrangements can be made at an early date.

In regard to the commissary department, I will say that it was found impracticable to serve three meals a day, owing to the small galley which was at our disposal. We therefore serve full rations in two meals, breakfast beginning at 8 a. m., and dinner beginning at 3:30 p. m. To serve these two meals the galley is used day and night. The troops have plenty of good wholesome food, the first and second divisions alternating daily as to the service of meals.

The medical department, under the charge of the surgeon, is in a very satisfactory condition, and his report is filed herewith.

In general, I will say that the troops are being cared for in the best manner possible, under the existing circumstances.

Very respectfully,

P. G. EASTWICK, Jr.,

*Major Second Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding troops on board City of Sydney.*

[Inclosure 5.]

UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, S. S. CITY OF SYDNEY,
At Sea, June 30, 1898. (Received August 29, 1898.)

ADJUTANT SECOND REGIMENT OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEERS,
S. S. Australia.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report regarding the troops of my battalion, consisting of Companies F, I, and M, under my immediate command, and on board the *S. S. City of Sydney*.

The detachment embarked on May 24, 1898, comprising 12 officers, 1 hospital steward, and 231 enlisted men. At Honolulu, where we stopped, 2 men reported to M Company, in compliance with regimental order No. 64.

I desire to say that the discipline of the troops during the trip has been excellent. No serious breach of discipline has been reported, and all the volunteer forces seem to be endeavoring to profit by their surroundings to learn all that is possible and that a soldier should know. Officers' schools have been held daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, and instructions given in drill regulations, guard manual, troops in campaign, and Army Regulations.

Noncommissioned officers' schools have also been held on the same days, and I would respectfully recommend that a first sergeants' and company clerks' school be organized for all of the first sergeants and company clerks in the regiment for instruction in their respective duties, thus insuring a uniform observance in the manner and custom of making out papers.

In general, I would state that, barring one unfortunate event, which was the death of Private Elias Hutchinson, Company M, who was operated on for appendicitis on June 16, and died on June 20, and was buried at sea with due military honors on the same date, the voyage has been very successful.

Owing to the cramped quarters in the galley, we were unable to give but two meals a day, but this has proven to be sufficient.

Very respectfully,

P. G. EASTWICK, Jr.,

*Major Second Regiment Oregon U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding U. S. Troops on board City of Sydney.*

[Inclosure 6.]

UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, S. S. CITY OF SYDNEY,
At Sea, June 30, 1898. (Received August 29, 1898.)

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

First Brigade, First Expeditionary Forces, S. S. Australia.

SIR: In accordance with regulations, I have the honor to herewith submit my report as regards the troops under my command on board the S. S. *City of Sydney* as follows:

DATE OF EMBARKATION AND TROOPS EMBARKED.

On the 24th day of May, 1898, the following troops embarked on this vessel: Five companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, under command of Capt. John Murphy, 387 enlisted men and 8 officers; a detachment of California heavy artillery, Capt. Dennis Geary commanding, 50 enlisted men and 1 officer; 20 sailors of the U. S. Navy, in charge of Chief Engineer J. H. Chalker; three companies of the Third Battalion, Second Oregon Volunteers, Maj. P. G. Eastwick, jr., commanding, 231 enlisted men and 12 officers. Capt. H. E. McVea, surgeon, U. S. Army, and Second Lieut. W. A. Burnside, commissary, reported, making a total of 688 enlisted men and 24 officers; Lieut. Commander T. S. Phelps, jr., U. S. Navy, being the naval officer on board.

ASSIGNMENT OF QUARTERS.

Immediately upon coming on board and assuming command, I assigned quarters to the troops in accordance with instructions received from Major-General Otis, under date of May 24, 1898.

For some twenty-four hours after embarkation affairs on board were in a confused state, owing to cramped quarters, but after that time rapidly improved, and finally order was resumed.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

In this connection I would respectfully state that under the existing circumstances and the cramped quarters the sanitary conditions on board were very fair. Frequent inspections of the ship were made by myself and the officer of the day each day. Bedding of the men has been brought on deck for airing Wednesdays and Saturdays, weather permitting. The water-closet facilities are sufficient; but I would respectfully recommend in this connection that should this vessel be again used to transport troops a stronger stream of water be kept constantly running through the closets; and I would also recommend that a temporary structure be built on the after part of the hurricane deck, to be used as an hospital to isolate contagious diseases. During the voyage 22 cases of measles were reported by the surgeons. However, all have become convalescent, and 18 cases have been discharged.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

Sleeping accommodations for the enlisted men number 801 berths, and are distributed as follows: One hundred and forty-one berths in the forward steerage, 318 berths in the main steerage, and 342 berths in the aftersteerage. As regards the ventilation of the forward and main steerage, I will state that it is very good, but in the aftersteerage very poor, the temperature reaching as high as 86°. As regards the circulation of air, I will say in connection with the aftersteerage that the wind sail does not seem sufficient to supply the requisite amount of air; and I would respectfully recommend that, if practicable, an artificial current of air be arranged to perfect the ventilation on this steerage.

During the voyage as many as could be accommodated have been allowed to sleep on the hurricane deck during the hottest portion of the trip.

COOKING FACILITIES.

In this connection, I would report that the galley facilities for the accommodation of the number of men on board is entirely too small, and we were forced to serve only two meals—breakfast at 8 o'clock a. m. and dinner at 4 o'clock p. m.—the galley being used day and night, the facilities being much cramped, and practically impossible to make as good bread as required.

As regards the galleys, I would most respectfully recommend that the two rooms immediately aft of the galley on the starboard side be arranged for cooking purposes, as an additional galley; and I believe that by so doing three meals a day may be served, or at least two meals and coffee.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The commissary department has been managed as satisfactorily as could be expected under the circumstances. However, I would recommend that, if consistent, prunes should be issued to the soldiers.

BATHING FACILITIES.

No provisions having been made for the bathing of the soldiers, I arranged with the officer of the vessel to have a shower bath made forward on the starboard side for the use of the men. However, this we found insufficient, and I would respectfully recommend that at least four or five shower baths be erected at or near the place at present occupied by the one bath being used.

WATER.

The capacity of the condenser on this vessel is practically about 1,500 gallons per day. The consumption, including wastage, averages in the neighborhood of 2,000 gallons during the hottest days. In order not to run short, it was deemed advisable, after having cautioned the men regarding the willful waste of water, to lock the pumps at night and distribute barrels full of water for drinking purposes on the deck. This we found to do away with most of the waste.

EXERCISE.

Twenty minutes daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, has been devoted by each company to the setting-up exercises; also squad drill for recruits, as many as could be accommodated on deck, has been had for forty-five minutes daily, excepting Saturday and Sunday. Once a week fire and boat drill has been practiced in connection with the ship's officers and crew.

During the voyage "call to arms" was sounded, and the following disposition made of the troops to act in case of emergency. Three companies were placed on the hurricane deck, lying down and concealed from view as effectually as possible; also two companies were placed on the main deck, one company on the port side and one on the starboard side, practically hidden from sight. The balance of the troops on board were held in their quarters as a reserve.

SCHOOLS.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 2, headquarters First Brigade, United States Expeditionary Forces, officers and noncommissioned officers' schools were organized and held.

OFFICERS OF TRANSPORTS.

In this connection, I will say that the officers of the transport have been courteous and obliging in all respects, and have by their efforts aided materially in the comfort of the troops on board.

However, I would respectfully recommend that the commanding officer of the troops, before sailing, be furnished with a copy of the charter, and also written instructions as regards the authority of the ship's officers in regard to the troops under his immediate command, by this means obviating any misunderstanding that might arise.

On the 16th day of June, Private Elias Hutchinson, Company M, Second Regiment Oregon Volunteers, was operated on for appendicitis, but after lingering for several days died at 6.20 a. m. June 20, and was buried at sea off the Island of Guam, Ladrone group, 2° northwest of Point Orote, on the same day, with due military honors.

Very respectfully,

P. G. EASTWICK, Jr.,

*Major, Second Regiment Oregon Volunteers,
Commanding U. S. Troops on board S. S. City of Sydney.*

[Inclosure 7.]

ON BOARD S. S. CITY OF PEKIN,
July 1, 1898. (Received August 29, 1898.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

First Brigade, United States Expeditionary Forces.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to the sanitary condition of the transport *City of Pekin* and the health of troops on board from June 1 to July 1 1898:

I have taken every precaution to keep the men clean and free from vermin; having them bathe daily, wash their clothes at least thrice a week; the surgeons in charge of battalions examine bodies and clothing of men weekly. The quarters of the men have been washed well with bichloride solution and the berth deck and walls sprayed with a solution of phenol and acid carbol. The result has been most gratifying; a careful individual inspection of every man, his clothing, bedding, and quarters show that the entire command is free from vermin, a condition I think unique on a troopship. The sick report shows that the methods adopted by this department to have pure air have been most successful. The officers and enlisted men have all shown a ready willingness to carry out all orders and suggestions from the medical department. The Hospital Corps have had litter drill daily, the limited space on board ship preventing any marching exercises. They have also been instructed daily in calisthenic exercises.

I and my assistant surgeons have delivered several lectures to the officers and noncommissioned officers on sanitation, hygiene, and how best to preserve health in this climate, the use and abuse of fruits and vegetables indigenous to this country.

The condition of the ship's drainage and plumbing is not good, having on several occasions broken through and flooded the sleeping quarters of men.

The hourly inspection by members of the sanitary corps and several inspections daily by the surgeons have been continued as before; each surgeon giving a written report every evening.

As was stated in last report to you, the men were all vaccinated on May 29. I find that about 80 per cent were successful.

I have in use "social hall" for a hospital, which is fairly large, very airy, and comfortable, giving facilities for doing even more work than has been necessary. We have had only two serious cases this month—one a case of acute mania, developing upon the evening of the 28th, and a concussion of the spine, owing to a fall on June 30. This accident was apparently due to carelessness on the part of the "ship crew," a bunker hatch being left open without the officer of the day

being informed of the fact, therefore the danger was unknown, no sentry being posted, and the man on his way to his quarters dropped through. The other cases in the hospital consisted mostly of influenza and minor surgery.

The battalion surgeons have each been giving daily lectures to their sections of the sanitary corps and the company bearers every afternoon in "first-aid" work.

Very respectfully,

WM. D. McCARTHY,
Major and Surgeon.

[Inclosure 8.]

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT CALIFORNIA U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Cavite Arsenal, P. I., July 7, 1898. (Received August 29, 1898.)

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

First Brigade, United States Expeditionary Forces.

SIR: In compliance with directions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report that the First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry, at 10.40 o'clock on the morning of May 23, 1898, bound for Cavite, Philippine Islands, boarded the transport *City of Pekin*, chartered by the Navy Department, for which port it sailed at 4.50 p. m. on the 25th of May.

On the 30th of May, 1898, the command participated in the memorial exercises held on Decoration Day, at sea, arriving at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, at 6.50 p. m. June 1.

On the morning of June 4, at 10 a. m., the transport began its voyage to the island of Guam, convoyed by the United States cruiser *Charleston*, and sighted the island at 4 o'clock in the morning, June 20, casting anchor in San Louis D'Apra Harbor at 1.50 p. m. of the same day.

On June 22, at 4.05 o'clock p. m., the transport resumed its voyage for Cavite, on the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, where it arrived on June 30 at 5 o'clock p. m.

The entire distance run was 7,246 miles. The voyage was without event, there being no storms of any kind until the evening of June 29, one day out from Cavite.

The enlisted men, 980 in number, were quartered in the steerage deck, in a space 10 feet high, 425 feet long and 60 feet wide, exclusive of the space located in the bow. Some of the berth-deck space was occupied by commissary supplies.

The bunks were well constructed and arranged in tiers three high, and, in some places, four high. The tiers were from three to seven bunks deep, and I think they were not sufficiently cut up by passages. Had there been a passageway, however narrow, between every two bunks in the same tier, the ventilation would have been somewhat improved and some of the inconveniences resulting from seasickness avoided.

The full strength of the regiment on board the transport was 57 officers and 980 enlisted men. In addition she carried 123 naval officers and about 50 or 60 of a crew—in all over 1,200 persons. While such a number of persons might be readily transported in the Temperate Zone in a vessel of the size and tonnage of the *Pekin* without any discomfort whatever, still I am of the opinion that the number should be considerably lessened for a voyage in the Tropics, in view of the fact that during storms the troops would all be compelled to remain below, under battened hatches and without the advantage of windsails. However that may be, I must say that during the trip the health of the command might be said to be excellent, not more than 8 or 9 men being confined to hospital at any one time. I am inclined to believe that this small sick list was due largely to daily salt-water

bathing, morning and evening, sleeping in the open air on deck, calisthenic and other exercises, and sanitary precautions taken by medical officers.

The rations furnished were ample, but I am of the opinion that some alteration of the prescribed ration should be made to meet the changed condition of a life in the Tropics.

I would, however, respectfully recommend that, for the purpose of cooking the rations, a separate and distinct galley, adequate for the preparation of meals, be set apart for the exclusive use of troops, and that over that galley neither the captain of the vessel nor his crew be permitted to exercise any control whatever.

During the voyage in the warm belt practically but two meals a day were allowed to the men. After reveille coffee and a piece of bread was given to each man. At about 11 o'clock a regular meal was had, and at 5 o'clock dinner was served.

Each morning the arms were inspected, and once a week a general inspection was had. The quarters were inspected several times a day.

Officers and noncommissioned officers had instruction every day, except Saturday and Sunday and the two days during which the transport was at Guam.

Drill in the manual and calisthenic and other exercises, prescribed by the brigade commander, took place each morning, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

The discipline of the regiment was satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES F. SMITH,

Colonel First Regiment California U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

[Inclosure 9.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT OREGON U. S. VOLUNTEERS,
Cavite, P. I., July 8, 1898. (Received August 29, 1898.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

First Brigade, U. S. Expeditionary Forces, Cavite Arsenal, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with Army Regulations, I have the honor to make my report in regard to transportation of troops of my command from San Francisco to this point.

On May 24, 1898, we embarked at San Francisco on board the S. S. *Australia* with part of my command, consisting of my headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, K, and L, and proceeded out into the bay and there dropped anchor, awaiting final departure. About 3 p. m. May 25 we steamed out of the harbor, heading for these islands, and arrived at Honolulu on the 1st day of June. We left Honolulu on June 3 and arrived at Guam, Ladrone Islands, on the 20th about 7 a. m. After a stoppage of about two days we left Guam at 2 p. m. June 22 and sailed for these islands, and arrived in the harbor off Cavite at 5 p. m. June 30.

Outside of the ordinary complaints usual to a sea voyage of this kind the health of the command during the trip was very satisfactory, considering the general arrangements made for the comfort and the condition of the men while in transit.

A daily system of rations was arranged, after a few days out, in adapting ourselves to the different departments and the handling and custody of matters of this kind.

A general system of work was organized for the trip, so far as it related to the health and comfort of the command. We established a system of two meals a day, with a luncheon of coffee and hard bread in the morning.

A system of drill was kept up, so far as practicable, aboard ship. Setting-up exercises and the drill of the manual of arms was adhered to every day (Saturday and Sunday excepted) and strictly complied with.

The bathing of the men was watched very closely, they being compelled to bathe by companies twice a week, commencing by three companies each day on the first three days of each week, to be followed up in like manner on the latter three days of the week.

A general inspection of the quarters of the ship was followed out each day, Major Jones, of the brigade staff, acting as inspecting officer, accompanied by the commanding officer of this regiment.

Officers' schools were kept up each day during the trip, as follows: From 10:30 to 11:30 a school was given for the benefit of commissioned officers under the auspices of one of the brigade officers, where a system was given out in regard to the construction of a quartermaster department, commissary department, and the adjutant-general's department, according to regulations. General Anderson himself kindly assisted in giving valuable information in regard to field maneuvers at these schools. In the afternoons a school for noncommissioned officers was given under the auspices of each battalion commander, the First Battalion having a school from 2 to 3 p. m., and the Second Battalion from 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. In the evening a school was held from 8 to 9 for commissioned officers on general tactics and field maneuvers under the auspices of the commanding officer of the regiment.

Church services were held every Sunday, and, so far as practicable, a general military discipline was conducted all through the voyage.

The distance traveled by this command was as follows: San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,102 miles; from Honolulu to Guam, 3,339 miles; from Guam to Cavite, 1,756 miles; making a total of 7,197 miles.

I would respectfully state that the accommodations aboard ship were entirely inadequate, so far as sleeping accommodations and a general healthful condition was concerned. We were quite fortunate in having a very pleasant and satisfactory voyage all through, the time consumed in the trip being thirty-six days. Also, I regret that conditions were such that compelled my command to come into the field for service only partially equipped, so far as actual necessities, such as clothing, shoes, and equipment, required for field service, owing to the limited provisions made for these matters in the quartermaster department at San Francisco. We are very short on these things that would be absolutely necessary for a successful field campaign.

Accompanying this report you will find reports as made by Maj. P. G. Eastwick, jr., who was placed in command of Companies F, I, and M, of my regiment, which sailed on board the S. S. *City of Sydney* on the same date.

Very respectfully,

O. SUMMERS,
Colonel Second Regiment Oregon U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Cavite Arsenal, Philippine Islands, July 9, 1898.

(Received August 29, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: As the major-general assigned to the command of this expedition has not reached here, and his time of coming is uncertain, I submit to you a statement of the present condition of the expedition and of the character of our surroundings.

The town of Cavite entirely covers the point of a narrow peninsula, 7 miles from Manila by water; 27 by land. About one-third of this point of the peninsula is occupied by the buildings of a navy-yard and arsenal; the rest by the

town. But on the sea side of the town there is a line of stone forts and casemated sea wall so extensive that 2,000 Spanish prisoners are confined therein, with room for more.

There is also in the town an infantry barrack, formerly used by the Seventh Spanish Infantry and now by the Second Oregon Infantry.

Between the town and the navy-yard there is a small inclosed stone fort, in which we hold confined the 60 Spanish prisoners taken at Guam, kept as a matter of comity for navy, the admiral commanding promising to reimburse the War Department for the value of their rations.

Here I would state that as I had no orders or instructions in relation to the capture of any of the Ladrone Islands, I allowed the navy to take the entire responsibility, giving them a reinforcement of two companies; rationing and guarding their prisoners—6 officers, 54 soldiers—on the way over.

The buildings of the navy-yard and arsenal are large and commodious, of stone and brick. The houses of the town are built of stone and pesa, and resemble closely the houses to be seen in Mexican cities. The villages of the natives on the upper part of the peninsula are bamboo structures.

This command was landed within two days after our arrival, with five days' rations and from 100 to 200 rounds of ammunition per man.

Apprehending that a strong Spanish squadron might arrive before our monitors, Admiral Dewey strongly advised that we should not land anything more than absolutely necessary subsistence and impedimenta. I acted upon this advice, although it involved, of course, retaining the transports much longer than I would otherwise have kept them.

As soon as it became probable that the monitors and the second land expedition would soon arrive, I took the responsibility of landing our stores. This was advisable, as the canvas clothing was damp and in many cases wet, and needed to be opened and aired as soon as possible.

This has been a slow process, as the transports were anchored far from the shore and all the impedimenta had to be carried by hand.

The ponies here are too small for transportation work, and loads of any weight have to be hauled in carts drawn by the water buffalo, and they can only be obtained by sending out some distance in the country for them. Very little in the way of transportation, fuel, or forage can be obtained in this vicinity.

The district of Cavite—all the part south of the island from Manila—has been for many years the head center of insurrections and the scene of warfare, and consequently ordinary supplies can only be found here in small quantities. As it is now the scene of insurgent warfare, the opposing forces have killed off nearly all the cattle, and appropriate all the subsistence supplies they can seize.

General Aguinaldo tells me he has about 15,000 fighting men, but only 11,000 armed with guns. Most of these he has taken from the Spaniards. He claims to have in all, 4,000 prisoners.

When we first landed he seemed very suspicious and not at all friendly, but I have now come to a better understanding with him, and he is much more friendly and seems willing to cooperate; but he has declared himself dictator and president and is trying to take Manila without our assistance. This is not probable, but if he can effect his purpose he will, I apprehend, antagonize any attempt on our part to establish a provisional government.

Manila is strongly fortified, and is difficult of approach from the land side on account of dense bamboo thickets and swamp land in rainy season.

My information is that there are from 4,000 to 8,000 effective soldiers—regulars—in Manila, and an uncertain number of half-breed volunteers, who are not likely to give much trouble.

As a result of experience, I would respectfully submit a statement as to supplies. I was only in San Francisco two days before sailing, and never saw the command or had any control of it until I saw one regiment of it on board the steamer on which I took passage myself. I had no opportunity to inspect it—to ascertain its wants.

I was assured, however, that it was fully equipped and supplied with subsistence for six months. I found at Honolulu that a large part of the command had no change of underclothing, and were beginning to be infested with graybacks. I ordered a purchase to meet the emergency.

All quartermaster supplies have been invoiced to the regimental quartermasters and all the subsistence to the regimental commissaries.

The estimates of the quartermasters for clothing had been cut down to a very inadequate amount, upon a representation that they should only require for what was absolutely essential, and that a full supply would be sent them hereafter.

Being entirely inexperienced, the regimental quartermasters made no protest, and accepted what was given them. The result is that a number of men have not a single garment of underclothing, the steaming process resorted to on the steamers to kill the vermin having destroyed the clothing.

The men of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry have only one pair of shoes each, mostly badly worn, and nearly all of them shoes of their own, which they were wearing when mustered in. Very few of them have Government shoes, as a small lot sent them were nearly all too large. While thus cut down on essentials the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry was directed to take with them their State tents, about 500 in number, which were useless to them, as we have no transportation for tents and the weather is too hot to use them if we had.

I do not wish to reflect on the administrative organization. The conditions here could not well be anticipated in San Francisco.

We have succeeded in buying a reasonable amount of fresh meat from steamers bringing supplies in on speculation.

The health of the command is good, excepting the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, which has 145 men on the sick report.

A refugee from Manila, just in, tells me that the people there have eaten up nearly all their horses.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Cavite Arsenal, Philippine Islands, July 14, 1898.

(Received August 29, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

GENERAL: As I have an unexpected and very short notice of a sailing of a merchant steamer to Hongkong, I will endeavor to give a concise statement of this situation.

All the military stores of the expedition have been landed and stored in the buildings of the navy-yard and arsenal. The soldiers are being drilled, instructed, and disciplined. They have been sent out on practice marches, reconnoissances, and target practice.

We are now beginning to collect water buffalo and carts for transportation, and also to make scaling ladders of bamboo, etc.

One battalion of the First California Volunteer Infantry is under orders to cross the bay and go into camp between Paranaque and Manila, to secure a good camp and to guard transportation to be collected there. A number of discreet officers have made personal reconnoissances. Lieutenants McCain and Clark, of the brigade staff, and Captain Case and Lieutenant Bryan, of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, have obtained valuable information as to the defenses of Manila, landings on the bay, roads, trails, and camping places.

We have succeeded in getting out of Manila a gentleman who has heretofore given very valuable information to Admiral Dewey. I have also obtained valuable, and, I believe, trustworthy information, as it has been tested with varied reports from other quarters. A small reconnoitering party has started from here to-day to make, if possible, the circuit of the city.

The insurgents have the Spanish forces in Manila closely besieged by a bush-whacking force of brave and adventurous men, but of very loose organization. A moderate amount of supplies go through their lines into the city, either by connivance or negligence. Provisions are scarce, but under present conditions the city will not be starved out.

Telegraphic intelligence is said to go to the city by way of a telegraph line to Borneo; and they receive their mails quite regularly through the foreign men-of-war in the harbor.

As you are aware, we have no artillery or cavalry. As Admiral Dewey gave all the captured guns and ammunition to the insurgents, the 50 heavy artillery-men have no guns to use and are only acting as infantry, and are at present guarding prisoners.

I have no intelligence except newspaper reports from Hongkong as to what reinforcements are coming and whether there will be light batteries or cavalry in the expected command. Nor is it known, certainly, whether it will venture to come on from Guam without convoy. I have no orders about the two transports *Australia* and *City of Sydney*, but have kept them at Admiral Dewey's advice. He stated to me, as I before advised you, that if the Spanish fleet arrived before the monitors, he would not fight them, and that I should keep the transports to get to a place of safety, as this place, Cavite, would be indefensible. He subsequently told me that he thought he would make his fight in Subig Bay, and suggests that I should move my forces there; that if defeated in a naval action my command would be safe there; and, if successful, I could march to the termination of a railroad, and move on Manila from the north. Upon this I stated that I would, if in command, move my forces to the north side of the bay directly from here by water. My reason for expressing this preference was that from Subig to reach the railway I would have had to march over an almost impassable mountain trail to the railroad, 131 miles from Manila, with inadequate transportation. Whereas by going directly beyond Manila by water, and a short march, the move can be made in a few hours; and by taking that position we would be able to intercept any Spanish force attempting to reinforce Manila from the north.

But Admiral Dewey has just informed me this morning that he has resolved to make his fight here in this bay. In the event that the Spanish fleet comes on by way of the Red Sea, he proposes to attack Manila as soon as the monitors arrive.

I only fear that, in an attack on formidable land batteries, his fleet may be so seriously injured as to lessen its chance of victory over the Spanish squadron.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS M. ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NOTE.—News from Borneo reaches Manila via Illoilo.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Cavite Arsenal, Philippine Islands, July 18, 1898.

(Received August 29, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: Since reading the President's instructions to General Merritt, I think I should state to you that the establishment of a provisional government on our part will probably bring us in conflict with the insurgents, now in active hostility to Spain.

The insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, has declared himself dictator and self-appointed president. He has declared martial law and promulgated a minute method of rule and administration under it.

We have observed all official military courtesies, and he and his followers express great admiration and gratitude to the great American republic of the North: yet in many ways they obstruct our purposes, and are using every effort to take Manila without us.

I suspect also that Aguinaldo is secretly negotiating with the Spanish authorities, as his confidential aid is in Manila.

The city is strongly fortified and hard to approach in the rainy season. If a bombardment fails, we should have the best engineering ability here.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS M. ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, July 25, 1898.

(Received August 29, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: As cabled to-day, I arrived here at noon, and found the condition of things as follows:

The insurgents seem to have surrounded the town of Manila and are lying off at a distance, but making no attempt for its capture. I have conferred with Admiral Dewey, and he is very anxious that nothing should be done until the two monitors arrive. However, much will depend upon when the monitors reach here and what I may discover in the meantime, that I will not attack at once after the remainder of the fleet arrives. Before this reaches you it may be that I will have cabled news which will make this unimportant, and for that reason I will not enter into particulars.

As you have probably been informed, though I have not as yet seen General Greene, there were four fatal cases of sickness in his fleet, one an officer—Lieutenant Lazelle. I have not heard the names of the men, but they probably have been communicated by General Greene. The *Newport*, on which I sailed, has arrived in this port with but one case of typhoid fever, which has been sent to the hospital on shore. There were other cases of sickness confined to two or three of the passengers, but they have all recovered.

The difficulties in the way of a preparation for attack, outside the absence of the monitors, are very great, though not insurmountable. The landing of supplies and troops and the stores generally on vessels is very slow business. It all has to be done by lighters having very little capacity, and there are very few under the control of the Army. Beyond Cavite and south of Manila the troops already landed occupy very good camps, and everything is being done to insure the health of the men, which at present is good; but I fear very much that a long

delay will result in considerable sickness, and for that reason I am anxious to make a demand for the surrender of Manila, and an attack, if need be, at as early date as possible. In view of the critical condition of affairs, Admiral Dewey, however, hesitates to expose his unarmored boats to the fire of the forts, in which, it is said, some powerful modern guns are mounted, but as soon as the monitors arrive he assures me that he will be able to make an attack which undoubtedly will prove successful.

The approaches from the camp to Manila are narrow and inclosed by rice fields and swamps which are practically impassable. There is one good main road about 30 feet wide, but in places not wide enough for more than two vehicles to pass each other. This is the best road that the vehicles can take, though approach is also practicable by the beach. I am very much in hopes that the *Monterey* will be here by the 1st of August and the other monitor only a few days later.

I visited the camp yesterday and made a reconnoissance of the approaches to the city, so that I speak by personal knowledge of the above facts.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, received August 30, 1898—6.40 a. m.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

On eve of departure to-day, and having received no reply to my cablegram on subject, have ordered General Babcock to proceed on first transport with official report. This I believe will get approval of War Department. In view of custom in such cases have also ordered Major Sturgis, acting aid, to accompany General Babcock.

MERRITT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1898.

DEWEY, Manila:

The President directs use your discretion in regard to transportation of priests and Spanish civil authorities that desire to leave Hongkong, determining, first, attitude of English authorities there. The Secretary of War agrees to use of transports.

(Signed)

ALLEN, Acting Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 30, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.

SIR: General Babcock and Major Sturgis, now en route from the Philippines, should, on arrival at San Francisco, report by telegraph to the Adjutant-General of the Army and await orders at San Francisco.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 30, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, Manila:

Confer with Admiral Dewey as to use of transports in connection with cable to him from Secretary Navy this date.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1898.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Major Wadsworth telegraphs from Manila wishing to be ordered home. Hope it can be done.

T. C. PLATT.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., August 30, 1898.

(Received 10.05 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Condition Seventh Regiment something awful. Sickness arising from grossly inadequate arrangements is fast accomplishing what enemy's bullets can not do. Company H, from Ventura, especially suffering. In humanity's name urge these unfortunates, citizens and soldiers, be mustered out or relieved from present unspeakable distress, for which someone other than themselves must be responsible.

STEPHEN M. WHITE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 30, 1898—11.45 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

The following received from Stephen M. White, Los Angeles, Cal.:

"Condition Seventh Regiment something awful. Sickness arising from grossly inadequate arrangements is fast accomplishing what enemy's bullets can not do. Company H, from Ventura, especially suffering. In humanity's name urge these unfortunates, citizens and soldiers, be mustered out or relieved from present unspeakable distress, for which someone other than themselves must be responsible."

The Secretary War desires immediate report on condition of this regiment, and every remedy within your command applied.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MANILA, received Washington August 31, 1898—2 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

No casualties in August among regular officers.

OTIS.

PALACE, MANILA, PHILIPPINES, received August 31, 1898—2.38 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington:*

General Merritt left for Hongkong yesterday noon. General Babcock accompanying. Your instructions to General Babcock sent to Hongkong. Major Scriven here ordered to Hongkong to join General Merritt at once. Major Simpson here will return to San Francisco first opportunity. Telegraphic instructions of 13th instant concerning Admiral Dewey received.

OTIS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NAHANT, MASS., August 31, 1898.

(Received 9.28 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Should be greatly obliged if Major Wadsworth, General Merritt's staff, Manila, could be ordered home. Senator Platt makes same request. Wadsworth personal friend.

H. C. LODGE.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 31, 1898.

(Received 1.41 p.m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please cable Manila and advise me as to truth of report of death of Lieutenant Morley, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota.

C. K. DAVIS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 31, 1898.*Hon. C. K. DAVIS, *St. Paul, Minn.:*

We have received complete reports from General Merritt giving names of officers and men who have died, and the name of Lieutenant Morley of the Thirteenth Minnesota does not appear.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 31, 1898.*

COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES TROOPS,

Manila, Philippines.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to inclose copy of a communication received from a reliable source, together with newspaper clipping, concerning the subject-matter of the said communication, with request that you give the matter a thorough investigation and report the result of same to this office.

Very respectfully,

H. O. S. HEISTAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PORTO RICO, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1898.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., May 26, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following:

As you are aware, the available force of the Regular Army, numbering some 17,000 men, has been ready for the field from the day that the Government decided to take war measures against the Spanish Government, and, as it will be remembered, my first purpose was to form a junction with Gomez's troops on the south coast of Cuba, in Santa Clara province. This movement was delayed, as the Navy reported that it could not well furnish the convoys and desired all of their available ships to meet the Spanish fleet. When it was reported that the Spanish fleet had returned to Cadiz, transports were gathered in the Gulf to move a portion of the Army to Cuba, and are now in readiness for that purpose.

In view of the fact that the Volunteer Army is neither equipped nor instructed, or even supplied with ammunition sufficient to fight a battle, I deem it advisable to suggest the use of the available force now on the Gulf in the following manner:

According to all accounts, the Spanish fleet is divided, a small portion being in Cuban waters and the remainder at Cadiz, on the coast of Spain. If the ships and torpedo boats under the command of Admiral Cervera have been inclosed in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, I suggest that the military forces go at once to the assistance of the Navy, and by landing 15 miles east of Santiago de Cuba, at Baiquiri, move over the low mountains toward Santiago de Cuba, where, by placing the artillery in position, they can command the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and with field and siege guns would be able to destroy the fleet by a plunging fire, or at least assist our navy in entering the harbor, thereby destroying or capturing the Spanish fleet as well as the garrison occupying that vicinity. We can also communicate with General Garcia, who has 8,000 men in Santiago de Cuba province, which would assist in the capture of the garrison. This might be considered the first movement.

Second. If it shall be found, before the above movements can be accomplished, that the Spanish fleet has escaped from Santiago de Cuba or shall have been captured by our fleet, it would be well, in my judgment, to capture the island of Puerto Rico by a combined attack of the Army and Navy with the least possible delay. Twenty-five thousand men of the Army, principally artillery and infantry, with the assistance of the fleet, will, in my judgment, be sufficient to capture that island.

While either of these movements is being accomplished additional arms can be sent to Lieutenant-General Garcia, who can equip 15,000 additional troops, making his army 23,000 men. He now practically has possession of the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba.

When either of the two movements above indicated has been accomplished, our troops can occupy the harbors of Bahia de Nipe and Bahia de Banes. (This last-named harbor is now controlled by Garcia's troops.) Also the harbors of Pto. de Gibara, Pto. Padre, Pto. Maniti, Sabana la Mar, but more especially Pto. de Nuevitas, can be occupied. The capture of these ports will have to depend upon circumstances. The occupation of the last named and the railroad to Puerto Principe, one of the principal cities of Cuba, will furnish a most excellent base for the movement of the cavalry and a small force of light artillery in conjunction with the Cuban forces, moving thence west in the province of Santa Clara, where a junction could be made with Gomez's forces. Our forces would then be in possession of at least two-thirds of the island of Cuba, supported by all of the available forces of Garcia and Gomez. By that time our volunteer troops will be equipped and prepared to assume active operations for the complete occupation of the remainder of the island, either landing in the vicinity of Matanzas, Mariel, or Havana, as is deemed most expedient at that time. This, in my judgment, would add to the greatest discomfort of the Spanish forces. It would unite all of the elements against the Spanish forces with the least exposure to fever, and during the rainy season can best be accomplished of any practicable military operations.

We will have a cavalry force much superior to the cavalry on the island, and it can be reenforced at any time it is deemed advisable.

Of course, our ships, which are necessary to accomplish the objects specified, should at all times have the safe convoy of the ships of the Navy.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR : Referring to my letter of yesterday and to our consultation since, I desire to submit the following :

As we are now about to inaugurate active military operations in conjunction with the Navy, I think it would be advisable to load the transports at Tampa with a strong force of infantry and artillery, move them to Key West, and thence along the northern coast of Cuba, where they would have the full protection of Admiral Sampson's fleet until they reach Admiral Schley's fleet at Santiago de Cuba, and then by a combined effort of the Army and Navy capture the harbor, garrison, and possibly the Spanish fleet at that point.

If, before reaching Admiral Schley's fleet, it shall be found that he has already accomplished the above object, or that the Spanish fleet shall have escaped, I then urge the importance of a combined attack of the Army and Navy upon Puerto Rico. We will be able to land a superior force, and I believe that a combined effort will result in capturing the island, with its garrison, provided it is done before it can be reenforced from Spain. The distance from Key West to Puerto Rico is 1,040 miles, and from Cadiz, Spain, to Porto Rico it is 4,000 miles. The possession of Porto Rico would be of very great advantage to the military, as it would cripple the forces of Spain, giving us several thousand prisoners. It could be well fortified, the harbor mined, and would be a most excellent port for our Navy, which could be speedily relieved from any responsibility in the charge of that port, as we could leave a sufficient garrison to hold it against any force that might be sent against it.

Then we should commence, in my judgment, a movement toward the west by capturing the ports along the northern coast of Cuba, at the eastern end, supplying the insurgents with abundance of arms and munitions of war, and as speedily as possible land our cavalry and sufficient light artillery to enable them to move from the harbor of Pto. de Nuevitas along the line of railroad to Puerto Principe. From that base our cavalry and light artillery, in conjunction with the forces of Lieutenant-General Garcia and General Gomez, should move west to near Santa Clara. These movements, in my judgment, can all be accomplished during the rainy season, through a country comparatively free from yellow fever, well stocked with cattle, and having grass sufficient for our animals. While this is being accomplished, our Volunteer Army will be prepared to land in the vicinity of Mariel, Havana, or Matanzas in sufficient force to complete the capture or destruction of the Spanish forces upon the island of Cuba. The advantage of this movement will be that the Army and Navy will act in concert and close unison; that it does not divide our Navy, and that it will utilize our most available military force in the best way during the time of the year when military operations are most difficult.

I believe that the entrance to the port of Cienfuegos can be obstructed or blockaded by one or two monitors to better advantage than to send the Army there, where it would have to meet a strong garrison, which is already there, and all the forces that can be quickly sent there by rail directly from Havana and Matanzas.

If the above plan is approved, troops could be ordered to embark on the transports immediately, and the purpose would be the occupation of Spanish territory, first by moving our troops as speedily as possible to Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Rico, and later to the north coast of Cuba, especially our cavalry, this military occupation to continue until hostilities cease.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

TAMPA, FLA., June 2, 1898.

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Before this expedition sails I think it highly important that it should be definitely understood that position No. 2, mentioned in my letter of May 27, is to be captured by a combined attack of the Army and Navy, provided neither shall have received serious injury in the first movement, and that Port Banes, or Nipe, be considered the place of rendezvous after Santiago de Cuba shall have been taken. If it meets the approval of the Government, as soon as this expedition sails another can be immediately organized to reenforce the first and make sure of the capture of No. 2, and I request that transportation be immediately secured for at least 15,000 men.

MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington.

General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

The President wants to know the earliest moment you can have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico, large enough to take and hold the island, without the force under General Shafter.

W. MCK.

June 4, 1898.

TAMPA, FLA., June 6, 1898.

(Received 8.27 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Believe such a force can be ready as soon as sufficient transports could be gathered for (undutiful)* 23,000 volunteers. Will inform you definitely as soon as reports can be received as to exact condition of regiments and batteries. This corps has been organized and equipped in part for that purpose, and I believe it sufficient. I offer the following merely as a suggestion: To leave No. 1 safely guarded. This corps, with the combined assistance of the Navy, to take No. 2 first before it can be reenforced. In order to make sure of this, have it followed by (unbearable)† 22,000 additional volunteers as quickly as transportation can be secured, utilizing what transports are now engaged, any prize steamers now at Key West, and any Atlantic auxiliary cruisers that can be spared by the Navy. Such a force ought to sail in ten days. Leaving sufficient force to hold No. 2, the capture of No. 1 can then be easily accomplished and the troops then landed at any point that might be thought advisable.

MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

The President says no. He urges the utmost haste in departure of No. 1, and also of No. 2, as indicated by you, but that No. 1 must be taken first.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 6, 1898.

The honorable The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit below copy of a telegram just received in cipher.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

"ST. THOMAS, June 6, 1898.

"Secretary MOORE, Washington:

"If our Government intends to invade Porto Rico, I consider it important not to underrate Spanish strength. Fortifications San Juan strengthened since last bombardment. Mines have been placed outside; cannons along shore at all seaports. Her army consists of 5,000 regulars, 7,000 colonial; besides these, 16,000 volunteers are reported likely to increase. We can not now risk no less than 25,000 to take island without hard fighting.

"HANNA, Consul."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 7, 1898—10 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

As you report that an expedition to Porto Rico (with 23,000 troops) can be ready in ten days, you are directed to assemble such troops at once for the purpose. The transports will be ready for you in ten days or sooner, if you can be ready. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

* Cipher word "undutiful," interpreted 23,000, should have been 30,000. See telegram June 11 from General Miles.

† Cipher word "unbearable," interpreted 22,000, should have been 10,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

One brigade at least will be sent from here for No. 2, under command of General Duffield. Shall you want more?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Tampa, Fla., June 9, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Reply to telegram 8th regard to Duffield going to No. 2; do not think more will be needed from Washington.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:

You seem to have misunderstood me. It is my order that General Duffield shall go with a brigade with No. 2.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 9, 1898.

(Received 6.55 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Your first telegram fully understood. Mine answered the question in your last sentence, namely, "Shall you want more." I don't think more will be required from Washington than Duffield's brigade at this time.

MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

TAMPA, FLA., June 11, 1898.

(Received 11.05 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Do not understand what 23 means in General Corbin's telegram of 7th instant. My telegram of 6th to you indicates 30,000 outside of General Shafter's force. Please refer to Secretary Day's letter transmitting telegram of Consul Hanna.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 11, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:

Twenty-three thousand mentioned in telegram of Adjutant-General was due to misinterpretation in the cipher "undutiful," which was made to read twenty-three instead of thirty thousand.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

The following telegram was directed by the President:

Health of soldiers during period of preparation for second expedition is of the first importance, which must be kept constantly in mind. If, in your judgment,

Fernandina is better for the health of soldiers, make that the first point of concentration for second expedition. The President is most solicitous that during this hot season all the troops shall be stationed where they will have the best climate and sanitary conditions the South will afford. I have wired General Lee about a change of his troops, asking his advice. When will your second expedition be ready?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 14, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

In my judgment, prudence and safety seem to dictate that the opinion of the highest medical military authorities and the experience of many years should prevail. It is well known that Jacksonville just at present, although not on the coast, is healthful; so is Tampa and Mobile. Colonel Greenleaf states in his report: "Experience has demonstrated the necessity for camping troops in such places as may be made safe against the introduction of this disease (yellow fever), and I recommend that provision be made as soon as possible for transporting the troops now at Jacksonville (which would be a place of exposure should the disease advance from its present location) to Fernandina, and that other troops be transferred to Miami."

He states his opinion is formed after consultation with yellow fever experts, including Marine-Hospital Service.

It will be an imperative necessity to move those troops at once should yellow fever approach Florida, and it should be commenced now.

The troops at this place would have gone with first expedition had there been transportation, and have for days been working to get ready for expedition No. 2. In fact, these and a division at Chickamauga are the only troops ready. Other troops, not ready or required for immediate field service, can be sent to General Lee at Fernandina.

I think it of the highest importance that the troops be placed in the three healthful camps of instruction—Chickamauga, Fernandina, and Miami—away from infected cities, as soon as possible, and the available force immediately equipped for active service.

Is there objection to troops at Mobile going to Mount Vernon?

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 14, 1898.

(Received 6.20 p. m.,

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

I am informed that the Atlantic liners when loaded draw from 26 to 30 feet; when light from 10 to 12 feet. These would be most useful, as they can be loaded by means of lighters at many ports, and can go to ports having sufficient water to unload, or with barges unload at others. They would be invaluable when we move the cavalry and trains, and I hope they will be secured as rapidly as possible. Understand prize steamers will be sold in New York and Key West on 27th, and hope they may be secured. Our greatest expense and difficulty will be with water transportation. Should the expedition that has gone encounter storms and be obliged to close ports and hatchways I fear result may be serious. Everything should be done to accommodate the troops.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 14, 1898.

(Received 6.20 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

There being no regular engineer troops available, I recommend that necessary steps be taken to have a battalion of volunteer engineer brigade, now being organized, sent to this place as soon as they can be mustered and organized, without waiting for full equipment. They are necessary for preparing for the expeditionary forces leaving here, and while waiting can be instructed directly under the direction of the chief engineer at this place.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 14, 1898.

General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

For the second expedition you are directed to use troops now at Tampa, to be reenforced by Schwan's division at Mobile, which we will reenforce with two infantry brigades from General Graham's corps. This will make an army estimated at 29,000. In your judgment will more be required? Is it your purpose to accompany this expedition?

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 14, 1898—10.30 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War directs me to say that in fitting out expedition No. 2 you will take into consideration two brigades that will be ordered from here. Will not this render it unnecessary to call on General Brooke for so many as 15,000? He wishes an early reply.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

TAMPA, FLA., June 14, 1898.

(Received June 15, 1898—2.37 a. m.)

General LUDINGTON, Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

In reply to your telegram, transportation should be furnished for 30,000 men and 3,300 animals. Men on battle ships use hammocks. I believe that hammocks for men can be utilized on transports if frameworks are put up so that they can swing them tight and strong. This will enable them to take them down during day and clean the decks. Please telegraph this to Major Summerhayes and see if he can not have it done. Hammocks ought not to take up more space than wooden bunks if the frameworks are properly constructed. Appliances for seasickness, life preservers, condensers, and fans for forcing fresh air to the lower decks should be amply provided, otherwise there is going to be great suffering, and troops will be unable to fight when they land. Am very anxious to have large steamers for troops and cattle ships (American liners) for transporting animals. Shall be glad to have the steamers as fast as they are chartered and fitted up sent to Port Tampa, including those at Fernandina, as commence loading munitions of war and stores as soon as they arrive. Those from Fernandina can be fitted up here. How soon do you think it will be possible for you to furnish required transportation?

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

TAMPA, FLA., June 15, 1898.

(Received 10.37 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

If two brigades come from Washington may not need all of 15,000 from General Brooke, but will require nearly that number. The effective strength does not equal numbers on rolls. Guards nonequipped and sick must remain behind.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

TAMPA, FLA., June 15, 1898.

(Received 2.39 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

As I told you before leaving Washington, it will be my effort to carry out the wishes of the Administration, of course presenting the best information that I am able to obtain on any subject, and will cheerfully comply with any decision.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

The telegram sent you last night about your forces was dictated by the President. I now wish, if you are not satisfied with the decision about Miami, that you would go there and come here as quickly as possible. There are many matters that can be arranged better by personal contact than by correspondence.

Answer.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

Sir: Regarding the second expedition, it should be composed, in my judgment, of two small divisions of General Coppinger's corps, now at Tampa, and General Wilson's division from Chickamauga. These troops are the most available.

General Schwan's division, now at Miami, Fla., formerly belonging to General Coppinger's corps, should be transferred to General Lee's corps. This practically disposes of all the troops belonging to General Coppinger's command.

I at one time suggested a change, but as it may cause some feeling and embarrassment, I think that, under all the circumstances, it will be best to let General Coppinger go as corps commander, reinforced by General Wilson's division, which should be increased to 15,000 men, and which is in the best condition of any command at Chickamauga.

If this suggestion is not approved, I see no other way than to direct that Generals Coppinger and Wade exchange positions.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES, Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 26, 1898.

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES, U. S. Army,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: By direction of the President an expedition will be organized with the least possible delay under the immediate command of Major-General Brooke, U. S. Army, consisting of three divisions taken from the troops best equipped in

the First and Third Army Corps, and two divisions from the Fourth Army Corps, for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico. The command under Major-General Shafter, or such part thereof as can be spared from the work now in hand, will join the foregoing expedition, and you will command the forces thus united in person.

Transports for this service will be assembled at Tampa with the least possible delay. The naval forces will furnish convoy and cooperate with you in accomplishing the object in view. You will place yourself in close touch with the senior officer of the Navy in those waters, with the view to harmonious and forceful action.

Estimates will be made by you immediately on the several staff departments for the necessary supplies and subsistence, such estimates to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

For the information of the President, copies of all orders and instructions given by you, from time to time, will be forwarded on the day of their issue to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Also daily report of the state and condition of your command will be made to the Secretary of War direct.

It is important that immediate preparation be made for this movement and, when ready, report to this Department for further instructions.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 26, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: Inclosed please find copy of letter to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, which is furnished you for your information.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

(Copy of foregoing letter inclosed to Secretary of the Navy.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your confidential order of yesterday, and have already given directions to execute the same. As no mention is made of appliances not embraced in the divisions of the two corps mentioned, I assume it is expected that I, as General Commanding the Army, will give the necessary instructions for the equipment of the expedition with cavalry, light artillery, siege train, wagon and pack transportation, reserve ammunition and ammunition train, engineer battalion, Signal Corps, balloon material, pontoon train, intrenching tools, hospital supplies, etc., which will be needed to effectively equip an expedition of the character contemplated.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE,

Commanding U. S. Troops, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

You are directed to immediately prepare three divisions taken from the troops best equipped in the First and Third Army Corps, one of which is to be General Wilson's division, already ordered. These will constitute a part of an expedition

under your immediate command. Where absolutely necessary, you are authorized and directed to make transfers of brigades and regiments, and of arms, equipments, camp equipage, tentage, ammunition, transportation, and medical supplies, to immediately fully arm and equip these three divisions to campaign against the enemy in Spanish territory. These troops will be held in readiness awaiting subsequent orders for movement by sea. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Miles:

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Two divisions of your command will be immediately fully armed and equipped for field service, including forty-five days' full rations and fifteen days' travel rations and 500 rounds ammunition per man. You will be expected to go in command of these two divisions. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Miles:

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, inclosing, for the information of this Department, a copy of a letter to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with letter of instructions, that there has been no change in the condition of the troops for the second expedition. As soon as transports can be provided the troops will be in readiness to embark. In order that the troops should move in ample time, also to have an opportunity for target practice, regimental, brigade, and division drill in the battalion exercises, and have the advantages of sea bathing, the divisions from the First and Third Corps should move to near Port Tampa, where they will have these advantages and be ready to embark.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of instructions of June 26, 1898, I have the honor to report that there has been no change in the status of the troops for the second expedition since yesterday.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I do not wish to be misunderstood in regard to my two notes sent you this morning. You informed me that you had three propositions to make in regard to Santiago. I replied that I would be glad if any one of them could be executed; and certainly no one could be more gratified than myself to hear that our navy had entered the harbor of Santiago to silence the batteries that are now turned upon our brave officers and men. It so happened that on returning to my office, one of my staff officers volunteered his services, without the least knowledge of what you had said to me, for the very enterprise which was suggested in one of your propositions, and I sent notice of this to you for personal information.

I also informed you that in case it should not be thought advisable to adopt the suggestions as indicated in your memorandum, I had another to suggest, having in mind at the time the language of General Shafter's dispatch of last night referring to the number of troops required, viz: "We will require twice the number we now have;" also, "If we have got to try and reduce the town now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no delay in getting large bodies of troops here;" and also realizing the fact that much time would be necessary to get 20,000 more troops to that place, it occurred to me that should it not be thought advisable to continue operations against the garrison at Santiago, it would be a good time to move on to Porto Rico, the capture of which place seemed to me of great importance at this time.

These notes were addressed to you with the expectation that if they were of any service and met your approval, you would make such use of them as you thought advisable, but not otherwise, and I request that this communication be forwarded to the President in order to dispossess his mind of what must be a misapprehension.

Very respectfully

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: As the object for which the army was sent to Santiago de Cuba has been accomplished, viz, the forcing of the Spanish fleet out of the harbor and its destruction by the navy, I deem the present time most favorable for proceeding immediately to Porto Rico. I consider it of the highest importance that we should take and keep that island, which is the gateway to the Spanish possessions on the Western Hemisphere, and it is also important that our troops should be landed there as early as possible during this month. There are now about 4,000 men on transports at Key West, approximately 7,000 will soon be at Charleston, S. C., and there are already 20,000 at Santiago. If this force is not sufficient, the transports can return for more if required.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 11, 1898.

(Received 10.15 a. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Snag boat *Suwancee*, Otto Bie, master, leaves Tampa to-day in tow steamer *Tarpon* for Santiago under hurry orders from major-general commanding. To make voyage safely must choose time for crossing, and can't accompany transports. Light-draft naval convoy earnestly requested, to permit taking shelter

along coast where necessary. Arrive Key West Tuesday. Telegraphic instructions about convoy can be sent to Captain Bie through depot quartermaster Key West.

BLACK, Lieutenant-Colonel, *Chief Engineer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Captain BIE:

(Through depot quartermaster, Key West, Fla.)

It is not possible to furnish convoy for light-draft vessels. The Navy Department informs this office that since the destruction of the Spanish fleet there is little danger. In view of this fact the Secretary War directs that the transports in question proceed at once and without convoy.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK, *Chief Engineer, Port Tampa, Fla.:*

The following telegram has been sent Captain Bie, through depot quartermaster, Key West:

"It is not possible to furnish convoy for light-draft vessels. The Navy Department informs this office that since the destruction of the Spanish fleet there is little danger. In view of this fact the Secretary War directs that the transports in question proceed at once and without convoy."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Cuba:*

The conditions are such, on account of yellow fever, that I have ordered all further shipment of troops to Santiago to cease. We are now arranging transportation for 25,000 men for Porto Rico. As soon as matters are settled at Santiago, I think you had better return and go direct with this expedition. Yellow fever breaking out in camps at Santiago will, I fear, deprive you of the use of all forces there. That, however, can be determined later. As soon as Santiago falls, the troops must all be put into camps as comfortable as they can be made, and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run. It is a most difficult problem to solve, but we are sure you and General Shafter, with the aid of the surgeon in charge, will do all that can be done. Have ordered two immune regiments to Santiago, and they, with the colored regulars, it seems to me, will answer to garrison the places as long as our forces have to remain there.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—11.10 a.m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge receipt of your telegram last night, and to inform you that yellow fever is reported to be so bad at Santiago that no more troops will be sent there or to that neighborhood for the present. Your command will be a part of the Porto Rico expedition, which will sail in the near future, but date not yet fixed. In the meantime the Secretary War desires your

views as to best disposition to be made of troops now with you. You might sail to Fernandina or some other point on the coast and there await the assembling of the entire expedition, leaving your wagons and heavy freight on board and disembarking the animals and men and going into camp. It is thought the expedition will be under way in seven or eight days. The situation at Santiago is this: That there will be a surrender or an assault at noon to-day; but by reason of the sickness in that command it is practically unavailable for any further field service at this time. This the Secretary of War desires for the information of yourself and your confidential staff officers. Early reply requested.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, July 14, 1898—12.10 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Camp near Santiago, Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Confer with Admiral Sampson. Will telegraph fully later.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, *July 14, 1898.*

(Received 6 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp Santiago, 14.—Your second dispatch received. Have already anticipated in part. Was giving directions for separating the troops that have been infected, and kept the troops that came on *Yale*, *Columbia*, *Duchess*, and part of those on *Comanche* ready to disembark at Cabanas and on west side, where I had made all arrangements for putting the troops in on that side of the harbor and opening the entrance to the bay in conjunction with Admiral Sampson. I will now keep these troops away from the infected district, and will probably let them go ashore at Guantanamo. Other vessels en route will go into the harbor at Guantanamo. Presume that will be a good rendezvous, at least for the troops coming from Tampa. They could come in on the south side and go into safe harbor. Will consult with admiral with regard to the rendezvous of troops at Porto Rico or one of the islands immediately adjacent thereto. Will keep you fully apprised of any important information.

N. A. MILES, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 15, 1898.*

(Received 12.42 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Daiquiri, July 15.—We will have to depend largely on unskilled troops and siege artillery for troops now here and en route. Please send in following order engineer corps from Tampa; dock construction corps, with laborers; signal corps at Tampa; Nineteenth and Eleventh United States Infantry and Fifth United States Cavalry at Tampa; full allowance of transportation for all commands; 800 pack mules, complete; 2 light batteries at Tampa, Captain Macomb, commanding officer; also 2 batteries, 3.6 inches; 6 mortars, 3.6 inches; 2 batteries 5-inch siege guns; six 7-inch siege mortars; 12 siege howitzers, 7-inch, all with ammunition; also horses and harness for siege artillery now here, all under command of General Rodgers, now at Tampa. Send small dynamite guns, 400 freight travois, with saddle. All infantry to be armed with smokeless powder arms, and also arms to be shipped sufficient to supply all troops that are sent, and have them sent with Springfield rifles; also an abundant supply of medical stores, ambulances, tents, and hospital supplies.

MILES, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 15, 1898—5.04 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War says no troops will be landed at Guantanamo, as we are informed that there is much fever there. One of the islands immediately adjacent to Porto Rico should be used instead.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 15, 1898—5.50 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este:*

Secretary War wishes to know if, in your opinion and that of the medical experts with you, it would be safe to make use of any of the troops now at Santiago for the Porto Rico expedition. He does not wish any chances taken.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15, 1898.

(Received 5.40 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Your dispatch ending my movement to Santiago received. Am not disposed to leave here until transports for remainder of Ernst's brigade arrives. She sailed from New York this morning. Meanwhile will give suggestions of Secretary most careful consideration, and will report later.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 15, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The Secretary War approves of your action in remaining in Charleston. Have wired General Miles. He will doubtless give your destination and instructions. It is now intended that your command will go to Porto Rico; probably directly there. Hains's brigade will likely sail from Newport News. Report by cable to General Miles at Santiago.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 15, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este:*

The Secretary War directs me to inform you that Ernst's brigade of Wilson's division is now at Charleston ready to take steamer Sunday evening. General Wilson has been directed to report by cable to you for instructions as to sailing and destination.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—10.15 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

The *Mohawk*, a large steamer, with capacity of 1,100 men and 1,000 animals, is now at Tampa. The First Ohio Cavalry reached there to-night. Shall this regiment be placed on board the *Mohawk*? If not, give instructions as to what troops shall. The Secretary War suggests again that none of these troops go to Santiago, but to be a part of the Porto Rico expedition now being organized under your direction.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1898—12.22 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

General Stone reports he has 600 laborers at Charleston. Same instructions have been given him as in the case of General Wilson, to await orders from you for destination.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., VIA TAMPA, July 16, 1898.

(Received 2.55 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

The following transports sailed this morning: *Iroquois*, with 10 officers and surgeons and cargo of subsistence stores; *Stillwater*, with Major Reber's signal corps, comprising 6 officers and 60 men, 53 animals and 8 wagons, 1 balloon; *Mississippi*, with 1 officer, 205,000 pounds fresh beef, 3,220 sacks flour, also with 114 teamsters, 140 animals, and 27 wagons belonging to the First Illinois Infantry and Randolph's artillery brigade; *Wanderer* sails to-day. In port, *Mohawk*, *D. H. Miller*, *Cherokee*, *Gussie*, *Morgan*, *Whitney*, *Arcadia*, *Florida*, and *Fanita*.

RICE.

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 16, 1898.

(Received 6.28 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington*:

Off Santiago, 16.—General Miles does not wish for the Ohio cavalry regiment at present, but does want the troops mentioned in his telegram of Friday the 15th, to the honorable Secretary of War, viz: Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry and Fifth United States Cavalry, now at Tampa, Fla., and the other troops in the order named.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16, 1898.

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

Transport 21 arrived here 7 p. m. If I am to sail immediately I should begin loading at once, otherwise troops are more comfortable on shore. What are your instructions? What shall be done with surgeons, engineers, signalmen, and officers of Miles's staff on board *Duchess*?

WILSON, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1898.

Brigadier-General GILMORE, *Playa del Este*:

The troops mentioned in General Miles's cable of the 15th have been ordered to report to him. As requested in his telegram, the First Ohio Cavalry will not be sent.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA, July 16, 1898.

(Received 4.06 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

Aguadores Bridge, Cuba, 16th.—Enemy having surrendered, all now ready to move direct to Porto Rico. Have consulted with Admiral Sampson this morning and will gather all troops now on transports, some 3,000, in harbor of Guantanamo, and, together with such additional forces as may arrive, will move when admiral is ready to Porto Rico. In the opinion of Admiral Sampson, Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, is safe, and best place to rendezvous transports with troops. Since all transports should be directed to that place, will telegraph to Charleston and Tampa before leaving Guantanamo. Will also telegraph you. Further, do not think any of the Santiago troops available at present. It is hoped that by moving them on high ground the fever may be stamped out. Doctors can not now be decided. The Medical Department are exerting every effort. Telegraphed you yesterday concerning troops and appliances, and to avoid mistakes would request that it be repeated back. Please reply at Siboney to-day.

MILES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 16, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba*:

Instead of sending orders to Tampa, Charleston, and other places, send them here for transmittal. The reason for this is that the transportation is a problematical one, and also there may be serious sickness in Tampa. We are assembling fleet in deep water as rapidly as possible, and will forward to you as ordered as rapidly as possible the commands you request.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba*:

How many troopships can you send to Charleston immediately for the Porto Rican expedition from Santiago, and what are they?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES FORCES,

Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary of War directs that you carry out the following instructions: Schwan's brigade (to which the Fifth Infantry will be assigned), the Fifth United States Cavalry, two light batteries of the Seventh Artillery (Captain Macomb commanding), two batteries 3.6-inch guns and battery of six 3.6-inch mortars, two batteries of 5-inch siege guns, one battery of six 7-inch siege mortars, and one

battery of twelve 7-inch siege howitzers, all supplied with ammunition, together with horses and harness for all siege artillery now at Santiago, as well as the detachment of engineers and detachment of the Signal Corps now at Tampa, be put in readiness to embark without delay as transports arrive, the senior officer to report by cable to Major-General Miles at Santiago for instructions as to destination and time of sailing.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 16, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS,

Chief of Artillery, Tampa, Fla.:

The following telegram has been sent to the commanding general United States forces at Tampa:

(Here follows text of telegram from Adjutant-General to General Copinger, July 16, 1898.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 17, 1898.*

(Received 3.08 a. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Transports all ready. Ernst's wagon transportation here. Hains's wagon transportation will begin loading at Chickamauga Park Monday at 12; if handled promptly, will arrive here Tuesday forenoon. Can be loaded rapidly, and the whole expedition sail Wednesday. Inasmuch as there is no emergency at Santiago, I assume this would be in time.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 17, 1898.*

(Received 6.42 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Guantanamo Bay, July 17.—There is a strong fleet of naval vessels in this harbor preparing to go to Spain. Would it not be well to suggest a strong combined movement on Porto Rico, to make sure of the capture of the island and the reduction of the forts there as speedily as possible, as its occupation will probably be all the assistance required of the Navy in the complete control of the islands in the West Indies.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898—11 a. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The Secretary of War says let your men remain in camp until you hear from General Miles as to sailing and destination.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898—11.25 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este:*

General Wilson reports the *Duchess*, which was intended to take your headquarters' supplies, and loaded with many of the stores belonging to Garretson's brigade, in Charleston ready to sail. She has capacity for 1,400 men. Do you

wish her to bring one of the regiments of Ernst's brigade or to remain and sail with Wilson's command now at Charleston? They can leave on next tide if you so desire.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—11.55 a. m.

General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

The following transports are now at Tampa: *Gussie*, with capacity for 800 men and 200 animals; *Morgan*, 800 men and 200 animals; *Whitney*, 800 men and 200 animals; *Arcadia*, 800 men and no animals; *Florida*, 800 men and 100 animals; *Mohawk*, 1,000 men and 1,000 animals. The *Fanita* is also there, but her capacity is not known. On these transports the forces mentioned in your telegram of 15th are now being loaded. The Secretary War is of opinion that it would be well to have them sail from Tampa soon as possible, and that you designate their destination accordingly.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—11.26 a. m.

General COPPINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.*:

The Secretary of War directs that the troops ordered in telegram of yesterday now embark on the transports at Port Tampa: *Cherokee*, *Gussie*, *Morgan*, *Whitney*, *Arcadia*, *Florida*, *Mohawk*, and *Fanita*. Schwan's brigade, and as much more of Snyder's division as possible, should be placed on board these transports. Total carrying capacity reported, 6,000 men and 2,000 animals.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—11.39 a. m.

General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

The Secretary War desires to know where subsistence supplies, other than those going with the men on the Porto Rico expedition, should be sent.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—12.12 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.*:

The Secretary War desires to know how far the loading of the troops, etc., under Gen. John I. Rodgers, has progressed. It is desired that it be done as fast as possible. Same remark applies to other troops going on transports now in port.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

YBOR CITY, FLA., July 17, 1898.

(Received 12.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Lomia's battery, with six 7-inch siege mortars and ten 3.6-inch field mortars, sailed for Santiago on the *Nueces* on the 13th instant, with horses for the Fourth Artillery batteries also.

JOHN I. RODGERS, *Chief of Artillery.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—12.50 p. m.

General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

General Rodgers reports: "Lomia's battery, with six 7-inch siege mortars and ten 3.6-inch mortars, sailed for Santiago on the *Nueces* on the 13th instant, with horses for the Fourth Artillery batteries also."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 17, 1898—1.26 p. m.

General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba, via Playa*:

That there may be the fullest cooperation between the Army and Navy wire me the plans you have for the Porto Rico expedition, giving all details, where rendezvous, and where you propose to land, and what force required to make and maintain your initial landing. It is important that you should rendezvous as near as possible to telegraphic communication.

Nine thousand troops, with artillery, transportation, etc., can be started from here for the point of rendezvous which you may designate during this week, and more to follow as soon as transportation is provided. Answer to-day; important.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., VIA TAMPA, July 17, 1898.

(Received 4.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Transport *Gussie* sailed for Santiago to-day with 46 teamsters, 11 packers, 126 mules, and 24 wagons.

RICE.

TAMPA, FLA., July 17, 1898.

(Received 4.51 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Telegram No. 4 just received. General Rodgers, now here, reports that loading was stopped in obedience to your orders last Thursday, the 14th. Since then he has made no progress. Material for two batteries on the cars at Port Tampa, ready for embarkation.

COPPINGER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1898—5.30 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

The Secretary War directs me to say that the loading of transports will be taken up and pushed vigorously, taking troops, stores, etc., heretofore ordered. General Shafter reports the complete surrender and occupation of the city of Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—5.30 p. m.

General MILES, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Colonel Rice reports transport *Gussie* sailed for Santiago to-day with 46 teamsters, 11 packers, 126 mules, and 24 wagons.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 17, 1898.

(Received 6.42 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Guananamo Bay, July 17.—There is a strong fleet of naval vessels in this harbor preparing to go to Spain. Would it not be well to suggest a strong combined movement on Porto Rico, to make sure of the capture of the island and the reduction of the forts there as speedily as possible, as its occupation will probably be all the assistance required of the Navy in the complete control of the islands in the West Indies?

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 17, 1898.

(Received 7.12 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Send Colonel Michler, General Stone, and my headquarters party and property on *Duchess*, and any regiment ready to go at same time, to rendezvous at Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, Porto Rico.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—7.40 p. m.

General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

The *Duchess* has just been ordered to sail with a regiment going direct to Santiago. This was necessary for the reason that she has a large quantity of medical stores, important to have delivered at Santiago as soon as possible. Having discharged these she can then proceed as you may direct. Colonel Michler and party will be on board.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—7.40 p. m.

Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

Agreeable to the instructions of the Major-General Commanding the Army, the Secretary of War directs that you place one regiment on board the *Duchess* and let her go out on the first tide to Santiago, where she will discharge her supplies for the command at that point, and will receive orders from General Miles to proceed to the point of rendezvous for the Porto Rico expedition. If the transportation for Ernst's brigade is available you will have it embarked and proceed with the *Duchess* as herein ordered. General Miles is particularly anxious that Colonel Michler and the headquarters' clerks shall go on the *Duchess*.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 17, 1898.

(Received 3.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Guananamo Bay, July 17.—I have 2,500 men in this harbor on the *Yale*, *Columbia*, and *Rita*; have also four light batteries on transports at Daiquiri, and other troops en route to Santiago. We are within forty hours of Porto Rico, but the captain of the *Yale* reports he is nearly out of coal. Am anxious to sail to-morrow to Point Fajardo, Cape De San Juan, Porto Rico. Am waiting reply from Admiral Sampson, and as soon as received will cable you. Expect to leave within two days. Would like 30,000 troops for that island.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898—9 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Playa del Este:

The Fourth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry (immune), Colonel Pettit, is reported thoroughly armed and equipped and ready for service. Secretary War says you can have it for the expedition now in hand if you so desire. It is really a very fine organization.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1898—9.16 p. m.

Major-General MILES,*On board U. S. S. Yale, off Siboney, via Playa del Este, Cuba.:*

Your proposition to go to Porto Rico with 3,000 troops now afloat at Santiago does not seem best, in view of the fact that you could not be reenforced for a week or ten days.

About 12,000 troops will start this week to join you at such point as you and Sampson may designate. Nipe is suggested by the Secretary of Navy and his board, in which I concur. Until this is settled you should remain where you are. Will cable progress every day. Give copy of this telegram to Admiral Sampson.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 17, 1898.

(Received 11.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

The construction corps of dock and pier builders and laborers ordered from New York have not arrived, but wired be available at Point Fajardo, Cape De San Juan as soon as they arrive.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17, 1898.

SECRETARY NAVY, Washington:

General Miles with troops still in *Yale*, contemplates requiring them on board for an expedition to Porto Rico. Wise urges, if not ordered by the Department, to proceed without delay, to Porto Rico. Troops should be landed in a healthy place, and ship return north immediately, in compliance with Department's orders. If delayed here beyond to-morrow night, only coal and provisions enough to reach New York. All coal here needed for squadron.

WATSON.

PLAYA, July 18, 1898.

(Received 11.19 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

On board U. S. S. Yale, Guantanamo, July 18, 1898.—I consider it of highest importance that some officers of the Navy, with efficient force, should proceed with me immediately to Porto Rico, in order to seize wharfs and commanding positions at and in vicinity of Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan. We can land and take position to cover the deployment of the troops as fast as they arrive. After consultation with Admiral Sampson, that place was considered best. I can land there or on one of the islands. One transport can remain and balance return, including *Yale*. It has abundance of coal to go there and return to New

York. Not safe to transfer these troops to transports that have men on who have been exposed to fever. I hope that you will ask that Admiral Schley be designated and directed to cooperate with my movement and support my command. Will remain at cable station and can talk freely with you.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla., July 18, 1898.

(Received 11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your telegram of yesterday estimating carrying capacity of the *Cherokee*, *Gussie*, *Morgan*, *Whitney*, *Arcadia*, *Florida*, *Mohawk*, and *Funita* at 6,000 men and 2,000 animals, I have to-day report from Captain Bellinger, officer in charge ocean transportation, stating that he does not know the source of this estimate, and that in his judgment 4,000 men and 2,000 animals would be a liberal estimate for these transports; besides which the *Gussie* is no longer here.

COPPINGER, Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898—12 noon.

Major-General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Embark troops on steamers as mentioned in your telegram of this date, and speedily as possible, and get rest of your command to move speedily as possible.

By order of Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1898.

General MILES, Siboney, Cuba:

What have you determined upon? We wish to know where to direct transports.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

PLAYA, July 18, 1898.

(Received 12.24 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

On board U. S. S. Yale, Guantanamo, July 18, 1898.—Your telegram was not received until 6 o'clock yesterday, forty-eight hours ago, when the surrender of the Spanish forces was an accomplished fact. I notified Admiral Sampson that I was authorized to organize and take an expedition to Porto Rico and desired the cooperation of the Navy. Last night I sent a telegram saying that I was ready to go with 3,000 men and desired an escort to cover debarkation. No replies have been received to either of these communications. As the enterprise is so important and time valuable I think it advisable that some naval officer, with whatever vessels may be spared, be ordered to report at once to act under the general direction of the Commanding General of the Army. The experience of the last few weeks should not be repeated.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

PLAYA, July 18, 1898.

(Received 1.06 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington:

I am taking part of Garretson's brigade, comprising Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, with artillery. These have not been on shore. Am also taking General Henry and staff; also Captain Alger. The balance of Henry's division is on shore, and so much infected that it can not be moved to Porto Rico with safety. I think that by changing the camps to fresh ground almost daily, and through the rigid and earnest efforts of the Medical Department and all officers and men, the fever may be controlled. As soon as the regiments are free from the disease nearly all can be moved to places of safety. Will communicate later.

MILES, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898—1.10 p. m.

Major-General MILES,*On board Yale, Guantanamo, Playa:*

In reply to your telegram of this date, the Secretary War directs you land troops now on *Yale* and other transports at such points in Porto Rico as you may designate. He gives you the fullest discretion, but your determination of time and place of such landing should be made with full knowledge that reinforcements can not reach you from five to seven days from this date. Admiral Sampson will be ordered to give you such assistance as you and he may regard as necessary. The Secretary War further directs that, on your landing on the island of Porto Rico, that you hoist the American flag. Ernst's brigade, from Charleston, should sail to-day, and so should the troops from Tampa; so that it is quite possible that by your leaving orders at Santiago, or giving them direct, that these reinforcements may reach you earlier than herein stated, but the Secretary of War and the President did not think it well for you to consider them sure at an earlier date.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

LAKELAND, FLA., VIA SANFORD, July 18, 1898.

(Received 2.33 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Ohio cavalry now completely equipped; general impression prevails here and at Tampa that we are side tracked and will not be moved. Please have us ordered out with any expedition, anywhere, mounted or dismounted. Hayes just wired from Santiago that he expects us in Porto Rican expedition, with assistance and supplies for him. Are we going?

DAY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 18, 1898.

(Received 5.08 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Your telegram received. Going to Nipe will cause delay. Admiral Sampson has just notified me that he hopes to be able during the day to make detail of ships to cover landing in addition to the 3,000 troops now here which I am anxious to disembark. There are six or eight ships en route from Tampa that can follow us to Porto Rico. With this strong infantry and artillery force in addition to

the assistance of the Navy I feel fully competent to take and occupy commanding position until additional forces arrive, and would be glad to go at once; if any unforeseen event should occur making it unadvisable to land on the main island I can land the force on Brat Island and release the transports. I request authority accordingly.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 18, 1898.

(Received 5.23 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

The great speed of the four American Atlantic liners, their carrying capacity for troops and immense cold storage accommodations for fresh meat, vegetables, etc., render them invaluable for use as transports, and I hope that these steamers will be continued under direction of Secretary of War for transporting troops and supplies; their mission as war ships is perhaps ended and their use would save many valuable lives and great expense. Siboney is a hotbed of yellow fever and for some time free intercourse was allowed between town and transports. Yellow fever cases have been taken off three transports. This is one reason why I am anxious to move to Porto Rico the troops now on uninfected steamers.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1898.

General MILES, Siboney, Cuba:

The following dispatch was sent Admiral Sampson to-day by Secretary Long:
Admiral SAMPSON:

You will give Miles such assistance as you and he may regard as necessary for landing troops now on *Yale* and other transports at Porto Rico, and maintaining their landing. *Yale* will at once go from Porto Rico to New York to coal. Show copy of this dispatch to Miles.

LONG.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 18, 1898.

(Received 8.45 p. m.)

General CORBIN, Washington:

Siboney, 18.—Unable to reach General Miles or Garretson on *Yale*, owing to navy quarantine. Get Ohio cavalry ordered to Porto Rico, even if dismounted. If absolutely impossible for regiment to go there I request assignment to staff of Garretson, Henry, or some other general. Answer.

HAYES, Major.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 18, 1898.

(Received 8.47 p. m.)

General CORBIN, Washington:

Siboney, 18.—Captain Dickman, Eighth Cavalry, late commissary cavalry division, who kept our division supplied while others hungry, requests assignment to Porto Rico. Answer.

HAYES, Major.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 18, 1898.

(Received 10.16 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Playa, 18.—At a meeting between Admiral Sampson and myself Saturday, Cape De San Juan was considered best place to land at Porto Rico. I believe it would avoid some complication and delay if we could go there at once. Men and animals have been many days on shipboard.

MILES.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 18, 1898.

(Received 10.20 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington:

Subsistence supplies, other than those going with men on Porto Rico expedition, should be sent to harbor of Santiago, which is now open, and there are ample facilities there for discharging commissary stores, which will be needed in large amount.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 18, 1898—10.45 p. m.

Major-General MILES,

On board Yale, Guantanamo:

After a conference of the President, Secretaries of War and Navy this morning, telegram was sent you directing you to land troops now on *Yale* and other transports at such place in Porto Rico as you may determine upon. Like telegram was sent Admiral Sampson. It is desired to know if the same has been received by you.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 18, 1898.

(Received 10.55 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington:

Regarding your telegram of yesterday, I think it important to go direct to Point Fajardo, Cape De San Juan. All appliances for the expedition should be sent there, if not already en route to Santiago. Tugs, lighters, construction corps, engineer corps, under Colonel Black at Tampa. General Stone's boats now at Jacksonville—artillery, cavalry, siege train, and infantry, ample hospital supplies and appliances, and ambulances. Full transportation for all the organizations should all be directed to go to Porto Rico; also officers to establish depots of quartermasters, commissary, and ordnance supplies, and quartermasters' funds to the extent of \$100,000 for hire of native transportation and purchase of horses should be sent. Troops from the North have been heretofore sent, and I would suggest that Kiefer's division from Miami, Fla., or troops from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida be sent as a part of the command at Porto Rico. Paymasters with ample funds should be sent at once to Santiago and Porto Rico. A strong, fast, seagoing dispatch boat should also be sent to Porto Rico.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18, 1898.

(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,

Washington, D. C.:

Miles cables me to hold my command ready to move when he sends orders. Some delay by navy in preparation for movement on Porto Rico. Please communicate with Secretary of War and advise me as nearly as possible how many days we shall be delayed. Hains' transportation will arrive before noon to-morrow.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba:*

Your cablegram concerning Nipe evidently was sent before you received my last order. You are the judge of the situation.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 18, 1898.*General SHERIDAN, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

Do not assign Boynton. Secretary of War decides he can not be spared. Hains's brigade should start for Newport News as soon as possible and camp there until transports arrive. Four batteries of artillery to go same place at same time. Reserve hospital corps the same. Headquarters transportation the same. We leave here to-night.

JNO. R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 19, 1898.

(Received 2.16 a. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

July 18.—Difficult to communicate with Admiral Sampson. Only message by flag and telegraphs saying he hoped to-day to detail ships to accompany us to Porto Rico. Question can be decided in Washington; and hope, considering all things, it will be decided for us to go to Point Fajardo, Cape de San Juan, at once. It would be better to rendezvous at Crab or Vieques Island, 20 miles away from Cape de San Juan, than to go to harbor of Nipe. It might take some time to take that place on account of mines. That and Nuevitas can be easily taken later.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 19, 1898.

(Received 7.55 a. m.)

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Steamer Yale, July 18.—General Miles wishes the Fourth Missouri Regiment sent as per your cable. Desires it armed with .30-caliber rifle.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—9.30 a. m.

General MILES.

On Board Yale, Playa del Este:

It is evident from your several telegrams that the following has not reached you: "In reply to your telegram of this date, the Secretary War directs you land troops now on *Yale* and other transports at such points in Porto Rico as you may designate. He gives you the fullest discretion, but your determination of time and place of such landing should be made with full knowledge that reenforcements can not reach you from five to seven days from this date. Admiral Sampson will be ordered to give you such assistance as you and he may regard as necessary. The Secretary War further directs that on your landing on the island of Porto Rico that you hoist the American flag. Ernst's brigade, from Charleston, should sail to-day, and so should the troops from Tampa; so it is quite possible that by your leaving orders at Santiago or giving them direct that these reenforcements may reach you earlier than herein stated, but the Secretary War and the President did not think it well for you to consider them sure at an earlier date."

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—10.30 a. m.

General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

General Miles was instructed yesterday to land the command with him at such place on Porto Rico as he might determine. It is feared that the cablegram has not reached him, otherwise you would have had orders. The Secretary War directs that you place your men and everything with you on board, and to inform this office at the earliest hour at which you can sail. Then, if orders have not reached you from General Miles, instructions will be given from here. Your early departure is very desirable. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—11.35 a. m.

Maj. WEBB HAYES,

Care General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba:

Your cablegram received. The President would be glad to have you go with any general officer, and this is authority; but he says you must heed the quarantine regulations strictly. I am trying to get the First Ohio over to Porto Rico. General Miles has not consented as yet.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1898—11.39 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este.*

(To be forwarded at once.)

Your telegram of to-day concerning *Nipe* is not understood. I cabled you yesterday three times practically to go direct to Porto Rico, landing where to you seems best.

Acknowledge receipt of this, so we may know you have it and that there is no misunderstanding.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 19, 1898—12 noon.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Having reference to telegrams relating thereto, the Secretary War desires to know what troops are going on board transports and how soon they will be ready to sail, and when the rest of your corps will move to new camp as directed in telegrams of yesterday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1898.

(Received 1.13 p. m.)

CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Cablegram from Miles last night directs me to hold my command in readiness to move when he orders it: says there is some delay by the navy in preparation for movement against Porto Rico. Hains' wagon transportation now arriving here. Can all be embarked by to-morrow. Have notified Miles and asked for his opinion as to the number of days' delay to be expected. Hope some definite answer can be given, because my command should either go to sea shortly or go into camps in the country. The heat and humidity of the climate here gradually increasing the sick list. Should we go to the country, I call attention to the fact that it would be necessary to sink wells, as previously reported.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 19, 1898.

(Received 1.50 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Order to go to Porto Rico received last night. Will move as soon as navy is ready.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PLAYA, July 19, 1898.

(Received 1.59 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

In sending transports with troops and supplies they should carry sufficient coal to take them to Porto Rico and return. Request also the colliers be sent to Porto Rico with coal.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PLAYA, July 19, 1898.

(Received 2.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Our messages must have crossed in transmitting. Order received, and am only waiting for the navy.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 19, 1898.

(Received 2.08 p. m.)

CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Please inform me at once whether it is the intention to have the troops at this point mentioned in your telegram of the 16th instant to Coppinger, transported a

an expedition, all leaving at the same time. There are not enough transports here for all the troops mentioned by you, and it is a question whether precedence should be given to Schwan's brigade, the light artillery, and the pack train over cavalry. It is necessary to know this specifically in order that the assignment of transports may be made intelligently.

RODGERS, *Senior Officer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 19, 1898—3 p. m.

General RODGERS, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Troops should leave as they are ready. Since the destruction of the Spanish navy there need be no waiting for convoy. Precedence should be given Schwan's brigade, light artillery, and pack train. The assignment of transports should be made accordingly, and the transports gotten under way as soon as possible. Ships having stores belonging to troops at Santiago should stop there and discharge, going or returning. The point of landing of expedition will be Point Fajardo, as fixed by General Miles. Get under way for that point as soon as possible.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 4.50 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

1 p. m.—Referring to your dispatch of this morning, earlier dispatch of to-day from me advises you of orders received from Miles, substance of which I sent to Brooke at Washington last night immediately after receipt, requesting him to communicate it to you. My supplies and wagons of Ernst's brigade will all be on board to-night. Hains' wagon transportation, now arriving, will be loaded, and whole command will be ready to go to sea to-morrow afternoon. I assume, however, from Miles's dispatch from Playa del Este, July 18, received here at 9 p. m. yesterday, that some delay on part of the navy has occurred, and that I am expected to hold my command in readiness to sail when he orders it. Please confirm order from Miles or send me other specific instructions for my government.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 19, 1898.*

(Received 6.18 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram about troop movements received. Generals Rodgers and Schwan at Port Tampa making preparations to embark troops designated to take transports. They have been directed to furnish desired information; will forward it as soon as received. About balance, one regiment, the Thirty-second Michigan, leaves for Fernandina to-night. To-morrow and each day thereafter two regiments will move until all the troops here stationed have gone.

COPPINGER, *Major-General Commanding.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 6.36 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Following received from Playa at 3.40 p. m. to-day: "All troops and munitions of war should be shipped to Point Fajardo, Cape de San Juan, Porto Rico, with

at least forty-five days' supplies. Transports to have coal and water for return. Please give instructions accordingly. (Signed) Miles."

WILSON, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 19, 1898.

(Received 6.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington:

Headquarters. General Miles has ordered to send Colonel Weston, Colonel Humphrey, to him for expedition to Porto Rico. I can hardly spare him.(?) He loaded the transports, knows where all the rations are, and has made all ammunition,(?) and knows when and what supplies are coming. There is no officer of experience in the Subsistence Department here to take his place. Besides, I have from 18,000 to 20,000 prisoners to ration and ship to Spain. I request that he be not taken from me.

SILAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 19, 1898.

(Received 7.11 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Request the vessel now at Key West, or one of equal capacity, fitted with condensers, be ordered to Porto Rico at earliest moment.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., July 19, 1898.

(Received 7.47 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The following transmitted for your information. Apparently General Brooke did not receive the telegram referred to by General Wilson before leaving Washington. General Brooke is expected here at 11.40 to-night.

"CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1898.

"SHERIDAN, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

"3 p. m.—Last night at 9 o'clock I received a cablegram from Miles directing me to hold my command in readiness to move when ordered by him to do so, saying some delay would be made navy in its arrangements to cooperate in expedition against Porto Rico. I at once notified Brooke in Washington and asked him to communicate with War Department. At 11.30 to-day I received orders from Corbin apparent ignorance of my dispatch to Brooke, directing me to rush loading and to notify him exactly when my command is ready to sail, whereupon he will give me orders if none have previously been received from Miles. I am pushing the loading as rapidly as practicable. Hains' transportation about arriving; will be loaded by to-morrow afternoon. Can sail to-morrow night, but venture to express the hope that orders will be reconciled and my instructions shall be clear and explicit.

"WILSON, Major-General."

JAMES F. WADE, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 19, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

Your telegram to General Sheridan has been forwarded. General Brooke is en route to Chattanooga. Your proposition to sail to-morrow night is confirmed by the Secretary of War. This, it seems, should make the situation clear to you. Does it not?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1898.

(Received 8.22 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

Following just received—6.10 p. m.:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 19.*Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:**Off Santiago, 19.*—Direct all troops for expedition to sail Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, Porto Rico, and report to General Miles. Telegraph to Guantanamo when troops sail.

(Signed)

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

Have cabled that my command will sail 8 p. m. Wednesday. I understand this to be an order to sail, and I have answered.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, *July 19, 1898.*Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Your telegram received. If you can do no better than to sail at 8 o'clock Wednesday that will do, but earlier would be desirable.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 10.12 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

At 8.40 this evening received the following:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, 19.

General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

General Miles directs that you start your troops for Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, at the earliest time practicable.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*In pursuance of this explicit order I shall sail from here to-morrow afternoon at high tide 6 p. m. You will observe that this cancels order to send *Duchess* via Santiago.WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, *July 19, 1898.*Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*Secretary War directs that you sail for Point Fajardo, Porto Rico, just as soon as you can get away, but the *Duchess* should go by the way of Santiago and discharge such supplies as she has for General Shafter. Failing in this she should go to Santiago after your troops leave her at Fajardo, as she has stores badly needed by the command under General Shafter. You are charged with seeing that she gets to Santiago as soon as possible and yet transport your troops.H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, *July 19, 1898.*Col. A. KIMBALL, *Army Building, New York City:*

Secretary War wishes you to confer with Colonel Hecker and General Woodruff, to arrange for sending direct to Porto Rico the subsistence stores for that

expedition. They should have not less than 300 tons in addition to that which is going on the *Massachusetts*. It is hoped that you and Colonel Hecker will be able to charter a steamer, if only for one trip, for this purpose, or, if a ship is going, to save 300 tons' space.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 19, 1898.*

(Received 11.37 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Generals Rodgers and Schwan report from Port Tampa that there are not sufficient transports here to take the organizations that have been ordered to embark, and that the transports here are not ready to receive troops. Medical officers report some of them not in sanitary condition, and all need overhauling. The *Miller* has been rejected by Captain Bellinger. No troops have gone on board the transports, although they are all ready, except the Fifth Infantry, only two companies of which have as yet arrived.

COPPINGER, *Major-General Commanding.*

OFFICE OF FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

Washington, July 19, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR: Gen. J. K. Hudson is exceedingly anxious that his brigade, Snyder's division, consisting of the First District of Columbia, Second New York, and Fifth Maryland, should be numbered among the Porto Rico troops. It will be exceedingly gratifying to me and the people of our State if General Hudson and his brigade could be put into active service, as requested.

Very truly yours,

J. L. BRISTOW.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Secretary of War.

ON THE TRAIN NEAR DANVILLE, *Va., July 19, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

In the hurry of leaving Washington the formal order for the movement of my headquarters, the signal corps, reserve hospital corps, and four batteries of artillery seems to have been omitted. Will you please telegraph it to Chickamauga. Hains's brigade included. Also include movement of Third Brigade, First Division, as soon as transports are provided. The cavalry will be very limited, and I might take the troop of Sixth Cavalry at Chickamauga and company of Eighth Infantry, on account of limited number of regulars going to Porto Rico. Please let me hear decision as to this last.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 20, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DAY,

First Ohio Cavalry, Lakeland, Fla.:

It is impossible to answer your telegram of yesterday. The expedition is very largely in the hands of General Miles. I have recommended that you be sent. How is the health of your command?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Col. FRANKLIN BARTLETT,

Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, New York City:

Your telegram this date received. Will do the best I can. Can not offer, however, any great encouragement.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Referring to your last telegram, it is seen that the order from General Miles cancels the *Duchesse* going via Santiago, but that does not relieve her of the necessity of going to Santiago, as mentioned in earlier telegram of this evening. As you will not be able to reach General Miles by cable, Secretary War directs that on reaching him you give him this information that the *Duchess*, must sail at once for Santiago and discharge her freight there.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The acting assistant surgeons on the *Duchesse* will accompany you to Porto Rico.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 20, 1898.

(Received 10.40 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

The *Nueces* and *Lampasas* came in last night with engineer corps, artillery train, and 600 troops. There are now ten transports here, ready to move to Porto Rico, including four batteries light artillery and siege artillery, and other en route. The horses are suffering and some dying from long and close confinement, and the troops are subjected to much discomfort. I have been waiting for Admiral Sampson to furnish proper naval assistance, as indicated in your telegram.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 20, 1898.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish you copy of a cablegram just received from Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Playa, Cuba.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

General MILES, *Playa, Cuba:*

The Secretary of the Navy has again given instructions to Sampson to give you immediate assistance to enable you to land and remain in Porto Rico. The Secretary War directs that as soon as transports are discharged you order them to

return for more troops and supplies. This he regards as first importance. Transports having supplies for troops at Santiago should return via that port and discharge them.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 20, 1898.

(Received 1.18 p.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Have just arrived at camp and find that the Chesapeake and Ohio have as yet assembled no rail transportation for Hains's brigade and other troops to go with it to Newport News; neither has the company's agent communicated when it could be assembled. I wish to also call attention to the fact that the route these troops are to take is about 240 miles longer than the direct route and consumes about eight hours more in time. I wish also to say that no contract to ship troops from Battlefield Station should be made, as such shipments materially interfere with incoming supplies. Troops shipped from here should go either from Ringgold or Rossville.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., July 20, 1898.

(Received 3.36 p.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Loading my brigade on transports progressing favorably since receipt of your telegram of yesterday to General Rodgers. Hope to get Nineteenth Infantry off to-morrow. Steamer *Miller* has been repaired and quartermaster accepts her.

SCHWAN, *Brigadier-General.*

FORT MONROE, VA., July 20, 1898.

(Received 4 p.m.)

Hon. THOS. C. PLATT, *49 Broadway, New York:*

Wish you would wire General Corbin to send Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, to Porto Rico, General Colby commanding. Looks as though they would be left at Chickamauga. Please do this.

ISAAC V. BAKER.

Referred to the Secretary of War.

T. C. PLATT, U. S. S.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1898.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20, 1898.

(Received 4.45 p.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Troops of my command sailing to-day as follows: *Transport No. 30:* Myself, 19 staff, 27 enlisted orderlies, clerks, etc., 45 officers, 1,153 enlisted men of the Third Wisconsin. *Transport La Grand Duchesse:* General Ernst, 7 staff, 14 enlisted orderlies, clerks, etc., 41 officers, and 1,132 men of Second Wisconsin. *Transport 21:* Col. Willis J. Hulings, with 32 officers and 767 [men] of Sixteenth Pennsylvania; also Companies D and M, Sixth Illinois, 6 officers and 195 men, who were left here by Garretson's brigade for lack of shipping accommodations. Five officers and 53 men

of Fourth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, attached to my command, and 6 officers, 6 hospital stewards, and 60 enlisted men of hospital and ambulance corps are divided among the three transports. My reserve ammunition consists of 1,093,000 rounds, besides what is carried on the person—about 50 rounds per man. Sick left in hospital as follows: Sixteenth Pennsylvania, 21 men; Second Wisconsin, 2 officers and 76 men; Third Wisconsin, 2 officers and 62 men; Signal Corps, 2 men.

WILSON, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,

Commanding Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Referring to so much of your telegram of July 19 as relates to your request to take with you the troop of the Sixth Cavalry at Chickamauga and company of light infantry, on account of the limited number of regulars going to Porto Rico, Secretary of War directs that in obedience to your request you take with you said troop and said company of infantry and arrange for their transportation and subsistence; also Signal Corps, hospital corps, and four light batteries.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 20, 1898.

(Received 8 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram regarding the troop of cavalry, company of infantry, signal corps, hospital corps, and four light batteries received. I would further say that the Third Brigade of the First Division, to which I have transferred Brigadier-General Grant, is ready and can move at any time. Following this, the Second and Third divisions are both ready to move. General Poland commands the Second Division and General Sanger the Third Division. I would like to have instructions in regard to shipping points for the two divisions herein mentioned. Please give me this information. There seems to be a hitch in the transportation of Hains's brigade to Newport News, which I have reported earlier to-day, and which does not seem to be straightened yet. It should receive attention at Washington.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20, 1898.

(Received 8.10 p. m.)

CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Seven fifteen p. m. Just leaving dock. Transport *21* delayed till next tide, owing to obstinacy of mules.

WILSON, Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20, 1898.

(Received 8.11 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Total number of officers 164, and total number of men 3,407, on board transports *La Grand Duchesse*, No. 30, and No. 21. [On] account delay in loading latter, transports will be delayed until next tide. Detailed figures have already been telegraphed.

WILSON, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 20, 1898—10 p. m.

Mr. GREGORY, *Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Washington:*

The following telegram has just been received from General Brooke, Chickamanga:

"Have just arrived at camp and find that the Chesapeake and Ohio have as yet assembled no transportation for Hains's brigade and other troops to go with it to Newport News; neither has the company's agent communicated when it could be assembled. I wish to also call your attention to the fact that the route these troops are to take is about 240 miles longer than the direct route and consumes about eight hours more in time. I wish also to say that no contract to ship troops from Battlefield Station should be made, as such shipments materially interfere with incoming supplies. Troops shipped from here should go either from Ringgold or Rossville."

This is a great disappointment to the Secretary of War, and if arrangements are not made at once with the Quartermaster's Department for proper transportation by your line the movement will have to be made by other lines that can furnish the transportation. It is imperative that these troops leave to-morrow for Newport News.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAYTI, July 20, 1898.

(Received 8.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

July 20.—There is an excellent battalion of about 500 marines here. If the President would authorize, would like to take them with my command to Porto Rico, as they are anxious to go and the Navy has no further use for them.

MILES.

JULY 20, 1898.

General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

I do not think well of your suggestion about marines. We have army enough for our work. Do not take Colonel Humphrey away from Santiago.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 20, 1898.

GEORGE W. STEVENS,

General Manager Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Richmond, Va.:

Secretary War desires to see you earliest hour possible to-morrow about reported deficiency of transportation to move brigade from Chattanooga to Newport News, which your company has taken contract to move.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 20, 1898.

General MILES, *on board Yale, Playa:*

Secretary of War desires to know what troops are now with you on board transports. Give regiments and letters of batteries.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

General MILES, *Playa*:

Secretary War directs, in view of the emergency, that Colonel Humphrey be directed to remain at Santiago until he can be relieved by an officer from here or elsewhere. The distress of the situation is so great it is not possible to relieve him at this moment.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 20, 1898.*

(Received 11.07 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington*:

Admiral Sampson came on board the *Yale* this morning. He had not at that time seen the order of Secretary Long. He was furnished a copy of it, and after sending to his flagship found the order there. I asked him to give us as strong a force of the Navy as possible in the movement against Porto Rico. He said he would inform me later. At 5 o'clock he came on board, and stated that he would furnish, to assist our landing, the *Yale* and *Columbia*. These are the two ships with which we left Charleston, S. C. He said that the *Columbia* would take three or four days to coal. He also stated that he would give us the *Cincinnati*, but does not know where she is. Also quote the *New Orleans*. If she is now at San Juan, quote. If the *New Orleans* is not at San Juan, there is nothing to prevent the small Spanish gunboats coming out of that harbor and attacking the transports en route, and it is highly important that she should remain, blockading that harbor while we land at Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan. This assures but two vessels to cover our landing, and these are loaded with troops. The *Columbia* and *Yale* could not silence a piece of artillery on shore without risking the lives of from 300 to 1,500 of Garretson's brigade on board. This, in my judgment, is not in accordance with the order of Secretary Long—to give such assistance as is necessary for landing—or in accordance with your telegram of the 18th. I think you and the President should be apprised of the fact that, while these 10 transports, loaded with troops and munitions of war, are waiting here, a great portion of the American Navy [are] within cannon shot of this place, and some of them actively engaged bringing into this harbor vessels which were captured by and surrendered to the Army. There are battle ships enough here to enable us to land within cannon shot of the city of San Juan. I request that positive orders be given to the Navy to cover the landing of at least 10,000 troops on the island of Porto Rico without delay, as that number will be there within a week.

NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General Commanding*.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 20, 1898.*

Hon. JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary of the Navy*.

SIR: I hand you a dispatch just received from General Miles. It is evident to me from this dispatch that Admiral Sampson is not proposing to furnish such assistance as I have heretofore directed. He should send enough ships, and strong enough, as will enable General Miles to land his troops in safety at Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, and to remain so long as their assistance is needed.

General Wilson has already sailed from Charleston, with orders to proceed to Point Fajardo. If your convoy is delayed he will reach Point Fajardo without any protection whatever, which must not be permitted. Wilson can not be reached by wire. He has no guns on his ships. The Secretary of War says that

General Wilson is due to arrive at Point Fajardo in three or four days. Prompt action should be taken to give General Wilson protection on his arrival there. It seems to me a cruiser or battle ship, or both, should be detailed for this duty.

Please see that the necessary orders are issued at once.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

12 m., WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898—Midnight.

General MILES, *On board Yale, Playa:*

The following has just been sent the Secretary of the Navy, and is, by direction of the Secretary of War, sent you for your information:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 20, 1898.

"Hon. JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary of the Navy.*

"SIR: I hand you a dispatch just received from General Miles. It is evident to me from this dispatch that Admiral Sampson is not proposing to furnish such assistance as I have heretofore directed. He should send enough ships, and strong enough, as will enable General Miles to land his troops in safety at Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, and to remain so long as their assistance is needed.

"General Wilson has already sailed from Charleston, with orders to proceed to Point Fajardo. If your convoy is delayed he will reach Point Fajardo without any protection whatever, which must not be permitted. Wilson can not be reached by wire. He has no guns on his ships. The Secretary of War says that General Wilson is due to arrive at Point Fajardo in three or four days. Prompt action should be taken to give General Wilson protection on his arrival there. It seems to me a cruiser or battle ship, or both, should be detailed for this duty.

"Please see that the necessary orders are issued at once.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 20, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL MILITARY EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO:

By this note I have the honor to introduce Chief Clerk H. M. Robinson, of the Railway Mail Service, who, with two assistants, W. H. Hahr and J. H. Kamp, railway postal clerks, and Post-Office Clerks Nathan A. C. Smith, S. W. Kingsmore, and Edward Jifkins, has been designated by the Post-Office Department to accompany the military expedition to Porto Rico, with a view to providing necessary postal facilities for the army and naval forces connected with the proposed expedition.

The Department desires that these six postal men be furnished with the necessary transportation, and that every facility be extended to them in the transaction of their postal work that you may grant consistently with the military interests.

Very respectfully,

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898—12.30 a. m.

General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The matter of transportation is having active consideration. It is believed that by morning it will be cleared up.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898—12.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Secretary War orders that Colonels Humphrey and Weston remain with you until officers can be sent to relieve them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *on board Yale, Playa*:

Wilson is on the way to Cape Fajardo. A battle ship and armed cruiser must be sent at once to protect them on their arrival. The President has so instructed the Secretary of the Navy.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898—12.45 a. m.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.*:

The President and Secretary War wish to meet the expressed desire of Mr. Lewis, a Member of Congress from the State of Washington, to see something of the Army, its movements, administration, etc., and to this end would be glad if you would consent to allow him to serve on your staff as a volunteer aid during the Porto Rico campaign. He is a militia officer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He does not expect a status of pay. Do you approve?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1898.

General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

The Secretary of the Navy just informs me that he received an order from the President at 2 o'clock this morning to send the *Indiana* and *Newark*, or ships of that class, at once to convey you and remain with you as long as needed. Don't go without them.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 21, 1898.

(Received 10.26 a. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington*:

Last night I sent this letter:

"JULY 20.

"Admiral SAMPSON,

"Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

"SIR: I am informed by my Adjutant-General that you have designated the *Yale* and *Columbia* as ships to render the assistance for landing of the troops and for maintaining their landing, and also the *Cincinnati*, the whereabouts of which I understand is not known, and the *New Orleans*, if it is at San Juan. If the latter vessel is not at San Juan it ought to be and remain there, otherwise that port is left open with nothing to prevent the Spanish gunboats known to be there from coming out and capturing our transports now en route to Cape San Juan. Second, since it is not known where the *Cincinnati* is it may or may not be of any assistance. Third, the *Columbia* and *Yale* could not silence a battery of light artillery on shore without jeopardizing the lives of the 300 to 1,500 troops on

board. In view of the above facts I have to inform you that I do not consider the force above mentioned available or sufficient to cover the landing of some 10,000 men now en route to Cape San Juan, and I beg leave to request that an additional and ample force be immediately ordered to those waters.

"Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,

"Major-General Commanding U. S. Army."

Have received following reply:

"U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, FIRST RATE,

"Guantanamo Bay, July 20, 1898.

"NELSON A. MILES,

"Major-General Commanding U. S. Army.

"SIR: Referring to your letter of this date, the *Cincinnati* is ordered by telegraph here. She is either at Key West, or within easy reach from there, on the Havana blockade. The *Annapolis*, *Wasp*, and *Leyden*, ordered to attack Port Nipe, have been ordered to Cape San Juan to assist in the expedition. The *Gloucester* will be added. Three monitors will join the expedition. The *Cincinnati*, *Yale*, *Columbia*, *Annapolis*, *Wasp*, *Gloucester*, and *Leyden* are amply sufficient to cover the landing of 10,000 men at the point named without the monitors. The first four are capable of silencing anything short of heavy guns in position.

"Very respectfully,

"W. T. SAMPSON,

"Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy,

"Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Forces, North Atlantic Station."

With this support I will sail as quickly as the *Columbia* can get sufficient coal to take her to Cape San Juan and last a few days. All are very glad at the prospect of reaching their destination.

MILES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 21, 1898.

The DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,

Army Building, New York City.

SIR: This note will be presented to you by Mr. Moffett, a correspondent of the Arkell Publishing Company, who has been detailed to visit Porto Rico.

Mr. Moffett is desirous of proceeding to Porto Rico on the Government transport *Massachusetts*, and I should be pleased if you would favor him in the direction indicated, should you find it practicable to do so with due regard to the military interests.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR CORRESPONDENT'S PASS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *War Department:*

This is to certify that Mr. Moffett has been duly accredited to the War Department as a correspondent of the Arkell Publishing Company and McClure's Magazine.

Military commanders are requested to permit him to pass freely, so far as in their judgment it is proper and expedient to do so, and to extend to him such aid and protection, not incompatible with the interests of the service, as he may require.

Given at the War Department, city of Washington, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1898.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ARKELL PUBLISHING COMPANY,

New York, July 20, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: We should like very much to send an extremely able and very trustworthy correspondent on one of the transport ships, especially the *Massachusetts*, which is to sail, we believe, from this harbor to Porto Rico. Mr. Moffett will also do work for McClure's Magazine. If we can get Mr. Moffett on board the *Massachusetts*, we would appreciate the favor very highly.

Sincerely, yours,

B. ARKELL.**PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., July 21, 1898.**

(Received 1.18 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

I hope to get off two full regiments of Schwan's brigade, two light batteries, pack train, and Hoppin's troops to-morrow. The light batteries could, if desired, sail to-night, but I think it advisable that they should go with the other troops. The material for four other batteries is on the dock, waiting the arrival of transports, and can be shipped promptly when they arrive.

JOHN I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

PLAYA, July 21, 1898.

(Received 2.38 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Playa, 21.—Massachusetts, Dixie, Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis, Leyden, Wasp, go with Yale, Columbia. We expect to sail at 3 o'clock.

MILES.**HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS AND CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 21, 1898.****Gen. H. C. CORBIN,***Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR GENERAL CORBIN: I give herewith a list of staff officers and organizations pertaining to my headquarters that will go to Porto Rico, and have instructed for the present that any mail sent to us be first sent to your care in Washington, so that you may know the points to which it should be forwarded. As soon as we reach our destination I will relieve your office of the trouble of forwarding the mail, but for the present I know of no better way to have it sent to us than through your care.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.

Lieut. James T. Dean, Fourteenth Infantry.

Lieut. F. B. McKenna, Fifteenth Infantry.

Lieut. C. W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry.

Brig. Gen. M. V. Sheridan.

Lieut. Col. W. V. Richards.

Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom.

Lieut. Col. G. W. Goethals.

Lieut. Col. R. Huidekoper.

Maj. W. A. Glassford.

Maj. J. M. Carson, jr.

Capt. G. McK. Williamson.

Lieut. Col. H. G. Sharpe.

Maj. C. F. Mason.

Lieut. Col. E. Hunter.

Capt. James A. Campbell.

Clerks.—Frank Steinhart, Adolf Gerhard, George F. Mizen, F. D. Oviatt, H. S. Campbell, W. D. Hinckley.

Messengers.—Emil R. Schmidt, John Smith, Richard Heartry.

Company F, Eighth Infantry, Capt. W. L. Pitcher.

Troop H, Sixth Cavalry, First Lieut. John P. Ryan.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1898.

Hon. T. C. PLATT.

DEAR SIR: If you want to make some good votes this fall, have the Twenty-second regiment sent to Porto Rico. They all think that you could do it. I trust you asked for the transfer of my son, as I requested some days ago.

Yours, respectfully,

C. F. WRIGHT.

Referred to the Secretary of War for his consideration.

T. C. PLATT, U. S. S.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1898.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS AND CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 21, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In further consideration of the Porto Rican expedition which was directed in the letter from the Secretary of War to Major-General Miles dated June 26 last, and the subsequent telegraphic and written correspondence on the subject, and the recent verbal consideration given to it while in Washington, I wish to say further in regard to this matter that the troops composing the First Corps were set aside to comply with that portion of the instructions to General Miles referring to troops from this camp. These three divisions, numbering about 32,000 men, are fully equipped, and for the time of their service are well instructed and should be maintained as an organization wherever their services may be required.

Giving expression to the thoughts suggested by the conversation with the President, I would say that the number of troops necessary for the carrying out of the purposes then expressed will be fully all of this corps, and possibly considerably more, to the end that the presence of large numbers would conduce to the speedy solution of the problems which are known to face us on that island. By this I mean that with a force of this kind I have no doubt that the United States would be able to accomplish the purposes outlined by his excellency with the least effusion of blood.

I would therefore urge that this matter receive that attention which it seems to me the gravity of the situation demands, and also as being the expression of one who, in all probability, will be called upon to execute the purposes of the Government in that island.

I would ask that I be advised of the decision which may be arrived at in this matter at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

TAUNTON, MASS., July 21, 1898.

Major-General CORBIN, War Department, Washington.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The First Massachusetts Artillery U. S. Volunteers, Third Battalion, Battery I, is now stationed at Fort Warren. As it has been pretty generally conceded that there is nothing to keep them at their present situation now, and as they are very anxious to get into active service, I have to ask that you will assign them to duty as a part of the Porto Rico expedition. This battalion comes from my own district from which, so far, no troops have been ordered South. If it is possible for you to give them active service I hope you will do so. They are a splendid set of fellows and there are none better in the land.

I remain, yours, very truly,

WM. C. LOVERING.

They can go either as infantry or artillery.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 21, 1898.

(Received 6.03 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Guantanamo Bay, July 21.—In order to avoid conflict of authority or misunderstanding, general directions were given General Shafter to be executed under his orders and supervision as follows: All regimental property and stores needed with his command were to be unloaded without delay at Santiago; such transports as were required for hospital ships would be selected; those loaded with troops and supplies for Porto Rico were to go there, and all others as fast as emptied returned to Tampa; tugs, lighters, and appliances for disembarking troops and commissary and quartermaster stores not required at Santiago were to be forwarded to Porto Rico; quartermaster transportation wagon and pack trains not required at Santiago to be also forwarded to Porto Rico. On completion of such duties Colonels Humphrey and Weston to be sent to Porto Rico. This left the whole matter under the direction and supervision of General Shafter, and it was also left to his option to determine when the services of officers named could be spared. As the Spanish prisoners have their own commissaries and quartermasters, General Shafter can issue to them stores in bulk for from five to ten days at a time. There is no liability of their going away, as without arms they would be in danger of the Cubans and they could not go by sea, hence they will require but a small guard. There is not a single regiment of regulars or volunteers with General Shafter's command that is not infected with yellow fever, from 1 case in the Eighth Ohio to 36 cases in the Thirty-third Michigan. After consulting with best medical authorities it is my opinion that the best mode of ridding the troops of the fever will be as I have directed, namely, the troops to go up as high as possible, selecting fresh camp every day. If this does not check the spread of the disease, only way of saving a large portion of the command will be to put them on transports and ship them to the New England coast to some point to be designated by the Surgeon-General. Colonel Greenleaf, surgeon in chief, believes the disease comes from occupying houses, shacks, and blockhouses that have been occupied by yellow-fever patients, although I had given positive directions prohibiting this before the troops landed. This was the case with the building occupied as post-office, one occupied by correspondents, and those occupied by the Thirty-third Michigan. In one blockhouse at Aguadores, where the Spaniards usually kept a guard of 9 men, there originated 37 cases resulting in death during the past year.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

BUTTE, MONT., July 21, 1898.

(Received 6.38 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

On behalf of the people of Montana, I respectfully ask that Colonel Grigsby's volunteer cavalry regiment be assigned to the Porto Rico expedition, subject to General Brooke's approval.

LEE MANTLE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 21, 1898.

(Received 7.13 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Guantanamo Bay, 21.—I hope you will order enough 30-caliber rifles sent to Porto Rico by first steamer to arm Sixth Massachusetts, Sixth Illinois, and all other regiments that have started with Springfields for Porto Rico; also put 30-caliber rifles in hands of troops before they leave, with belts and ammunition. I will order all the ammunition from Shafter's corps, except 100 rounds per man; that will give me a reserve of 3,500,000 rounds. I know you will forward troops as rapidly as possible. Would like the organizations sent as nearly complete as possible—that is, the transportation belonging to the commands, sufficient amount of forage for animals, and complete rations. The latter is very important—to keep complete rations together rather than shipped in bulk. I would like cavalry in addition to the Fifth United States. If available, those Western cavalry regiments could be sent with their horse equipments, and horses purchased on the island of Porto Rico upon which to mount them.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ABERDEEN, S. DAK., July 21, 1898.

(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

If possible I wish you might order Third United States Cavalry, Colonel Grigsby, to accompany Porto Rico expedition.

JAMES H. KYLE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 21, 1898.

(Received 7.23 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

The following troops are with me aboard transports, Guantanamo Harbor, en route to Porto Rico: Four light batteries of Third and Fourth; Lomia's battery (B), Fifth Artillery; Sixth Illinois; Sixth Massachusetts; 275 recruits for regiments Fifth Corps; 60 Signal Corps; Seventh Hospital Corps; 3,415 all told; others expected daily.

MILES.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, received July 21, 1898—11.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Santiago, July 20.—Transport *Aransas* leaves here to-day for Port Tampa; *Hudson* for Fort Monroe. *Aransas* should have left yesterday. Yellow fever developed and she had to return to Siboney. She had patients removed. *Hudson* has 35 wounded officers on board. These vessels should be fully coaled and watered and receive full supplies of ship stores before taking troops aboard for General Miles's expedition. Give Quartermaster-General copy of this.

HUMPHREY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 22, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War is of the opinion that the light batteries should go with General Schwan's brigade.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 22, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, SECOND ARMY CORPS,

Camp Russell A. Alger, Va.:

Secretary of War directs that the squadron Pennsylvania Cavalry and squadron New York Cavalry, now with your command, with their horses, fully equipped, thirty days' rations for the men and ten days' forage for animals, and 500 rounds ammunition for each man, proceed soon as possible by rail to Newport News for embarkation, if transportation will permit, with Hains's brigade. If impracticable to go with Hains's brigade, command will go into camp on arrival at Newport News and report fact. Travel by Chesapeake and Ohio is contemplated. Necessary arrangements will be made by depot quartermaster, this city, who should be communicated with. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

JULY 22, 1898.

Permission is hereby granted to the Army and Navy Christian Commission to send their tents, equipment, and men in charge of the same, to Porto Rico, with or following the troops among which they have worked when in the national camps in the United States, or to which they may be assigned.

The transportation and facilities thus granted to be always subject to the control of commanding officers, so as not to interfere with military operations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 22, 1898—12 noon.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

What troops and letters of batteries or companies are to go on Porto Rican expedition from Tampa? Please answer at once.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22, 1898—12.43 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Leona, Concho, and Rio Grande ready to leave. Two ships a day can be unloaded. Will start them as fast as they are unloaded. There are twenty-five transports here in all.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, July 22, 1898—1.15 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

On board U. S. S. Yale, July 22, 1898.—Am disappointed in the nonarrival of Colonel Hecker with construction corps. Colonel Black arrived without snag

boats or lighters. Please send at least four strong seagoing steam lighters and tugs; also General Stone's boats at Jacksonville, if not already sent, as soon as possible. Am moving along well.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GEORGIA, July 22, 1898.

(Received 3.03 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, General Hains, commanding, consisting of the Third Illinois, Fourth Ohio, and Fourth Pennsylvania, left to-day for Newport News, 144 officers, 3,825 men, 150 rounds ammunition per man. Sixty-two horses and 350,000 pounds of freight, without any wagon transportation. To-morrow there will leave the following commands: The reserve hospital and ambulance company of the corps and the hospital and ambulance company of the brigade, consisting of 13 officers, 260 men, 68 horses, 118 mules, 21 wagons, 29 ambulances, and 40,000 pounds of freight. To-morrow myself and headquarters will leave for Newport News with 16 officers, 48 men, 47 horses, 66 mules, 12 wagons, and 30,000 pounds of freight; headquarters guard, 3 officers, 124 men, 70 horses, 26 mules, 5 wagons, and 16,000 pounds of freight; signal corps, 11 officers, 177 men, 43 horses, 84 mules, 18 wagons, and 40,000 pounds of freight. On Sunday will leave for Newport News 4 batteries of artillery, 19 officers, 700 men, 319 horses, 72 mules, 16 guns, 16 caissons, 4 battery forges, 18 wagons, and 60,000 pounds of freight.

JNO. R. BROOKE, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 22, 1898—5.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The *Leona*, *Concho*, and *Rio Grande*, and perhaps four additional transports, should go to Tampa, and the rest of the transports with you should proceed directly to New York, as supplies and troops will be sent from there for the Porto Rico expedition. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, July 22, 1898.

(Received 5.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY STATE, Washington:

A great many people of Porto Rico leaving the island. A great many suffering. Would not recommend blockading any other ports against food. However, we must prevent ammunition arriving. I hope you will hasten invasion.

HANNA.

(Philip C. Hanna, United States consul, San Juan, Porto Rico.)

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 22, 1898.

(Received 7.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Troops embarking on transports to go to Porto Rico: Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry; Hoppin's troop (B), Second Cavalry; Light Battery M (Macomb) and C (Lenily's), Seventh Artillery. These troops, with transportation and supplies, exhaust capacity of transports now here.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898.COMMANDING GENERAL, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Has the Fifth Infantry sailed from Tampa? Several officers here belong to that regiment wish to join it,

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 22, 1898.*

(Received 8.17 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Fifth Infantry still here.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—10.50 p. m.Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:The transports *Leona*, *Concho*, *Rio Grande*, and *Aransas* are leaving Santiago for Tampa, and four others will leave in a few days.H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—11 p. m.

Gen. THEODORE SCHWAN

(Through General Coppingerman),

Tampa, Fla.:

If the Fifth Infantry is not filled to the maximum it should be done so by assignment of recruits now at Tampa awaiting assignment to other regiments. This remark applies likewise to the Eleventh and Nineteenth. They should go to the field in Porto Rico filled to the limit.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—11.15 p. m.General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Secretary War directs as transports leave for Porto Rico that the name of transports and number of officers and men and arm of service will be reported at once to this office.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*PROCTOR, VT., *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 10.45 a. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Can't you order Vermont regiment at Chickamauga to Porto Rico? Good regiment and general desire that they go.

REDFIELD PROCTOR.

HAMILTON, MASS., July 23, 1898.

(Received 12.33 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Our first regiment heavy artillery very anxious to go to Porto Rico. It is in fine condition. Have already spoken to you about it. Earnestly hope that it may be sent. General Brooke would like to have them. Think also very anxious that our Eighth Regiment, one of the very best and most efficient in service, may be sent to Porto Rico from Chickamauga, as I have already urged.

H. C. LODGE.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ALGER, VA., July 23, 1898.

(Received 4.25 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

There are a number of men in this camp belonging to the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois who desire to go with the cavalry to Newport News, and thence to Porto Rico to join their regiments, who are supposed to be en route with General Miles from Santiago. Shall I send them?

GRAHAM, *Major-General, Commanding.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 23, 1898.*General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.*:

Officers and men in your camp belonging to Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers should be sent with cavalry to Newport News, provided they are armed and equipped.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 23, 1898.

(Received 5.08 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

Left Camp Thomas at 2.30 this afternoon for Newport News.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

NEW YORK, July 23, 1898.

(Received 5.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

Absolutely necessary for steamer *Olivette* to correct her compass. To do this she will have to leave her pier at 12 o'clock noon, as it now appears that she will not be ready to sail at noon Monday. She will sail on Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon. This will give paymasters ample time to put money on board.

KIMBALL, *Depot Quartermaster.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 23, 1898.

(Received 5.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Have just caught the Second Georgia near Ybor City limits, Tampa, and directed them to unload and camp there until further orders.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

VIA TAMPA, FLA., PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 23, 1898.

(Received 6.20 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Following boats just leaving here: *Arcadia*, with Macomb's battery, Seventh Artillery, 170 men, with 10,000 rounds .45-caliber revolver ammunition and pack train. The *D. H. Miller*, with Lemley's battery, Seventh Artillery, 170 men, and 10,000 rounds .45-caliber revolver ammunition and pack train; also one company Eleventh Infantry. The *Whitney*, with Hoppin's troop, Second Cavalry, comprising 3 officers, 90 men, with 500 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man; also one company Eleventh Infantry and transportation of Nineteenth Infantry and brigade ambulance train. The *Florida*, with five companies Nineteenth Infantry. The *Cherokee*, with General Schwan's headquarters and seven companies Nineteenth Infantry. The *Mohawk*, with ten companies and transportation of Eleventh Infantry, 33 Red Cross ambulances, mules, and drivers, and 524 pack animals and packers. Eleventh Infantry numbers, approximately, 1,200 men, with 400 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man. Nineteenth Infantry has 1,177 men, with 500 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man. The *Port Victor* sailed this morning with commissary stores and mules and Tenth U. S. Signal Corps, comprising 55 men; also 25 of Hospital Corps, with 5 surgeons.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C.:*

July 23, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary War directs that following the departure of Schwan's brigade you cause the following regiments to be placed en route to Santiago, viz: Fifth Maryland, First Florida, Second Georgia. It may be necessary to make transfers to do this. If so, the Secretary directs that it be done, and a general officer and staff assigned. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 23, 1898.

(Received 6.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram directing Fifth Maryland, First Florida, and Second Georgia be placed en route for Santiago just received. The First Florida is now in camp at Fernandina, the Second Georgia en route there, Fifth Maryland still here. Shall the First Florida and Second Georgia embark at Fernandina or Tampa?

COPPINGER, Major-General, *Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., July 23, 1898.

(Received 7 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Last of six transports carrying Porto Rico expedition, 73 officers and 2,823 enlisted men, sails to-morrow morning. Quartermaster's Department will assign first available transport to Fifth United States Infantry, which should follow after receiving all recruits for regular regiments now at Tampa. Cable message may reach me care United States consul, Santa Barbara, Samana Bay, Santo Domingo.

SCHWAN, *Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., July 23, 1898.

(Received 7.43 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The transports *Arcadia*, *Whitney*, *Miller*, *Florida*, and *Cherokee*, the latter with General Schwan's headquarters, sailed between 10 and 12.30 to-day with two light batteries Seventh Artillery, one troop Second Cavalry, two companies Eleventh Infantry, the full regiment of Nineteenth Infantry, and two sections of general pack train. The *Mohawk*, which can easily overtake these boats, can not sail before 10 o'clock to-morrow. It will carry 10 companies of Eleventh Infantry, about 600 pack animals, the brigade ambulance train, and Red Cross ambulances.

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Senior Officer at Port Tampa.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, July 23, 1898.

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Concho, *Alamo*, and *Leone* left yesterday for Newport News. *Rio Grande* and *Santiago* leave to-day for Tampa per your telegram of yesterday, and the next four unloaded will go to same place.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, July 23, 1898.

(Received 10.28 p. m.)

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.:

Can Captain McMillan go with me when I join General Miles's expedition? He is assigned to duty with me. Will see General Shafter about it.

HUMPHREY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—10.30 p. m.

GENERAL COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Shafter reports *Rio Grande* and *Santiago* left to-day for Tampa; four other transports will follow to-morrow and next day. Have troops ready to embark as soon as they arrive, and send direct to Point Fajardo, Porto Rico.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

(Same to Gen. John I. Rodgers, Port Tampa, Fla.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—10.45 p. m.

GENERAL COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Use your judgment as to sending ships to Fernandina for Florida and Georgia regiments. Probably be better to embark them there. See that they have ammunition and get off to Porto Rico as soon as possible. Will the six ships coming from Shafter take this brigade?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—11.15 p. m.

Hon. H. C. LODGE, *Hamilton, Mass.:*

Telegram received and submitted to Secretary of War, who remarks until regiments from other States have assignments to the field your application for the heavy artillery and the Eighth Regiment he regrets can not be favorably considered. You have one regiment at Santiago, while other States have none in the field at all. The pressure for this representation is of such character as to force the Secretary to equalize assignments among several States. The wisdom of this you will readily see.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Colonel HUMPHREY, *Santiago:*

If General Shafter approves of Captain McMillan going with you, Secretary War does.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Proctor, Vt.:*

Proposition contained in your telegram to Secretary War about Vermont regiment will have consideration, and it is probable regiment will be ordered in not distant future.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General RODGERS, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

How much transportation will you need over what is now in port? It is desirable that as fast as transports are loaded they be put under way for Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 23, 1898.*

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The troops leaving Tampa should sail for Point Fajardo, Porto Rico, where General Miles awaits them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *July 24, 1898.*

(Received 12.23 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Transportation, in addition to that now in port, will be required for eleven troops of Fifth Cavalry; eight companies of Fifth Infantry; two batteries, three 3.6-inch rifles, eight guns each; two batteries of 5-inch rifles, six guns each; and two batteries 7-inch howitzers, six guns each, with horses, and transportation to embark remainder of troops ordered in your telegram of July 16.

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 24, 1898.

(Received 2.05 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:

First section, with General Hains, arrived 12.30. As it is impossible to get any transport off to-night, General Hains's preference was to go into camp, which really is best thing to do, as troops will be more comfortable in camp than they would in cramped quarters aboard the transports. Other sections coming along twenty to thirty minutes apart. General Brooke, on last section, will not arrive until to-morrow morning. I find by putting 1,300 men each on *St. Paul* and *St. Louis* we will be short space for about 150 men. Of course more men can be put on the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, or, what I think would be better, the *Seneca* can be ordered here from New York to take the 150, and reduce the number to be put aboard the *Massachusetts* and *Romania*, making the men all round more comfortable. I have wired Colonel Bird suggesting this. I return to Old Point Comfort this afternoon, and take a boat for Washington to-night.

HECKER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 24, 1898.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

The Secretary War has given orders for the two batteries of Pennsylvania artillery at Newport News to go to Porto Rico as soon as transportation can be provided. The *St. Paul* will be ready to sail from Newport News Tuesday. Do you not think it would be well to have a regiment of your next brigade ordered there in time to embark and sail as soon as possible? If you approve, issue the order; or perhaps it would be better to order the entire brigade to get under way as soon as possible and camp at Newport News and embark as transports are ready. This would prevent delays. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1898—2.30 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Governors Island, N. Y.:

Secretary War directs that soon as transportation can be furnished the two batteries of Pennsylvania light artillery at Newport News be sent to Porto Rico to report to General Miles. What is needed to complete their arms and equipment?

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1898—2.30 p. m.General WADE, *Chickamauga Park, Georgia:*

Get the brigade that is to follow Hains ready for shipment to Newport News at once. General Brooke will probably give orders for its leaving as soon as railroad can give them cars. He has been advised that ships for one regiment at least will be waiting there after Tuesday noon. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 24, 1898.

(Received 4.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram just received. I do not know the capacity of six ships coming from Shafter.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GEORGIA, July 24, 1898.

(Received 7.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram of this date, relative to getting brigade to follow Hains ready for shipment, received.

J. F. WADE, Major-General Commanding.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., July 24, 1898.

(Received 9.25 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch received. Saturday's report from Warburton, senior captain, shows Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Newport News, has 75 horses, and that 75 horses have been ordered purchased for Light Battery C. For condition of these batteries on July 3 see copy of report from these headquarters July 5. Only minor articles of equipment received since that date. Have directed Captain Warburton to report direct to Adjutant-General articles needed to complete equipment.

GILLESPIE, Brigadier-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, July 24, 1898—12 midnight.

Major-General MILES,

Care Major-General Brooke, via Newport News, Virginia:

Return all transports at once, including Yale, Harrard, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

JULY 24, 1898.

Mr. J. J. HENNA, No. 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant to the honorable the Secretary of War, inclosing correspondence between yourself and General Miles relative to the return of yourself and party of about forty to the Island of Porto Rico, and, in reply thereto, to inform you that the Secretary grants permission for yourself and party to return to your homes by accompanying one of the expeditions; but this permission does not in any way imply that any of the party will be employed as "commissioners, guides, scouts," or in any other capacity, and no claims whatever for compensation as such will be entertained, unless specially ordered by General Miles or the Secretary of War.

With assurances of high regard, I am, yours, very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

(Correspondence follows.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1898.

Gen. NELSON A. MILES, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: In view of the projected invasion of Porto Rico by the American Army, and authorized by a number of Porto Ricans now residing in the United

States, I come to offer the services of the entire board of directors of the revolutionary party of the island, of which I have the honor of being president, and a contingent of about forty natives, to accompany the expedition about to be sent, in the capacity of commissioners, guides, scouts, interpreters, and soldiers. In coming to offer our services, we are only moved by a sense of duty toward the country where we were born, and to the one that gave us hospitality and citizenship, as well as by the conviction that the influence we will exercise over our compatriots on our arrival in the island could not but quickly satisfy them that the purpose of the American invasion is to redeem the natives from the ignominious yoke of the tyrant, and not to conquer them with the sword and enslave them again under another flag and master, as the Spaniards would have them believe—thus facilitating and making victory easy for the American arms instead of having to meet resistance and unnecessary shedding of blood on both sides.

As I informed you in our interview this morning that it will take a couple of weeks at least in which to organize our men, I would pray you to let me know at your earliest convenience your decision on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. J. HENNA.

P. S.—Kindly forward answer to No. 8 West Fortieth street, New York.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1898.

Dr. J. J. HENNA, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York:

Replying to your excellent letter of yesterday, I should be very glad to have you and such members of the board of directors as can come here not later than Thursday or Friday prepared to leave from Newport News Saturday. How long they will be delayed en route is impossible to say; it depends on circumstances. In order to be sure of being in time, I would advise that you be here as indicated, or at Newport News Saturday to go on the steamer that leaves that port. There will, however, be other steamers leaving Newport News in about a week or ten days destined for the same place. You can exercise your own judgment in determining time of your departure, according to above-indicated plans.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1898.

Dr. J. J. HENNA, New York:

You will not need to come until later. Will advise you by letter.

NELSON A. MILES, Major-General Commanding.

8 WEST FORTIETH STREET, New York, July 23, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request at the interview held between our secretary, Mr. R. H. Todd, and yourself yesterday, I beg to lay before you the correspondence between General Miles and myself on the subject of the Porto Rico invasion.

The manifesto proposed, a copy of which is in your possession, expresses our sentiment and plan of action. We did not consider ourselves justified in publishing it for distribution on our arrival at the island without your authority, but will follow your suggestions on the matter.

Should you consider it unnecessary to wait for an answer from General Miles, kindly inform us where to report for duty.

With sentiments of the highest consideration,

I am, respectfully, yours,

J. J. HENNA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, July 25, 1898—10.10 a.m.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Governors Island, N. Y.:

Send noncommissioned officer and five enlisted men to report to commanding officer of *Olivette*, sailing from New York this afternoon or to-morrow morning (Colonel Kimball will give exact hour of departure), to guard paymaster's funds. They will return on first ship.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1898.

(Received 10.14 a. m.)

Gen. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

It would be most gratifying to the men of the First Troop and to their friends here if they could be sent with General Brooke on Wednesday to Porto Rico. This organization was the bodyguard of Washington in the Revolution and has participated in every struggle of the country since. It is composed, rank and file, of the best young men of this city—men of standing and fortune. It would be a good thing for them and the country to have them among the first to land at Porto Rico. I earnestly urge this upon you.

COL. A. LOWDEN SNOWDEN.

TAMPA, FLA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 10.37 a. m.)

SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

No orders yet about Woodson's Fifth Corps ambulance train. I want some of these to outfit brigade from this corps ordered to Porto Rico.

O'REILLY, *Chief Surgeon.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1898.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I shall feel personally obliged if you will direct that the First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, commanded by General Wyley, be assigned to the Porto Rico expedition.

BOIES PENROSE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 12.01 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

General Grant's brigade ready to leave. No orders yet from General Brooke.

J. F. WADE, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 25, 1898—1.30 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

How many transports will you need to ship the troops ordered from your corps to Porto Rico? The Fifth Infantry, Fifth Cavalry, and the Southern regiments ordered in telegram Saturday should be first to go. There are six transports on the way to you. How many more will you require? Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 25, 1898.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:-

Telegram of 23d instant, directing that after the departure of Schwan's brigade the Fifth Maryland, First Florida, and Second Georgia be placed en route for Santiago, should have directed to place them en route for Porto Rico. Acknowledge.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MADISON, IND., July 25, 1898.

(Received 2.19 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Indiana importunes you to send her One hundred and fifty-ninth Infantry on Porto Rico expedition.

M. C. GARBER, *Editor Courier.*P. E. BEAR, *Judge.*M. R. SULZER, *ex-Member Republican State Committee.*ELLISON MCGUIRE, *Mayor of Madison.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 3.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram of this date correcting destination of Fifth Maryland, First Florida, and Second Georgia regiments as given in your telegram of 23d is received.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 3.57 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Transport *Morgan* leaving here at noon with Troop A, Fifth Cavalry, on board under Captain Coombs and Second Lieutenant Valentine, 90 men with 500 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man, also 13 teamsters and transportation of the troops and part of transportation of Nineteenth Infantry, 1,200,000 rounds .45-caliber rifle ammunition also aboard.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Captain Groome, earnestly desires to be included in expedition leaving Wednesday for Porto Rico.

The standing of this company is so high that they feel entitled to be recognized with first cavalry leaving for Porto Rico consistent with the public service; we will greatly appreciate your directions accordingly.

C. C. HARRISON.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 4.33 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Don't want to urge favoritism, but Third Pennsylvania Volunteers is fully equipped, in excellent health, and was first Pennsylvania regiment to front. Justice to it and the Government should send it to Porto Rico.

A. K. MCCLURE.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 5.57 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram No. 2 just received. I need transports enough to carry Fifth Infantry, strength to-day, 750 officers and men, 25 4-mule wagons complete, and 8 horses; Fifth Cavalry, 1,082 officers and men, same number horses, 46 mules, wagons complete; Southern brigade, 3,246 officers and men, 327 mules, 35 horses, 75 wagons, and brigade headquarters. I know nothing of the capacity of Shafter's transports. You do not mention General Rodgers's siege artillery, part of which awaiting shipment under your previous orders.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 8.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram regarding two batteries of Pennsylvania artillery at Newport News to go to Porto Rico and other matters contained therein is received. The transportation now provided will be very much crowded, and I do not think they can go with this part of the expedition. The *St. Paul* and *Seneca* have not yet arrived. I have inspected the *Roumania*, *Massachusetts*, and *City of Washington* and think arrangements for the men and animals very much contracted, though it is possible they may get through without serious injury resulting. I will telegraph General Wade to send Grant's brigade and the battalion Sixteenth Infantry attached to it here at once, to go into camp and await transports. I would again remind you that the Second and Third Divisions are all ready to move, and that a brigade should be ready here to take Grant's brigade's place, and so on through the list until all have gone, unless it be thought wise to send troops to Savannah or Brunswick and load troops from these points. In connection with this I would say that the transportation bringing Hains's brigade and my headquarters and the batteries here has not been a success. It is a long distance out of the way, and the railroad did not seem to have transportation of its own and was not fully equal to the increased service. The train on which I was bringing my headquarters here was forty-eight hours coming from Chickamauga.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major-General, Commanding.

TAMPA, FLA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

One troop Fifth Cavalry left on *Morgan* for Porto Rico to-day. The regiment is in readiness to embark as soon as transports arrive. Require two large ships to transport regiment, 1,000 men and horses and 250 mules and wagons. This is the third time the regiment has been under orders to embark on transports, and in behalf of the officers and men I urgently request that the steamer *Michigan* and one other large transport expected to reach Port Tampa to-morrow may be assigned to take us to Porto Rico without further delay.

WHITESIDE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Commanding.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram No. 6 just received. The 52 unassigned light artillery recruits will be sent under an officer on Porto Rico expedition when transports are available.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

General Ludington has, at my instance, just wired Humphrey concerning transports yet needed at Tampa. Please direct Humphrey to meet this requisition, and to this extent previous instructions concerning transports are modified. We are anxious to meet General Miles's expectation for troops, hence these appeals for the ships with you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 10.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Telegram No. 5 received. Battery H, Seventh Artillery is here. Enlisted strength, 200 guns, and material on cars ready to embark on arrival of ocean transportation.

COPPINGER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—11 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Your telegram of even date received. In addition to the transportation therein reported, give the amount of transportation that will be required for General Rodgers's siege artillery. Of course, it is supposed you would include everything ordered.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 25, 1898.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Chief Surgeon O'Reilly should be authorized to take such of the Fifth Corps ambulance train as may, in his judgment, be necessary to outfit troops going to Porto Rico.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—11.15 p. m.

Hon. G. P. WETMORE, *Newport, R. I.*:

The Rhode Island regiment is not forgotten.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.*:

Press dispatches say that General Miles is disembarking at Ponce. The Secretary of War does not credit it, and yet feels that it may be so. He says that you should sail for Fajardo: not finding him there, to then proceed to Ponce. Some notice will doubtless be waiting at Fajardo. When will you get away?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 26, 1898.

(Received 9.21 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

I am informed that the commanders of the auxiliary cruisers do not announce their presence at any shipping point. This should not be so. I understand also that the troops now here with me en route to Porto Rico will sail under the convoy of the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*. If this is not correct please advise me, that I may govern myself accordingly. I expect the batteries from Chickamauga during the day.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 26, 1898.

(Received 9.26 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch regarding General Miles disembarking at Ponce received. Please see my dispatch regarding sailing of the fleet now loading here in a body. I will proceed to Fajardo and then find such orders as may be waiting. Hope to get away to-morrow. Neither the *St. Paul* nor the *Seneca* have been reported yet.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—10 a. m.

General BROOKE, Newport News, Va.:

The Secretary of War does not wish transports loaded beyond the point of comfort and safety of the men, even if you have to leave some of your men to follow. At the same time, it is desirable that all space be utilized. Your command will have the convoy of the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, and of course your ships should sail within hailing distance.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 26, 1898.

(Received 10.40 a. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,*War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

General Snyder wishes to accompany his second brigade to Porto Rico. Most of his first brigade having already gone. I approve unless you send instructions to the contrary.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 26, 1898.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary of War approves of General Snyder going with his second brigade.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 26, 1898.

(Received 11.11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

We have 1,087 men enlisted this morning, all armed, clothed, and equipped as infantry, with the exception of 722 gun slings. First Battalion only has khaki uniforms. Very anxious to secure khaki for other two battalions. Have no engineering tools or equipment, though requisitions have been made. Anxious to secure sheathed machetes for all enlisted men.

GRIFFIN, *Colonel.*

COLUMBIA, PA., July 26, 1898.

(Received 12.35 p. m.)

Gen. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Hope you will approve General Coppinger's request for the departure to Porto Rico of General Snyder with the next brigade of his division.

M. S. QUAY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 26, 1898.*Senator M. S. QUAY, *Columbia, Pa.:*

Authority will be given to General Snyder to get away as soon as it can be arranged.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 26, 1898.

(Received 12.55 p. m.)

RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky troops have been sent to the front; Indiana, which was the first to respond after the call, seems to have been overlooked. I well understand that it has been unintentional, but our people do not so well understand it. There is considerable apprehension and feeling about it, which I think I should communicate to you.

CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, July 26, 1898—1.30 p. m.*General WADE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The Secretary War directs that an Indiana regiment be substituted for one of the Illinois regiments ordered to Porto Rico, Illinois being represented by one or more regiments now in the field and Indiana having none.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 26, 1898.

(Received 2.22 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to your telegram, letter will reach me here to-morrow. Am arranging with a view to unloading at destination. Some corrections are in progress.

J. R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—4 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

First Regiment U. S. Volunteer Engineers, Peekskill, N. Y.:

It is proposed to send your entire regiment to Porto Rico. You will put forth every effort to get all necessary clothing and equipment. It is expected to have transport ready for you in New York in about eight days.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, July 26, 1898—4.25 p. m.*Major-General MILES, *Porto Rico:*

Conflicting reports here as to your place of landing. Why did you change? Doraco, near Ensenada, about 15 miles west of San Juan, is reported an excellent

place to land. The *Yosemite* went in there and remained several days. Did you leave ships to direct Schwan and Wilson, now en route, where to find you? General Brooke will leave Fortress Monroe to-morrow.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—4.35 p. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

Associated Press reports following by way of St. Thomas:

"The United States expedition under the command of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding Army of United States, which left Guantanamo Bay during the evening of Thursday last, July 21, was landed here—Port of Guanica—safely to-day, after a skirmish with a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of 30 belonging to the launch *Funistas*, auxiliary gunboat *Gloucester*, formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht *Corsair*. Four Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt. The troops were pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about 10 miles east of this place."

Secretary of War is doubtful in his mind as to the truth of this report, but it may be so and is sent to you for your information. Of course, if you fail to connect with General Miles at Fajardo, you will have to look for him elsewhere on the coast. Doubtless he has left instructions at Fajardo for you. We are trying to get him by cable, asking him to do so if he has not already.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—5.30 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

One million three hundred fifty thousand rounds, caliber .45, shipped you to-day. Remainder of the 2,000,000 rounds will be ordered to-night.

As to Major Lissak, he will be at Fort Monroe to-morrow morning. Commanding officer, Fort Monroe Arsenal, telegraphs that he has turned over 200,000 rounds, caliber .30, cartridges to cavalry troops, and 1,575,000 rounds, caliber .45, cartridges to General Hains' Brigade—giving 500 rounds per man.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 26, 1898.*

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

Have you given orders for the wagon transportation of Grant's brigade?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 26, 1898.*

(Received 8.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Have ordered the wagon transportation of Grant's brigade to accompany the brigade.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

VIA BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, July 26, 1898.

(Received 9.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The *Gloucester*, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports, and heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Hope to move on Ponce in a few days, that being the largest city in Porto Rico. Notification has been sent to transports going to Cape San Juan, and all transports and supplies should be directed to this port or Ponce until further notice. Troops in good health and best spirits. No casualties.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—midnight.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

The following has been received and is furnished you for your information and guidance:

"Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The *Gloucester*, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports, and heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Hope to move on Ponce in a few days, that being the largest city in Porto Rico. Notification has been sent to transports going to Cape San Juan, and all transports and supplies should be directed to this port or Ponce until further notice. Troops in good health and best spirits. No casualties.

"MILES, Major-General Commanding Army."

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

Secretary War does not think it necessary to keep your fleet together going over—the liners are so much faster.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—midnight.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

The following has just been given out from the White House by authority:

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this

afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and a settlement of terms of peace."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,

Newport News, Va., July 26, 1898.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: We are here doing our best to get away to sea, as you know by my telegram. There is a hitch in the arrival of the *St. Louis* and the *Seneca*, and there is a great deal to do in getting aboard the troops and the ammunition. Everything is here now except the batteries from Chickamauga. Their ship is assigned to them and they go aboard as soon as they can do so. The other ships are loading their baggage and supplies, and the men will go aboard as soon as matters are arranged in that line. They will be the last to go.

I wish to say now again to you that I made the request that the three divisions of my corps be sent to Porto Rico. You will remember I did this verbally, and I have done so in writing. I would now say that if I have done anything thus far which is worthy of any consideration I have not a higher present ambition than to have my whole corps under my command. Will you please say this to the Secretary and the President and ask them to permit this corps to come to me and to serve under my command in Porto Rico. If you get this in time to telegraph me, do so, acknowledging its receipt and anything else you may have to say. I do not now anticipate getting away before to-morrow afternoon or evening. It is a slow job, but I have avoided confusion thus far.

I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

P. S.—I would say further that I fear we underestimate the Spanish force in Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, *July 26, 1898.*

Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT, *49 Broadway, New York City.*

MY DEAR SENATOR PLATT: I have been asked by several friends of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to write to you for the purpose of enlisting your good offices toward securing the regiment an opportunity of going to the front.

It is unnecessary for me to recall to you the distinguished reputation which this regiment won during the rebellion.

Upon the declaration of the present war it was the first New York regiment to answer the President's call and to volunteer to a man for active duty, without any conditions whatever.

For over two months the 1,300 men which compose the regiment have been held at Tampa, Fla., and yesterday, instead of being ordered on the Porto Rico expedition, they were transferred to a new camp at Fernandina, Fla.

The military authorities have declared that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is in discipline, efficiency, and morale the equal, if not the superior, of any regiment in the service. Its lieutenant-colonel is one of the crack officers of the Regular Army, and under the circumstances it is very natural that a great deal of irritation should prevail among the members of the regiment and its friends at its protracted detention in camp.

The Tammany politicians are spreading a rumor through the city that the regiment is being unjustly discriminated against.

I have too much confidence in the Administration to give any credence to such

a base supposition, but I would very earnestly urge upon your part the advisability of making an earnest effort with the War Department to have the regiment immediately assigned to the front.

Any action upon your part will be very gratifying to myself, personally, and to thousands of friends of the regiment in this city, and I shall see that the members of the regiment are made acquainted with your kindness in the matter.

I beg to remain, very respectfully, yours,

T. ST. JOHN GAFFARY.

Referred to the Secretary of War for his consideration.

T. C. PLATT, U. S. S.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1898.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 27, 1898.

(Received 10.17 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Your several telegrams received last night. Under present conditions it seems to me that I should push on with what force I can put on the fast ships and get to General Miles as soon as possible. Unless otherwise ordered, I will go on, leaving the slower ships to come on as fast as they can. I hope to be able to get away this evening with the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*; and expect the batteries on the *Roumania*, and the *Massachusetts* with its lading, and possibly the *City of Washington*, will be able to start. The *Seneca* is held for, to me, unaccountable reasons by the quarantine officer. I could send aboard the troops designated for it by lighters. If that would meet the views of the Department, please advise me.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1898—11.50 a. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News*, Va.:

Your telegram is received, and Secretary War approves of proposition to go forward as rapidly as possible with fast ships, allowing slow ones to follow. Soon as I can get necessary information about the *Seneca* from health officers, instructions will be sent you concerning her. It may be that you will have to leave the troops going on *Seneca* to board her after she is thoroughly fumigated, if it is insisted this shall be done.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, KANAWHA COUNTY, W. VA., July 27, 1898.

(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*, Washington, D. C.:

My State was one of the first to respond for troops. Our First Regiment, now at Chickamauga, is regarded by General Brooke as one of his best regiments. They are very anxious to go to Porto Rico, and my State will feel it keenly if war ends without giving them a chance to go to front. If possible, please have them go.

G. W. ATKINSON, Governor of West Virginia.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 27, 1898.

Dr. A. H. DOTY,

Health Officer, Quarantine Station Staten Island, N. Y.:

When will the *Seneca* be released from quarantine? She is needed very much for transportation purposes.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., July 27, 1898.

(Received 2.55 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*The *Seneca* was released from quarantine on Friday last, and is now at Fort Monroe. *Olivette* bound out this afternoon.A. H. DOTY, *Health Officer.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898—3 p. m.General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*Health officer, quarantine, Staten Island, reports *Seneca* was released from quarantine on Friday last, and is now at Fort Monroe. *Olivette* bound out this afternoon.H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 27, 1898.

(Received 3 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to telegram of 25th, transport room for siege artillery will be required for 23 officers, 1,235 enlisted men, 116 civilian employees, 570 horses, 508 mules, 75 six and 6 four mule wagons, 4 ambulances, 12 7-inch howitzers, carriages, limbers, platforms, and 1,200 rounds ammunition for same. Twelve 5-inch siege guns, carriages, limbers, platforms, and 1,200 rounds ammunition for same. Sixteen 3.6-inch heavy field guns, carriages, limbers, caissons, and 2,300 rounds ammunition for same. Six farm trucks, in addition to foregoing, and tentage for the command, and sixty days' rations and forage; also shears, gins, tackle, armament, chests, tools, and appliances for disembarking, mounting, handling, and repairing siege material.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898—3.50 p. m.General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Transports from Santiago are not reported returning to Tampa as fast as the Secretary of War would like. We will need all you have to get the troops General Miles wants from Tampa. Please have them hurried along there, as the General has landed and waits reinforcements with impatience. You know how trying his position is, and we are anxious to meet his every want and wish.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 27, 1898.

(Received 6.32 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*Transport *Fanita* sailed at 12.50 p. m. for Santiago, with 22 packers, 3 doctors, and Major Hersey, First Volunteer Cavalry, aboard. Baggage of officers, at Santiago, which was not unloaded from the transports while there, also sent back on *Fanita*.COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 27, 1898.

(Received 9 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

I regret to say that the departure which I hoped to make to-night has been defeated by reason of the overcrowded condition of the dock by freights not belonging to the army. The spaces were so small and narrow that the loading of the ships was a slow operation. I would suggest that the Quartermaster-General arrange for a clearing of the roofed docks in all future cases of loading of troops at this point. In such case troops can be loaded with their supplies without difficulty. I hope to be off at an early hour to-morrow morning.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898—10.40 p. m.

General MILES, Porto Rico:

Secretary of War desires transport boats *Mohawk* and *Mobile* returned to Tampa as soon as possible to transport from there to Porto Rico the siege artillery and Fifth Cavalry.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898—10.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHITSIDE, Fifth Cavalry, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary of War has requested General Miles to return to Port Tampa transports *Mohawk* and *Mobile*. When they reach Tampa they will carry your regiment and siege artillery to Porto Rico. The transport *Michigan* is a refrigerating ship, and will run only between Tampa and Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., July 27, 1898.

(Received 10.41 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

General Duffield not on board *Leona* or *Alamo*, which arrived to-day. Captains of these two report he expected to sail on *Conejo*, which they think will arrive to-morrow, Thursday. Will deliver message promptly when he arrives.

ALLEN, Quartermaster.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 27, 1898.

(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Can we not be ordered to leave here immediately for Porto Rico? Am under orders to report to General Miles.

BARCLAY H. WARBURTON,
Captain Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 27, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Porto Rico.

SIR: At the instance of the President, Hon. James W. Wadsworth is given authority to visit the army operations in Porto Rico. He will be given trans-

portation to and return from Porto Rico, and all consideration due his position as a Member of the House of Representatives.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898.

General MILES, *Porto Rico*:

Secretary suggests you send your dispatches to St. Thomas for transmission via Martinique.

CORBIN.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1898.

General CORBIN:

Message went 3.20 via Martinique, Government rate, \$1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$ per word. I added to address words: "First dispatch boat starting for Porto Rico." As all West Indian offices close 6 o'clock, suggest Departments wiring Porto Rico file before 3 while we have to depend on this circuitous route.

SQUIRES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.*:

The Secretary of War hopes you will be able to get away early in the morning. I am instructed to say that the overtures for peace have not reached a stage that in any way warrants a hesitancy or absence of vigor on the part of our army operating against the enemy. You will give this information to General Miles, whom we may not be able to reach by cable before you report to him. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 28, 1898.

(Received 10.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Your midnight telegram received. The troops will go on board this morning and move out as rapidly as they are ready. The lightering from here to opposite Fortress Monroe has been very slow work, but all the supplies of ammunition and subsistence are now on board or going on board, and the troops are moving. There is difficulty attending so long a distance of lightering, as you may well imagine. Every day and hour since our arrival has been devoted to pushing the work. The difficulties attending the loading of troops from these docks, which are crowded with merchandise, is very great and should receive attention, so that in any further movement there may be more space given to loading ships. I hope to be off myself with the *St. Louis* this morning. I understand about the conditions as related by you in the peace negotiations. Good-by.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General Commanding.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 28, 1898.

(Received 10.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The following will sail to-day: On *Massachusetts*, medical department, 13 officers, 256 enlisted men; Signal Corps, 8 officers, 153 enlisted men; Sixth United States Cavalry, 1 troop, 2 officers, 56 enlisted men; Eighth United States Infantry, 1 company, 1 officer, and 62 enlisted men; headquarters detachment, 15 enlisted men. Artillery on steamer *Roumania*, 687 enlisted men, 19 officers. General Hains will report his brigade.

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major-General Commanding.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 28, 1898.

(Received 3.40 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

My brigade, consisting of three regiments of infantry, 138 officers, 3,608 men, with 1,750,000 rounds ammunition; 5 Sims-Dudley dynamite guns, 2½-inch caliber, with 300 rounds ammunition; three troops of cavalry, 8 officers, 291 men, with 150,000 rounds carbine ammunition, sail for Porto Rico this afternoon on the steamers *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, *Roumania*, *Massachusetts*, *Seneca*, and *City of Washington*.

PETER C. HAINS, Brigadier-General.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 28, 1898.

(Received 3.46 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Two of my regiments have embarked for Porto Rico. Four other regiments are under orders. I request permission to go to Porto Rico by first available transport. Please wire answer.

COPPINGER,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 28, 1898.

(Received 4.14 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Can not special effort be made to expedite the departure of Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Newport News?

HENRY H. BINGHAM.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 28, 1898.

(Received 7.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

I have arrived with one regiment, First Kentucky. Expect the rest of my brigade to-night. Am ready to sail and await orders.

GRANT, Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 28, 1898.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

The Secretary desires to know what troops have sailed for Porto Rico from Tampa; what regiments and batteries have been designated to go. Nothing specific in regard to movement from Tampa has been received here.

JOHN A. JOHNSTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 28, 1898.

(Received 11.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

The following troops have sailed for Porto Rico: The Eleventh and Nineteenth infantries, under General Schwan; Light Batteries C and M, Seventh Artillery; Troops B, Second Cavalry, and A, Fifth Cavalry. All have been regularly reported by wire. Following under orders and awaiting transports: Artillery—D, Fourth; G, K, and M, Fifth; E, Sixth, and H, Seventh; Fifth Infantry, Fifth Cavalry, General Hudson's brigade, comprising Second Georgia, Fifth Maryland, and First Florida, and General Snyder's with division headquarters.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 28, 1898.

(Received 7.55 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Have I ever, in any way, attempted to thwart the wish of General Brooke or any other person that the First Kentucky Regiment should be sent to Porto Rico, and did I not recommend to you some weeks ago that the regiment should be sent to Maysville?

W. O. BRADLEY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 28, 1898.

President WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Washington, D. C.:

The Fifth Volunteers, flower of Illinois, first responding to call, National Guards from Springfield, Jacksonville, Peoria, Quincy, and Decatur, taken from train at Chickamauga yesterday to make way for two Kentucky regiments, beg to go to front immediately. I urge request be granted. Regiment and friends are heartbroken.

RICHARD YATES.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 28, 1898.

Gen. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL: I this morning sent the President a telegram, of which I inclose a copy.

The feeling throughout this vicinity is that through some inadvertence our regiment is not receiving the recognition it is entitled to. As I was for five years a member of this regiment I take the liberty to ask you to do whatever is possible to enable them to go to the front. Their relatives and friends throughout this section are greatly disappointed at the failure of the regiment to go to the front. As I understand it, the regiment has been twice turned down for other regiments.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD YATES.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 29, 1898.

(Received 12.05 a. m.)

General CORBIN:

Will Sixth Ohio go to Porto Rico? Please have them included. Want it bad.

J. H. SOUTHDARD.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 29, 1898.

(Received 12.55 a. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

If possible, send Sixth Ohio to Porto Rico; now at Chickamauga. McMaken, the colonel, was of Toledo Cadets and is a splendid officer. Give the boys a chance.

J. B. FORAKER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1898—10.30 a. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Transports *Yucatan*, *Allegheny*, *Comal*, and *San Marcos* are en route from Santiago to Tampa. General Shafter has been directed to send transports *Segurana*, *Miami*, and *Mallarano* to Tampa. These seven transports will carry approximately 5,300 men and 2,300 animals.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ST. THOMAS, *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 2.11 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28, 1898, 1.30 a. m.—On the 26th garrison had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties, 4 wounded; all doing well. Spanish lost 3 killed, 13 wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day. Last evening Commander Davis, of the *Dixie*, moved into this port, followed by Captain Higginson with his fleet early this morning. General Wilson, with Ernst's brigade, now rapidly disembarking. Spanish troops are retreating from southern part Porto Rico. Ponce and port have population 50,000, now under American flag. The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. Navy has several prizes; also 70 lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed, now restored; telegraph communication also being restored; cable instruments destroyed; have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

HELENA, MONT., *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 2.53 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary, Washington, D. C.*:

Grigsby's Cavalry anxious to go to Porto Rico. They can quickly mount in that country if their horses are left behind. If practicable would be gratified to have them sent to the front.

THOS. A. CARTER.

ST. THOMAS, *received July 29, 1898—2.36 p. m.*

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28, 1898, 4.15 p. m.—In the affair of the 26th Capt. Edward J. Gibson, Company A, was wounded in left hip; Capt. J. H. Prior, Company L, slightly wounded in hand; Private James Drummond, Company K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bostick, Company L, slight wound on right arm. All of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival.

MILES.

PONCE, August 29, 1898—3.14 p. m.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY, Washington:

Col. Frederick A. Hill, of Judge Advocate's Department, collecting customs here. Will remain until permanent selection made. General Wilson recommends retention.

O. H. AUSTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 29, 1898.

(Received 3.35 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Am advised part of Wiley's brigade has been ordered to Porto Rico. If not against your judgment, hope you will include remaining regiment and keep Wiley in command.

M. S. QUAY.

PEKIN, ILL.; July 29, 1898.

(Received 4.43 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Four companies of the Fifth Illinois are from my district, and the people as well as I feel keenly at the manner in which the Fifth have been humiliated. We can not locate the cause, but we hope and ask for the Fifth to be sent to Porto Rico immediately.

JOSEPH V. GRAFF,

Member of Congress, Fourteenth District, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 29, 1898.

(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The reports in relation to the Fifth Illinois Regiment, now at Chickamauga, have been coming here and have greatly excited the friends of the soldiers comprising the Fifth Regiment in our State. It so happens that it is made up of young men largely in and around Springfield. I am well acquainted with many of the regiment. I feel aggrieved that that regiment has failed to go to the front, especially that they were called back after they were ordered a day or two ago. Will you please order the men either to Porto Rico or some other place where they can be made to feel that they are not ignored?

S. M. CULLOM.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 29, 1898.

(Received 5 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Our people in Illinois are quite exercised over the apparent unfair treatment by the Department of the Fifth Illinois, now at Chickamauga, Ga. This is one of the best equipped regiments in the service. It is our home regiment. It includes the Governor's Guards. Most of the officers and a large per cent of the men have served from four to twenty years in the National Guard. It was the first regiment on the ground at Chickamauga. It has been twice disappointed by breaking camp under orders to move, losing and giving away all their accumulation of camp equipment, tent floors, etc., then ordered to return. Our people are feeling

sore over this treatment. While I sympathize with this feeling, I am not willing to believe that it was intentional on the part of the Department. I sincerely hope that you will manage to send this regiment, and at once, on the Porto Rico expedition.

JOHN R. TANNER, *Governor.*

STATE HOUSE, Springfield, Ill., July 29, 1898.

(Received 5.55 p. m.)

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Our people in Illinois are getting quite exercised over the apparent unfair treatment by the Department of the Fifth Illinois, now at Chickamauga. This is one of the best equipped regiments in the service—it is our home regiment. It includes the Governor's Guards. Most of the officers and a large per cent of the men have served from four to twenty years in the National Guards. It was the first regiment on the grounds at Chickamauga. It has been twice disappointed by breaking camp under orders to move, losing and giving away all their accumulation of camp equipment, tent floors, etc., and then ordered to return. While I sympathize with this feeling I am not willing to believe that it was intentional on the part of the Department. I sincerely hope that you will manage to send this regiment, and at once, on the Porto Rico expedition.

JOHN R. TANNER, *Governor.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, July 29, 1898.

(Received 7 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington:*

The *Segurancua*, *Knickerbocker*, *Saratoga*, and *Iroquois* leave to-morrow night for Tampa. The *Miami* and *Matteawan* have only forage on board; they will be unloaded next. They have been retained until near last on account of their condensing 13,000 gallons of water each per day, without which the fleet could not have gotten along.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 29, 1898.

(Received 9.31 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War,*

Washington, D. C.:

I understand the Second Division, Second Brigade, First Army Corps, Chickamauga, desires to be included in the troops sent to Porto Rico. I am advised this division has been longer at Chickamauga than any division there. I have no personal information, but give you that which has come to me from those in position to know. I am pleased to present the matter to you for your favorable consideration if entirely consistent with the public service. Our people are very grateful to you for your recent kindness. I think the Government should make an effort to send all the troops possible to Porto Rico. It will be a great lesson to them and is fairly due them because of their response to the Government's call.

C. W. FAIRBANKS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 29, 1898.

(Received 11 p. m.)

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Transports *Segurancua*, *Knickerbocker*, *Saratoga*, and *Iroquois* leave Santiago to-morrow night for Tampa. You should have troops in readiness to embark for

Porto Rico on their arrival. Secretary of War directs me to say that he has no objection to your going to Porto Rico with any part of your command when you may desire, but on leaving that you will notify this office the next officer in rank to yourself and who will succeed you in command.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICAGO, July 30, 1898.

(Received 11.23 a. m.)

General ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to request that Fifth Illinois be ordered to the front. A lot of brave men are much disheartened and discouraged. Your kind personal attention will be greatly appreciated.

W. E. MASON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Washington, July 30, 1898—11.40 a. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the following transports left Newport News for Porto Rico July 28:

St. Louis, with Third Illinois, 1,173 men, 46 officers, and General Brooke and staff.

Roumania, with four batteries (Rodney's battalion), about 19 officers and 700 men, 16 guns and caissons, 4 battery wagons, 331 horses, 72 mules, reserve ambulance, signal corps and hospital wagons and stores, artillery ammunition, rations for men, about thirty days' forage for 1,000 horses.

Massachusetts, with reserve ambulance corps, hospital corps (men and horses), headquarters First Army Corps; Troop H, Sixth Cavalry; Troops A and C, New York Volunteer Cavalry; City Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry; Company F, Eighth Infantry; total, 43 officers, 1,130 men, 1,005 horses and mules.

Seneca, with part Fourth Pennsylvania, 611 men, small-arms ammunition, rations for men and additional commissary stores, wagons and equipage signal corps, 29 ambulances, and various small stores.

City of Washington, with part of Fourth Pennsylvania, 612 men, cargo of commissary stores (overflow of *Massachusetts*), small-arms ammunition, and rations for men.

St. Paul, with Fourth Ohio, 44 officers, 1,211 men, battery dynamite guns, Brigadier-General Hains and staff, Porto Rican Commission, newspaper correspondents, and transients joining Army in Porto Rico.

General Grant's brigade follows from Newport News, and will sail Monday or Tuesday. General Shafter is sending the transports rapidly to Tampa. Troops from there should be under way in considerable numbers by middle of the week, unless we are embarrassed by the quarantine regulations, which are giving us trouble all along the line.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 12.50 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Transport *Cherokee*, with General Schwan on board and part of his brigade, arrived this afternoon. Remainder expected soon.

MILES.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1898.

(Received 10.50 a. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Can I offer any suggestions or advice or inducement to send the Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry to the front? I am very anxious that it should be done, if possible. Answer Oriental Hotel.

T. C. PLATT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 30, 1898.

Senator PLATT, New York City:

Every consideration will be given your request for the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers to be sent to Porto Rico. The trouble is that your State already has troops in the field, while other States have none at all and are claiming the honor, and are claiming it with a vengeance. You see the trouble?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICE,

Washington, July 30, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: As the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, an English corporation subsidized by Spain, declines to receive messages addressed to Ponce, please inform all offices that messages to General Miles and his army must be addressed "St. Thomas, by first dispatch boat sailing for Ponce."

I am endeavoring to secure a modification of this order, and am in hopes that the English company will accept the situation and reopen their office at Ponce. Meanwhile, it seems to me that messages to and from Santiago should not be sent over the wires of this hostile company, but that messages to and from Santiago should be routed via Haiti.

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY,
Brigadier-General, Chief Signal Officer U. S. Army.

PEKIN, ILL., July 30, 1898.

(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I am authorized to-day by many officers from Fifth Illinois Infantry to deny rumored lack of discipline, and to say it is perfect. They bore their trials like soldiers, and I renew my request of yesterday that they be sent to Porto Rico immediately.

JOSEPH V. GRAFF, M. C.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 30, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary of War directs me to remind you that the *Mohawk* and the *Mobile*, now with you, should be sent to Tampa to bring the Fifth Cavalry to you, as none of the transports going to Tampa from Santiago have necessary provisions for carrying animals.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 30, 1898.

Gen. J. J. COPPINGER,

Commanding Fourth Corps, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary of War directs that you take the necessary steps to unite the regiments belonging to General Hudson's brigade for service in Porto Rico in time to take the transports now en route from Santiago to Tampa. These regiments are understood to be the Fifth Maryland, Second Georgia, and First Florida. General Miles has this day been directed to order the *Mohawk* and *Mobile* from Porto Rico to Tampa. These vessels are fitted to carry men as well as public animals and transportation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 30, 1898.*General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary of War directs that transports bringing you troops, as soon as discharged, be put under way at once for New York. This will expedite matters, avoiding complications of quarantine at Southern ports, and thus enable the Department to get you reinforcements and supplies in the quickest time possible. The Santiago transports will bring you all that you ordered from Tampa; they are all under way there.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 30, 1898.*General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The *Maverick*, with about half million gallons of water, will leave Savannah to-day for Ponce.

Five thousand tons of coal is being loaded on schooners for same place.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*MATTAPoisETT, MASS., *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 12.11 p. m.)

Adjutant-General H. C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Earnestly urge that Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers be sent to Porto Rico.

ROBERT ADAMS, JR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 12.11 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I am very desirous that General Wiley's brigade—First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps—be assigned to the Porto Rico expedition, and shall feel personally obliged if you will so direct. Please reply by wire.

BOIES PENROSE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 1.47 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I telegraphed General Corbin yesterday in relation to treatment of Fifth Illinois Regiment. Meetings of citizens are being held expressing indignation on

account of what seemed to be discrimination against the regiment and in favor of an Indiana regiment in turning the Fifth back after being ordered to go, and had marched several miles to take the train. Can you not send that regiment at once to Porto Rico? May I ask you to telegraph me to-day?

S. M. CULLOM.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 30, 1898.

(Received 4.19 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I am in receipt of a number of telegrams from friends, urging that the Sixth Ohio be included in Porto Rico expedition. I feel compelled to repeat their requests to you.

M. A. HANNA.

TAMPA, FLA., July 30, 1898.

(Received 5.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

It is important that Gen. Roy Stone direct what shall be done with road machine here. Can you cable him for directions?

CHITTENDEN, *Engineers.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 30, 1898.

(Received 5.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

All of my command is here ready to sail when transportation is furnished. Have you any orders for me?

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., July 30, 1898.*

Gen. FRED. D. GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you take the cavalry and Pennsylvania artillery now at Newport News with you to Porto Rico. Until you report to your corps commander, these troops will form part of your command.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 30, 1898.*

Gen. FRED. D. GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

The Commissary-General was not in when your telegram came. It has been sent to him. The Secretary of War authorized you to purchase, in open market, the beef and bread necessary for your command until arrangements are made. Cause your staff officers to make necessary vouchers.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 30, 1898.

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Colonel Hecker fears it will be necessary to take transport *Minnewaska* for General Grant and give us *Chester*. Understand from New York quartermaster *Chester* will not be ready for two weeks; boilers need overhauling. Under-

stand General Miles wants engineer troops. My whole regiment, with engineering tools, pontoon equipage, and mules complete, can go on *Minnewaska*. Fear we will not get off at all if we lose this transport.

GRiffin, Colonel.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 30, 1898—11.45 p. m.

Governor JOHN R. TANNER, Springfield, Ill.:

Replying to your telegram asking that the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry be sent to Porto Rico, you are informed that it was no fault of the regiment or anyone connected with it that it was not sent. The facts are that the First, Third, and Sixth Regiments of Illinois Volunteers were in, or ordered to, active service when it was noted by the Department that other States had none, notably your neighbor, Indiana. In view of this fact the commanding general at Chickamauga was ordered to substitute an Indiana for an Illinois regiment, and in the exercise of this discretion he selected the Fifth. This may be and doubtless is a hardship for the regiment. It had to be done, however, to give scant justice to the State of Indiana, and you will say it is but fair.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

(Same to Senator S. M. Cullom, Springfield, Ill.)

(Same to Senator W. E. Mason, Chicago, Ill.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 30, 1898—11.45 p. m.

Colonel GRIFFIN, State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y.:

It is impossible to let you take transport *Minnewaska*. General Grant's brigade is at Newport News awaiting transportation, and she has been ordered to take him. You need not be afraid of not getting away on time.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 30, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General GRANT, Newport News, Va.:

Transportation will be hurried to you as fast as possible. The *Minnewaska*, with capacity for 1,000 men, 60 officers, and 1,000 horses, leaves New York to-night. On her arrival you should load her to full capacity with Pennsylvania batteries, provided they are equipped. By the time this is done the other ships will be ready. The *Yale* should be ready for you Wednesday morning.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 30, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

SIR: This command was made up of detachments of troops sent from Santiago, Tampa, Charleston, and Newport News, and it was not intended at first to make more than a rendezvous for the purpose of organizing the command at Guantanamo, or one of the islands near Cape San Juan. On the representation of one of the naval officers, however, Point Fajardo was selected. It was later found that this point was more of an open roadstead than a safe harbor, and, further, that it was well known that we were to land there, the Spaniards being thus enabled to concentrate their forces in that vicinity before our arrival. In addition to this, I

found later that the road was not suitable there for wagons or artillery. Before leaving Guantamano, however, I had expected lighters, steam tugs, etc., to be sent from Santiago, and also a construction corps from New York. None of these arrived, nor did we meet them, as expected, in the Windward Passage. This left the command without lighters and no wagon transportation. The above are some of the reasons why I decided to take the harbors of Guanica and Ponce, where we were least expected, and from which latter point there is a macadamized road, which cost the Spanish Government millions of dollars, and over which it is only 70 miles to San Juan.

We have now landed in a perfectly healthy country, well settled, and where, if necessary, a large amount of beef can be obtained and also transportation, and under the circumstances, in my mind, much more suitable and more important, in a strategic way, than the other point, besides ample time will be furnished here for thoroughly organizing the expedition before the march, and for creating a favorable impression upon the people. Every precaution has been taken to notify transports coming to proceed to this point, a large number of which have arrived.

Marching across the country, rather than under the guns of the fleet, will have in every way a desirable effect upon the inhabitants of this country. At least four-fifths of the people hail with great joy the arrival of United States troops, and requests for our national flag to place over public buildings come in from every direction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 31, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Colonel HARD,

Eighth Ohio Volunteers, Santiago de Cuba:

Confer with General Shafter, and if it is certain that your regiment is entirely free from fever it is possible we shall be able to get you to Porto Rico, but you would not have us take any chances of inoculating the army there with fever.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 31, 1898—12.30 a. m.

ROBERT ADAMS, JR., *Mattapoisett, Mass.:*

Your telegram has been received. I think you can rely upon this request being complied with at an early date.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 31, 1898—? a. m.

Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM, *Philadelphia, Pa.:*

Referring to your telegram July 28, the matter is having attention and will probably reach a favorable result.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1898—2 a. m.

Hon. M. S. QUAY, *Philadelphia, Pa.:*

Replying to your telegram of 29th, with due regard to claims of regiments of other States it can not be done, Pennsylvania being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 31, 1898—2 a. m.

J. H. SOUTHARD, *Toledo, Ohio:*

Replying to your telegram of 29th, with due regard to claims of regiments of other States it can not be done, Ohio being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 31, 1898—2 a. m.

Hon. M. A. HANNA, *Cleveland, Ohio:*

Replying to your telegram of 30th, with due regard to claims of regiments of other States it can not be done, Ohio being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 31, 1898—2.30 a. m.

RICHARD YATES, *Internal-Revenue Collector's Office, Springfield, Ill.:*

Replying to yours to the Secretary of War of the 28th, with due regard to claims of regiments from other States it can not be done, Illinois being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 31, 1898—2.30 a. m.

Hon. J. B. FORAKER, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Replying to your telegram 29th, with due regard to claims of regiments of other States it can not be done, Ohio being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 31, 1898—2.30 a. m.

Hon. BOIES PENROSE, *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to your telegram of July 30 to Secretary of War, with due regard to claims of regiments of other States it can not be done, Pennsylvania being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 31, 1898.

General WADE, Chickamanga Park, Ga.:

You are detached temporarily from the command of the Third Corps and the troops at Chickamauga Park, and will repair to this city with your adjutant-general and aids and report to the Adjutant-General for the orders of the Secretary of War. General Breckinridge will succeed you in command of the troops at Chickamauga Park, but you will not wait for him, but transfer your command to the next general officer in rank and reach here as soon as possible.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 31, 1898.

General WADE, Chickamanga Park, Ga.:

You are to command fifteen regiments detached from several corps for duty in Porto Rico. This to give the several States in the Union representation with forces in the field. The Secretary thinks you can give directions better from here than elsewhere; also get your instructions and better understanding of what is expected.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

STATE CAMP, PEERSKILL, N. Y., July 31, 1898.

(Received 9.11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Understand reason why *Minnewaska* is wanted for Grant's brigade is on account large accommodations for animals. Why not take my regiment to New York Tuesday, or even Monday. If necessary, load us on steamer; then let her proceed to Newport News, take on Grant's horses, and proceed with other transports carrying Grant's brigade. Delay now in departure my regiment will discourage the men.

GRIFFIN, *Colonel.*

BURLINGTON, VT., July 31, 1898.

(Received 11.25 a. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I respectfully protest against sending Vermont troops to Porto Rico, unless their services are actually needed there. Those of us who bid our sons godspeed when they enlisted in their country's service were prepared for any sacrifice they might make, even to life itself, and are now of the same mind; but when the war is over we feel their places will be at their homes and in their wonted places of business. An excursion to Porto Rico after the war is over will not add to their honor nor to the honor of Vermont.

URBAN A. WOODBURY.

TAMPA, FLA., July 31, 1898.

(Received 12.36 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

On account of the rapid increase of typhoid and malarial fever in this regiment, I urgently recommend that the first suitable transports arriving at Port Tampa be assigned to transport the regiment to Porto Rico, as an immediate change of climate is necessary to prevent the spread of the fever. The regiment is fully

equipped and in every particular ready and anxious for active service, and to keep us here longer is an injustice to as fine a mounted regiment as can be found in the world.

WHITSIDE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth United States Cavalry.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 31, 1898.

(Received 1 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Transport *Michigan* sailed from Port Tampa for Santiago 9 a. m. to-day with following cargo: One hundred and seventy-five tons commissary stores, 300,000 pounds fresh beef, part General Henry's transportation, comprising 106 mules, 25 wagons, and 1 horse; 25 immune nurses and about 25 paymasters also aboard.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 31, 1898.

(Received 3.17 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Had to send to St. Thomas for operators and instruments to open this cable. Have sent you five cables. Henry's division moves to Ponce to-day, and all is well.

MILES, *Port Ponce.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 31, 1898.

(Received 3.18 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Duchesse discharged portion cargo intended for this command and went to Santiago to-day. *Rita* left for Tampa 27th. *Obdam* for Newport News with sick 31st. Captain Alger on *Obdam*, injured knee. *Yale* left for New York 26th. *Specialist* July 18 for Santiago with stores for Shafter's corps. *Lampasas*, with sick, leaves for Newport News to-night.

MILES.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 31, 1898.

(Received 3.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegrams 27th received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army: 2,000 from one place having volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef, cattle, and other needed supplies. The custom-house has already yielded \$14,000, which is the only public funds we have for paying the necessary expenses. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rates to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action. The previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government under military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon instructions issued by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

MILES.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., July 31, 1898.

(Received 6.55 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Think our Vermont regiment should be moved on account of sickness developing, but hope not to Porto Rico unless prospect of active service.

JULIUS J. ESTRY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 31, 1898.

(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Reports that First Ohio Cavalry now at Lakeland, Fla., inefficient not true. Please order immediately regiment Porto Rico with Coppinger corps.

F. B. WIBERG.

BURLINGTON, VT., August 1, 1898.

(Received 9.52 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Having sons in the Vermont regiment, we protest against it being sent to Porto Rico unless there is need of its services there. When peace is declared we expect our boys will be sent home.

JOHN D. WYMAN.

G. A. BARBER.

N. R. SPAULDING.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., August 1, 1898.

(Received 11.05 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

In assigning troops and officers to expedition for Porto Rico won't you allow the State of Texas a representation and give me a command with at least one Texas regiment?

J. R. WATIES, *Brigadier-General.*

AUSTIN, TEX., August 1, 1898.

(Received 12.48 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I respectfully indorse the request of Brigadier-General Waties.

C. A. CULBERSON, *Governor.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 1, 1898.

(Received 1.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR GENERAL ALGER: If you can, send Fifth Missouri with General Wade. Company H is a Sons of Veterans company, and the regiment is first class.

JNO. W. NOBLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 1, 1898.

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary, Washington, D. C.:*

The One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana was among the first to reach Chickamauga. Only three regiments have been there longer. Will be obliged if they can go with Wade. They are a splendid lot of men.

CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Secretary ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please send Fifth Missouri to Porto Rico. My son Ralph lieutenant, Company F. That regiment anxious to join expedition.

JOHN J. INGALLS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 5.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

The undersigned respectfully urge that the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers be included in General Wade's selection for Porto Rico service.

HENRY ZIEGENHEIN,

Mayor.

CHRIS. SHARP,

President Merchants' Exchange.

JNO. C. WILKINSON,

President Business Men's League.

L. D. KINGSLAND,

President Manufacturers' Association.

I. W. MORTON,

*President Commercial Club.*FRENCH LICK, IND., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

The men and officers of One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment urgently request that they be detailed for Porto Rico expedition, and I second their request.

DAVID TURPIE.

ATLANTA, GA., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 6.09 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

A number of soldiers in hospital in Charleston, S. C., ready to join their commands in Porto Rico. If they are to go, where shall I order them for transport?

PENNINGTON,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 1, 1898.*General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The transports coming to you from Porto Rico will carry all animals of the Fifth United States and First Ohio Cavalry. The Secretary of War directs that they both go, and be loaded as soon as possible and be put under way to Porto Rico. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., August 1, 1898.*

(Received 6.23 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram of to-day directing First Ohio Cavalry be put under way to Porto Rico received.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

DELPHI, IND., August 1, 1898.

(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

If at all possible, send the One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment to Porto Rico.

C. B. LANDIS.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 1, 1898.

(Received 7 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Major-General Miles directs me to report that there have been no deaths among commissioned officers of this command during the month.

GILMORE.

PLAYA PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 1, 1898.

(Received 7.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*Will President appoint permanent collector at Port Ponce, or shall I keep a military officer on this duty. By error *St. Paul* was reported arrived this morning; should have read *Prairie*.

MILES.

PONCE, August 1, 1898.

(Received 7.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington:*

Have official information from consuls San Juan. One says resistance impossible; volunteers refuse to march; no ammunition.

HANNA, *Consul.*

NEW YORK, August 1, 1898.

(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Do send the First Missouri, now at Chickamauga, to the front with General Wade. This regiment are nearly all St. Louis boys. There is a tremendous appeal from influential men in St. Louis in their behalf. Why not send them with General Wade?

R. C. KERENS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 1, 1898.

(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I earnestly urge acceptance of the One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, now at Chickamauga, for the Porto Rico expedition.

JESSE OVERSTREET.

FORT GRANT, ARIZ., August 1, 1898.

(Received 10.33 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Will the Adjutant-General help me in the matter referred to in my official message of to-day? Have written so many letters and made so many efforts in other ways that I venture to address him personally and beg his assistance.

GRESHAM, *Captain.*

FORT GRANT, ARIZ., August 1, 1898.

(Received 10:30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

One hundred and thirty-seven men and one officer, constituting L and M troops, Seventh Cavalry, at this post, beg to be part of the 50,000 volunteers to occupy Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines. They are a fine set of men, fairly drilled, equipped, and most eager to go to the front. Shortage of officers can be supplied if necessary by good noncommissioned officers.

GRESHAM,

Captain Seventh Cavalry, Commanding L and M Troops.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898—11:30 p. m.

General PENNINGTON, Atlanta, Ga.:

Order soldiers ready to join their commands in Porto Rico to Newport News for transport.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898—11:30 p. m.

Hon. R. C. KERENS, New York City:

Your request concerning First Missouri will be complied with if it can be done.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898—11:30 p. m.

C. B. LANDIS, Delphi, Ind.:

Your request to have One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana sent to Porto Rico will have the very best consideration possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.***GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 111. }**WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

The commanding officers of the following regiments U. S. Volunteer Infantry will report to Major-General J. F. Wade, U. S. Volunteers, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, by telegraph, for instructions and orders:

First Rhode Island, First North Carolina, First New Hampshire, First New Jersey, Second Texas, First Maine, Fourth Missouri, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia, First Connecticut, Third Tennessee, Twenty-second New York, First Arkansas, Fifty-second Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware, and First Maryland.

These regiments will be organized into brigades, as follows:

1st Brigade—First Rhode Island, Fourth Missouri, Twenty-second New York.

2d Brigade—First North Carolina, First Alabama, First Arkansas.

3d Brigade—First New Hampshire, First Vermont, Fifty-second Iowa.

4th Brigade—First New Jersey, First West Virginia, Third Virginia.

5th Brigade—Second Texas, First Connecticut, First Delaware.

6th Brigade—First Maine, Third Tennessee, First Maryland.

Major-General Wade, U. S. Volunteers, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, assigned to command of these brigades and will conduct them to Porto Rico. On

his arrival there he will report to Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, for duty with the forces under the immediate direction of the Major General Commanding the Army.

The commanding generals of the several army corps in which these regiments are now serving are enjoined to give General Wade every possible assistance in the movement herein ordered.

These regiments are detached from the corps with which they are now serving for this campaign only, at the termination of which they will be returned to their respective corps. They will be accounted for on all returns as on detached service.

On completion of this service General Wade will resume command of the Third Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 2, 1898.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a note of the 28th ultimo from the French ambassador, who states that the consul of France at San Juan, Porto Rico, has telegraphed him that, at the joint request of the consuls, the Captain-General has recognized in writing the neutrality of a place outside the city where foreigners have taken refuge, and that as soon as the United States forces make their appearance a notification of this humane arrangement will be given to the general in command.

The French ambassador states that he brings this matter to our knowledge in order that such instructions may be sent to General Miles as may be thought proper.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure.]

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, July 28, 1898.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE:

The consul of France at San Juan de Puerto Rico telegraphs me that, at the joint request of the consuls, the Captain-General has recognized in writing the neutrality of a point selected outside of the city where the foreigners have taken refuge.

Our consul adds that, as soon as the Federal vanguard shall make its appearance, he intends to notify the general commanding the American army of this humane arrangement.

I have the honor to bring this fact to your knowledge in order that you may be able to send General Miles such instructions as you may think proper.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my very high consideration.

JULES CAMBON.

Hon. WILLIAM R. DAY,

Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

VAN WERT, OHIO, August 2, 1898.

(Received 1.12 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Second Ohio was one of the first regiments mustered. They beg to go to Porto Rico. I earnestly urge their prayer.

G. L. MARBLE.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Minnesota boys at Chickamauga impatient to go to front. Can you not befriend them and place them where they may face the foe? Their sires fought and fell at Gettysburg. If there be more fighting, their sons seek the field of honor and danger.

W. H. EUSTIS.

PREScott, ARK., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I sincerely trust you will allow the Arkansas troops to participate in the Porto Rico expedition.

THOS. C. MCRAE.

NORTHFIELD, MINN., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 11.49 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary, Washington:*

Respectfully urge that Fourteenth Minnesota Regiment be sent on Porto Rico expedition. Men anxious to go. Sincerely hope you will.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE,
*Member of Congress, Third District.*NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 12 m.)

Hon. GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary War, Washington, D. C.:

If possible, please have Third Regiment New York Volunteers included in Porto Rico expedition.

J. P. LINDSAY.

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 12.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Reed's battery. Fifth Artillery, with eight 3.6-inch rifles, will be ready to sail to-morrow for Porto Rico on the *Aransas*. To what port shall they be ordered to sail?

JNO. I. RODGERS,
*Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 2, 1898.*General RODGERS, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Should sail for Ponce, Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 1.03 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Captain Wester, of the Swedish army, presented credentials to me last night and is desirous of accompanying my command to Porto Rico. I will have room

on my vessel to accommodate him if it is the desire of the Department to have the Captain accompany the expedition. Please wire your wishes in the matter.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 2, 1898.*

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Captain Wester, of the Swedish army, should be given room on vessel.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 1.31 p. m.)

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please do all you can to have First Arkansas, now at Chickamauga, ordered out with next expedition.

HENRY M. COOPER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 2.02 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Second Arkansas, Colonel Cook, anxious to go with General Wade. Will highly appreciate it if you will give Arkansas boys a chance for active service.

A. S. FOWLER.
JOHN MCCLURE.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 3.08 p. m.)

General ALGER, *Secretary War, Washington, D. C.:*

Eighth New York most anxious for immediate service. Can't you send them to Porto Rico and oblige them and yours?

JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL.

ATLANTA, GA., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 3.18 p. m.)

General R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Please favor number of your Georgia friends by sending First Georgia front.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 4.03 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Officers and men of First and Second Arkansas Volunteers, now at Chickamauga, are ready and anxious to go to Porto Rico. Hope you can send them.

J. H. BERRY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1898.

(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I cordially indorse Colonel Durbin's application to have the One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers attached to General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico.

JAMES A. MOUNT, *Governor.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1898.

(Received 4.16 p. m.)

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

I cordially indorse Colonel Durbin's application to have the One hundred and sixty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry attached to General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico.

JAMES A. MOUNT, *Governor.*NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 2, 1898.*

'MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL HECKER, U. S. ARMY.

Referring to the matter of the dispatch of the *Yale*, the Department is advised that she has begun coaling at Tompkinsville and will not be ready to leave for about five days.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 2, 1898.***General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:***

Load the *Hudson* and *Manitoba* and put them under way for Ponce, Porto Rico. The *Yale* will report to you Monday, and will easily overtake those going ahead.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 2, 1898.***General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:***

Paymaster will leave to-night to pay your command. Hold rolls there.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 2, 1898.***COMMANDING GENERAL CAMP THOMAS,***Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you put en route for Newport News the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. On arrival the commanding officer will report to General Grant for duty with the troops going to Porto Rico. The regiment should be fully equipped for field service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA HAITI, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*Transports *Mohawk*, *Whitney*, and *Florida* arrived at this port this morning.
MILES.PONCE, VIA HAITI, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*Transport *St. Paul* arrived at this port 5 this afternoon.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 8.25 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Has Fifth Cavalry started? General Miles wishes First Ohio Cavalry to follow the Fifth immediately, and authorizes this statement. Please get them off promptly. Cavalry necessity with Garretson. In handsome affair after landing. Both well. Answer.

HAYES, *Major.*PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 9.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

At the time of the arrival of the army in Porto Rico American money was at a premium—125 per cent; it afterwards fell to 2 for 1, and has since gone down to premium 75 per cent, resulting, in my judgment, from the fact that customs dues are fixed in Porto Rican money and only Porto Rico money received. This, in my judgment, is wrong, and I have directed that American money be received for customs dues at a premium of 100, which, considering the condition of the two Governments, would seem but fair, until I can obtain further information or authority from Washington. I request that the rate of exchange be fixed by the Government with the least possible delay, as it would greatly facilitate public and private business.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 9.27 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Please inform me how soon ample quartermaster and commissary funds will be available at this place. We are using native transportation and employing labor in unloading transports and storing supplies. Abundance of beef, cattle, coffee, sugar, and supplies of that character can be obtained in the country. Request that no more fresh beef be sent, as it can not be used more than a day from the coast. I also recommend that the manufacture of Springfield rifles, .45-caliber ammunition, all white canvas tentage, and black leather equipments of every description be discontinued, as they are obsolete, and should not be a part of the army equipment.

MILES, *Major-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898.

(Received 10.47 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington:

Some 300 volunteers have surrendered, and reports are received from different parts of the island that volunteers refuse to march or fight any longer and that in many places they are willing to surrender and receive their paroles and return to their homes. I respectfully suggest that in any peace negotiations all islands in the West Indies, such as Isle of Pines, Vieques, and others over which Spain has dominion, be ceded to the United States.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 2, 1898.

(Received 1.25 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT:

Officers and men of the First Arkansas, now at Chickamauga, as well as people of the State, urgently and respectfully ask that this regiment be included in command about to be sent to Porto Rico. I hope this request can be granted.

S. W. FORDYCE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Major HAYES, Care General Garretson, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Orders given some days ago for Ohio Cavalry to follow Fifth United States Cavalry.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Colonel Humphrey, at Santiago de Cuba, August 2, cables as follows:

"After all the fresh beef was taken from the *Mississippi* I sent to report to General Miles, to unload the mules there and return to this point. No time was lost by this, inasmuch as no further work on her cargo at this port was possible for a week. The *Port Victor* is in the same position, so will be the *Olivette* and *Michigan* when they come. I am of the opinion that more supplies are coming here than are needed, but, of course, I do not know what is proposed in the near future; can not say as to that."

It is respectfully requested that instructions be given to General Miles to have the *Mississippi* return direct from Porto Rico to Tampa just as soon as possible.

M. I. LUDINGTON, Quartermaster-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898—9.50 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary War directs that as soon as the *Mississippi* discharges her cargo she be returned to Tampa. It is important that she reach there as soon as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898—10 p. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.*:

The Fifth Illinois Infantry has been ordered to report to you to go to Porto Rico. How many men will you have, all told, approximately?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 2, 1898.

(Received 7.50 p. m.)

Gen. HENRY C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.*:

Third Brigade, including Second Ohio, want to be sent Porto Rico. I was transferred on assurance that my brigade would move. Others are working to supersede us. Can't you push us along to join our commander?

ABE S. BICKHAM.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898—12.45 a. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

Inquiries are made as to what you desire done with road machine left by General Stone at Tampa.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898—1 a. m.

ABE S. BICKHAM, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*:

Am sorry not to be able to send your command just now, but you will go to Havana before very long.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 3, 1898.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following is a copy of a telegram just received from the commanding officer of the *U. S. S. Puritan*:

"ST. THOMAS, August 2.

"SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington, D. C.*:

"*Leyden*, *Puritan*, and *Amphitrite* have arrived, as ordered, at Cape San Juan, Porto Rico. No information. Two troop vessels waiting. We require coal. Await further instructions.

"RODGERS."

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 3, 1898.*

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

Captain Rodgers cables the Navy Department that "The *Leyden*, *Puritan*, and *Amphitrite* have arrived, as ordered, at Cape Juan, Porto Rico. No information. Two troop vessels waiting. We require coal. Await further instructions."

The Secretary directs that you cause these vessels to be informed of the point at which you desire the troops to embark.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

As you ought to know, the last caliber .45 Springfield rifle was manufactured in '93. Smokeless-powder cartridges are now being manufactured and will be forwarded. I suggest that you get along with what the Government has on hand. The question of currency and duties will be taken up to-day. Your action requiring all duties to be paid in United States currency is approved and will be adhered to.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

FRENCH LICK, IND., August 3, 1898.

(Received 11.05 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Allow me, by request of men and officers of One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana, at Chickamauga, respectfully urge detail for active service at the front, Porto Rico preferred.

DAVID TURPIE.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1898.

(Received 1 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

If you have the disposition to confer lasting favor upon me and friends of Fourteenth New York, Wilder's regiment, please send same to Porto Rico. The command full well equipped. Its career in your hands.

HENRY H. ADAMS.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 3, 1898.

(Received 1 p. m.)

JOHN ADDISON PORTER:

Peace negotiations find the Yale Battery still at Niantic without orders to move even to a camp of instruction. Worse than that, the reliable information reaches here, confidentially, that a batch of mustering-out rolls have been received here. Five or six weeks after the Yale Battery was organized an emissary came from the corresponding organization in Pennsylvania, which was then neither recruited nor equipped in anything like the shape of the Yale Battery, and tried to seduce some of the best Yale men from the Connecticut battery. Twitchell and other Yale boys stood by their ship. Now the Pennsylvania battery goes to Porto Rico, while these boys have the prospect of being sent home from the Niantic railroad station: yet the Yale men who make the life and soul of this battery offered two separate organizations of 70 and 173 men, respectively, many days before the first call came. The governor's mistakes can not account for this remarkable and exasperating treatment. Men of the finest spirit, intelligence, enthusiasm, and ability are being treated like dogs, and Connecticut and Yale are sore at heart. For two months they have been waiting to see these boys given a chance to fight. I can not refrain from laying these facts before you.

LEWIS S. WELSH.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 2, 1898.

(Received 1.05 p. m.)

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN:

The Fourteenth Minnesota now at Chickamauga very anxious to go to Porto Rico next expedition. Won't you see that they go?

L. FLETCHER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 3, 1898.

(Received 1.35 p. m.)

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary War, Washington, D. C.:

Influence is being brought to bear to secure assignment of Second Arkansas Regiment as against First Arkansas, for Porto Rico expedition. Friends of the First claim preference by virtue of seniority and other qualifications. Request of Cooper, Remmel, and others for assignment of First Regiment forwarded to President yesterday, to which I desire to add my name. Answer.

G. A. A. DEANE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., August 3, 1898.

(Received 2.49 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

The Fifth Illinois Infantry left for Newport News this morning.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General Commanding.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 3, 1898.

(Received 3.16 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Steamer *Hudson* is loaded and ready to sail with six companies of the First Kentucky. They only await the paymaster, who is expected here at 12 m. I am now loading the *Manitoba*, and expect her to sail to-morrow night.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 3, 1898.

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Can you not arrange it to include Light Battery A, of Connecticut, in the very next expedition that leaves this country. They are organized under the first-class—in fact, they are made up largely of Yale students and graduates who offered two separate organizations many days before the first call for troops was issued. They have been drilling three months at Niantic. The light battery itself, of which the Yale boys now form nearly a half, has a famous record in the civil war, and is very dear to the hearts of Connecticut people. Between the interest in them and the interest of the Yale boys, the State, and thousands of other people outside of the State, have grown from uneasiness and anxiety to a mood of indignant protest that they should be so long ignored. One battery, which was organized after the plan which the Yale boys first proposed and in which they were refused, is now at the front in Manila. Other organizations recruited since then, and which have tried to steal their members from them, are going, or have gone, to the front. People up here can not understand it, and have requested me to petition you in the most urgent way that this state of affairs [be] remedied.

N. D. SPERRY, M. C.,

Second District, Connecticut.

VAN WERT, OHIO, August 3, 1898.

(Received 6.31 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Second Regiment Ohio, fully equipped, anxious to go to Porto Rico.

F. W. PURMORT.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., August 3, 1898.

(Received 6.40 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

I earnestly hope the designation of First Maryland for General Wade's division will not prevent the Fifth Maryland from going as already determined. If Fifth should not go I shall be placed in most embarrassing position.

WILMER, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., August 3, 1898.

(Received 9.07 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Captain Reed's Battery G, Fifth Artillery, with eight 3.6-inch rifles and full complement of men, horses, and ammunition, sailed for Ponce, Porto Rico, on Aransas at 7 o'clock p. m.

RODGERS, *Chief of Artillery.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 3, 1898—9.30 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

General Rodgers reports to-day from Port Tampa as follows:

"Captain Reed's Battery G, Fifth Artillery, with eight 3.6-inch rifles and full complement of men, horses, and ammunition, sailed for Ponce, Porto Rico, on Aransas at 7 o'clock p. m."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

BURKES STATION, VA., August 3, 1898.

(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

I see two of our regiments are going. Is there any hope for us?

LARZ ANDERSON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 3, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary of State has been informed that the consul of France at San Juan, Porto Rico, has telegraphed that, at the joint request of the consuls, the Captain-General has recognized the neutrality of a place outside the city where foreigners have taken refuge, and that as soon as the United States forces make their appearance a notification of this humane arrangement will be given to the general in command.

The Secretary of War directs that, as far as practicable, you recognize this arrangement.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

AUGUSTA, August 3, 1898.

General H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to request that if possible the First Maine Volunteer Infantry may be one of the organizations going with General Wade to Porto Rico as reinforcements to General Miles's army.

Maine has taken great pride in furnishing the Government with troops of the best material and with thorough equipment. On all sides the First Maine was reported to be one of the very best regiments among those organized by the States.

The Maine detachment of the signal corps was exceptional in its personnel and equipment. The batteries here, awaiting orders, are as good in material and equipment as the best.

Maine, having thoroughly done her part, is extremely anxious to be represented at the front, and if it is possible to give the First Maine Volunteer Infantry its opportunity in Porto Rico, I trust that you will do so.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN T. RICHARDS, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, August 3, 1898.

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army.*

SIR: Inclosed please find some telegrams from friends of mine who are officers in the Fifth Missouri regiment now at Chickamauga Park. They are very anxious to get permission to accompany General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico. I hope you will grant their request, if possible.

Very respectfully,

WEBSTER DAVIS, *Assistant Secretary.*

(Enclosures: Four telegrams from officers Fifth Missouri, asking to go to Porto Rico.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 4, 1898—1.30 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The President directs that a military officer be kept on duty as collector of port at Ponce until an appointment is made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 9.55 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Transport *Mississippi* arrived to-day. *Massachusetts* ran aground before entering harbor.

MILES.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *August 4, 1898*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

It is thought by our people that one of the Minnesota regiments at Chickamauga ought to be sent to Porto Rico, and I think so, too.

C. K. DAVIS.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 12.10 p. m.)

Adjutant-General H. C. CORBIN,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

We urge Louisiana's claim to place in Wade's army for Porto Rico. The State has had no chance in this war. Can you not arrange to include First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, now at Miami, but under orders to move on Saturday?

N. C. BLANCHARD.

BATESVILLE, ARK., August 4, 1898.

(Received 1.11 p. m.)

President WILLIAM MCKINLEY:

Papers state General Wade has selected First Arkansas Regiment for his Porto Rico expedition. I am much disappointed that Colonel Cook's regiment is not also provided for, in view of your statement to me that his promotion can not be expected unless he goes to the front, and Arkansas is anxious for a brigadier. His regiment, the Second, and their friends are frantic for it to go. I beg of you to provide for it. Please telegraph me here to-day your reply.

DANIEL W. JONES,

Governor of Arkansas.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 4, 1898.

(Received 1.37 p. m.)

Gen. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I earnestly recommend the sending General Mattocks and his brigade to Porto Rico, and his appointment to the military and civil governorship.

E. C. BURLEIGH.

BANGOR, ME., August 4, 1898.

(Received 2.06 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

General Mattocks earnestly desires his brigade, including Maine regiment, be ordered to Porto Rico. Hope you will send his brigade.

C. A. BOUTELLE.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 4, 1898.

(Received 3.06 p. m.)

General LUDINGTON, *Washington:*

Send half allowance of transportation and money to hire remainder. How soon will travois be here?

MILES.

PONCE, August 4, 1898.

(Received 3.25 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Washington:*

General Miles desires that the road machines left by General Stone be forwarded.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

WARSAW, ILL., August 4, 1898.

(Received 4.41 p. m.)

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

In the name of thousands of Illinois people I thank you for restoring the Fifth Illinois Infantry to General Grant's command and ordering it to the front.

B. F. MARSH.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 4, 1898.

(Received 5.54 p. m.)

General STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Surgeons of One hundred and sixtieth Indiana Regiment at Newport News protest against being transported on steamships *Alamo* and *Concho*, said to be fever infected. Please investigate and advise.

J. A. MOUNT, *Governor.*

NEW YORK, August 4, 1898.

(Received 5.56 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

We respectfully request and urge that our well-drilled and able-bodied Fourteenth New York Regiment, commanded by a Regular Army officer, Colonel Wilder, be included in any command to be sent to Porto Rico or into active service. No regiment better fitted or commanded.

C. P. Huntington, F. D. Tappin, Howard Gould, W. L. Strong, Edward E. Poor, H. W. Cannon, Charles A. Moore, R. A. C. Smith, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Edward Simmons, Dumont Clark, and twenty-five others.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1898.

MY DEAR GENERAL: If you can send Rosser as one of the brigadiers to Porto Rico please do so. He is at Chickamauga. I congratulate you on the splendid success of our arms and the prospect of peace so brilliantly won. Don't bother to answer this, and believe me,

Very truly, yours,

JNO. W. DANIEL.

Gen. R. A. ALGER.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 4, 1898.

Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: We learn that the Second Infantry Tennessee Volunteers is extremely anxious to be detailed by you to go to Porto Rico, and the officers request that some effort be made by the citizens to urge that this regiment be so detailed. We dislike to trouble you, but see no way of urging their request except by a communication to you direct, so we write, begging to urge that you give this Tennessee regiment an opportunity to show what stuff they are made of. These are Memphis boys, and we all take a pride and an interest in them.

Very truly, yours,

P. P. VAN VLEET.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 4, 1898.

MY DEAR GENERAL: A friend of mine and George Willits wants to accompany him to Porto Rico on the same transport. His name is Allan Reid; he is a son of Gen. Hugh J. Reid, of Iowa, and a very nice fellow. Hope you can help him. I shall be in Washington Tuesday or Wednesday.

Sincerely, yours,

CHARLES B. MACDONALD.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.*

ATLANTA, GA., August 4, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram of 1st instant about sending soldiers to Porto Rico, shall recruits of Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry at McPherson be sent to Newport News for transport to Porto Rico?

PENNINGTON, *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 4, 1898.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: Referring to your note of August 2, 1898, inclosing copy of note from the French ambassador, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a telegram to General Miles on the subject contained therein.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

(One inclosure—copy of telegram referred to on page 247.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, August 4, 1898.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a telegram has been received from the consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, dated the 3d instant, reading as follows:

“With General Miles’s approval have consulted consuls San Juan, urging surrender. Am informed will refuse surrender now, but long resistance impossible. I think Macias will surrender without fighting.”

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 7.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Request authority to discharge as unsuited to the service enlisted men rendered so by their own misconduct.

MILES.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 7.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Are the regiments ordered to General Wade’s command to take full allowance of wagon transportation?

BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

PROCTORSVILLE, VT., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 8.53 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

When is Vermont regiment likely to reach Newport News? Answer to Proctor.
REDFIELD PROCTOR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—9.30 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Instructions have been given to forward road machines by first transport leaving Tampa for Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL’S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—9.30 p. m.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Proctor, Vt.:*

Can’t tell when Vermont regiment will reach Newport News. Will be delayed by use of transportation to bring Shafter’s army out of Cuba, which now seems imperative.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL’S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1898.*COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Send recruits for Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry, at camp near Fort McPherson, to Newport News for embarkation to Porto Rico.

If necessary an officer from another regiment may be sent in charge, with instructions to return from Newport News, travel involved being necessary for public service.

Report number sent, each regiment, and date of departure.

By order Secretary of War:

WARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1898.*

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The condition of General Shafter's command is so afflicted with malarial fevers that the Secretary of War has ordered all the troops that took part in the Santiago campaign to be taken to Montauk Point, Long Island. He directs that you send all available transports now with or that may come to you to Santiago to help in this work. General Shafter reports 3,778 sick with different kinds of fevers; as yet very few clearly defined cases of yellow fever. It is hoped that the troops will get away before it becomes pronounced or epidemic. Six of the immune regiments will be sent to Santiago for garrison duty and a new military department created consisting of the territory surrendered by the terms of the capitulation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1898.*

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Having reference to our talk over the 'phone just now, it has been decided that you complete loading of the *Manitoba* with least possible delay, with instructions to discharge on arrival at Porto Rico as fast as possible and then proceed to Santiago to report to General Shafter.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

By order Secretary War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1898.*

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

While the Secretary of War gave you permission to go to Porto Rico with one of your divisions at such time as you might see proper, he directs that no orders be given Lieutenant-Colonel O'Reilly to relieve him from duty at Tampa, as it is important that he remain there to meet the necessities of the hour.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that \$50,000 in coin was sent your quartermaster by General Brooke \$100,000 more by *City of Chester*; sailing to-morrow.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 5, 1898.

Hon. WILLIAM POTTER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: This is your order to Major-General Miles and other commanding officers of United States forces to admit the yacht *May* to all ports in Porto Rico, with supplies for the Army, it being understood that no goods are to be imported into Porto Rico upon said yacht for sale.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 5, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Memphis Cotton Exchange earnestly urges upon you to consider favorably the desire of the Second Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers, to be selected as part of the proposed expedition from Camp Alger, Va., for the Porto Rico campaign.

Very respectfully,

HENRY HOTTER, *Secretary.*

PONCE, August 5, 1898.

(Received 11.51 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Mobile and *Mohawk* ordered to Port Tampa to bring Fifth Cavalry here prior to order for all transports to report to Shafter. Where will these two vessels go? Desired to get cavalry here as quick as possible.

GILMORE.

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., August 5, 1898.

(Received 12.34 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Eight regiments volunteer infantry at Fernandina not under orders for Porto Rico; none here.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 5, 1898.

(Received 12.25 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Washington:*

New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia cavalry here. Please order First Ohio by next transport, regardless others.

HAYES, *Major.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—1.35 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary War says *Mobile* and *Mohawk* should go directly to Santiago. This in reply to General Gilmore's cable of even date to Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

RAYMOND, MISS., August 5, 1898—4.30 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Please let the First Mississippi Regiment go to Porto Rico.

T. C. CATCHINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce:

What is the prospect of getting ships off that were reported aground? Do you wish all of your siege train? Answer immediately.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 5, 1898.

(Received 5 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

No excuse whatever for either ship going ashore. The *Roumania* was off yesterday and gone to Arroyo to disembark. It is expected the *Massachusetts* will be off to-day. Her captain totally incompetent. I have asked Captain Sands to place navy officer in command. Troops are disembarking at Guanica, Ponce, and Arroyo; balance of siege train can be held until I ascertain what resistance will be made at San Juan. Cavalry much needed, and I request authority to send either *Mohawk* or *Mobile* direct to Tampa for Fifth Cavalry. No more hay required; abundance of grass in country. Commissary and quartermaster funds most needed.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 5, 1898.

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report that the *Manitoba* sailed at 5.50 p. m. In compliance with your orders I placed on board Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the two Pennsylvania cavalry troops with their equipment and horses, except 20 which reached here late. I also shipped on the *Manitoba* all the horses (private horses included), mules, wagons, tentage, and equipment of my command, except the wagons and mules of the One hundred and sixtieth Indiana, for which there was not room on the ship. The remaining troops of my command are ready with me to step on the transports as soon as they reach here. The Fifth Illinois Volunteers reported this morning and is in camp here.

GRANT, Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—9.40 p. m.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War directs you stop shipping the siege train to General Miles. This is according to the General's wishes.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11.15 p. m.

General GRANT, Newport News, Va.:

Transport *Obdam* will report to you Sunday morning, and she will be used by you instead of steamer *Yale*, which has been transferred to Santiago. The *Obdam*

has a capacity for 1,300 men, and it is thought she can carry this number without any inconvenience or crowding, and you will exercise great care to see that the men are placed at the best possible advantage, not, however, to the extent of crowding or discomfort. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898—11.25 p. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The Secretary of War directs that when the regiments ordered to General Wade's command are moved that one-half of the wagon transportation will probably be taken; but further than getting regiments in condition to move, no steps will be taken until further orders, as the transportation to move General Shafter's army to Montauk Point exhausts our resources in that direction.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—12.10 a. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Secretary War thinks you should proceed to join General Miles along with your troops going on the *Obdam*. The rest of your brigade may be detained several days at Newport News. It is impossible to fix the exact date when transports can be furnished you, as it is considered the first importance to get General Shafter's army out of Santiago. That part of your brigade left behind should be given in charge of an experienced officer, who will look after the discipline and comfort of the remaining portion of your brigade until transports can arrive to take it to you.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 6, 1898.

(Received 1.12 a. m.)

General ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: My battery, men and officers, are still at your service, either at Santiago, Porto Rico, or Philippine Islands.

Respectfully,

J. GUMBINGER,
Captain, Wilson Battery, F. S. T.

HELENA, MONT., August 6-7, 1898.

(Received 1.42 a. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

If possible, send Grigsby's cavalry to Porto Rico or Cuba. They want to get into or near a fight.

THOMAS H. CARTER.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 6, 1898.

(Received 10.10 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Your two telegrams in reference to transport *Obdam* are received and contents noted. I will leave at the earliest moment possible with all the troops I can take on board. The *Leona* reported to me this morning. I can board her in a few hours with the rest of the First Kentucky. Shall I do so?

GRANT, Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1898—11 a. m.

Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON, New York City:

Telegram concerning Fourteenth New York has been received and will have most careful consideration. The removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago makes it difficult at this time to send any considerable number of troops to Porto Rico.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 6, 1898—11.10 a. m.

Hon. T. C. CATCHINGS, Raymond, Miss.:

If possible First Mississippi will be sent to Porto Rico, but removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago makes it impossible to send any considerable number of troops at this time.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—11.15 a. m.

Mr. N. C. BLANCHARD, Shreveport, La.:

If possible First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers will be sent to Porto Rico, but removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago makes it impossible to send any considerable number of troops at this time.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—11.15 a. m.

General GRANT, Newport News, Va.:

Do not make use of *Leona*, as she has imperative orders to leave at once for Savannah, where she is needed.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—Noon.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

A part of General Grant's brigade sailed from Newport News yesterday. Thirteen hundred more will sail to-morrow. The Fifth United States Cavalry and First Ohio are waiting for the two transports. You were authorized by wire yesterday to send them. The Secretary War desires an early report of how many more troops, if any, you require to prosecute the campaign in Porto Rico. He wishes to hurry forward every man you require, but no more than you need.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 6, 1898.

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Please accept my grateful thanks for the consideration and prompt action of the War Department on my late recommendations in relation to the movement of Illinois troops, and through you I desire to thank Secretary Alger. You will find the Eighth Regiment equal to any emergency, and ready to leave for New York the moment transportation is furnished.

J. R. TANNER.

PONCE, August 6, 1898.

(Received 2.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

General Brooke reports Hains's Brigade, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, captured Guayamo yesterday. Slight skirmish with enemy in and about town. Enemy's strength estimated about 500. Not ascertained that any of enemy were regulars. Resistance not strong. Private John O. Cordner wounded below knee; C. W. Riffey, both legs below thigh; S. W. Wolcott, in right foot; none serious; all Fourth Ohio. One Spaniard killed, 2 wounded, as far as known.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898.

Hon. N. D. SPERRY, *New Haven, Conn.:*

Referring to your telegram August 3, Battery A has been assigned to the Porto Rico expedition under immediate command of Major-General Wade. The time of departure can not be determined at this time, for the reason that we are taxing the transports to the limit to get General Shafter's army out of Cuba.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

COLDSPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.,

August 6, 1898.

(Received 2.43 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

Please wire General Miles that Lafayette Post will supply, in accordance with its custom in New York City, flags for all public schools in Porto Rico, and how many needed.

D. BUTTERFIELD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 6, 1898.*General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War directs me to forward, for your information, following telegram just received from Gen. Daniel Butterfield:

"Please wire General Miles that Lafayette Post will supply, in accordance with its custom in New York City, flags for all public schools in Porto Rico, and how many needed."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 6, 1898.*Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, *Coldsping, Putnam County, N. Y.:*

One hundred flags have been sent General Miles, but he has been informed of your generous offer, and when his reply is received it will be communicated to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 6, 1898.

(Received 4.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Message relative to *Mobile* and *Mohawk* received; will be sent to Tampa. There has been some delay unloading these vessels, owing to grounding of *Massachusetts* and *Roumania*.

GENERAL MILES.

PONCE, August 6, 1898.

(Received 7.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Owing to the serious condition of General Shafter's command, I would not delay a single ship, notwithstanding our need of cavalry, and will order *Mohawk* and *Mobile* and every other vessel that can be spared to go with all speed to Santiago.

MILES.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1898.

(Received 7.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Sail to-day for port of Ponce with 1,083 enlisted men, 47 officers, 52 civilians, teamsters, on transport *Chester*.

GRIFFIN, Colonel.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—8.50 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, 47 officers and 1,080 enlisted men, 52 teamsters, sailed on *City of Chester* to-day from New York to join your forces at Ponce.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—9 p. m.

Major HAYES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

First Ohio will come with Fifth United States Cavalry.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—9 p. m.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Ships with carrying capacity of 2,000 men and like number of horses have left Ponce last evening for Tampa to take Fifth United States [Cavalry] and First Ohio Cavalry to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—11 p. m.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

Sir: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to send you the following text of a telegram received to-night from Mr. Philip C. Hanna, United States consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, now at Ponce with the army of occupation.

"PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 6, 1898. (Received 6th—9:35 p. m.)

"Secretary MOORE, Washington:

"Recommend first paymaster bring large supply silver and change. Short supply; very embarrassing.

A copy has also been sent to the Navy Department.

Respectfully, yours,

"HANNA."

ALVEY A. ADEE,

Second Assistant Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 7, 1898—11 a. m.

Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER, *Helena, Mont.:*

It is not possible to send Grigsby's regiment to Porto Rico at this time, or any other regiment for that matter, for the reason that every transport we have is being used to bring General Shafter's army out of Cuba.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 7, 1898.

(Received 1:25 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The *Obdam* is reported to you as having a capacity for 1,300 men. I have had a survey of her made, which shows that she should carry but 600. By crowding, some 150 more might be accommodated. To carry more than 750, soldiers will have to occupy the unused coal bunkers and other parts of the ship intended for freight, where there is neither light nor ventilation. To do so would endanger the health and lives of the men, and, in event of a storm, the probable loss of the ship. I think a half regiment is all that should be loaded. Shall I act on my own judgment or take a full regiment? I am ready to march my men aboard now.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., August 7, 1898.

(Received 3:37 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The Secretary of War having stopped the further shipment of the siege train to General Miles, I now request instructions as to the disposition to be made of the batteries serving with the train, the ordnance material, and quartermaster's transportation. There are about 1,800 men, 1,300 animals, and a large amount of artillery material collected here. A considerable time will be necessary to complete the shipment of the command. After consulting with General Copinger and the chief surgeon, I report that the condition of health of the men and animals requires their removal at once from the south, and if it is considered advisable to maintain any portion of this siege train for service or future instructions, I am of the opinion that the interests of the service will be subserved by moving it to a point at least as far north as Washington. The chief surgeon Fourth Army Corps informs me that the sanitary conditions at Jacksonville, Fernandina, or other points along Gulf or South Atlantic coast would not afford relief from conditions existing here; also that there are many cases of typhoid fever in camp, and, although it is the healthiest camp at Tampa, a rapid depletion of the command may be expected from this disease, if not from infection. General Copinger has authorized me to fully represent this matter, and early action is requested.

JOHN I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General Volunteers, Chief of Artillery.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 7, 1898.*

(Received 9.25 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Upon personal inspection I find that the report upon which I based my telegram to you this morning was incorrect, and that I can take a regiment on the *Obdam.*

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*COLUMBIA, PA., *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 10.22 a. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Will the peace make any change in the movement of General Snyder and his headquarters? I believe they are now in Tampa, under orders for Porto Rico. Kindly answer, D. H.

M. S. QUAY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 8, 1898—11.15 a. m.*Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Please telegraph at once the batteries that are with you and referred to in your telegram of yesterday. It is hoped we will be able to telegraph you orders for a change of your men very soon. Would you recommend batteries with you going back to their station, as it is not probable they will be needed with General Miles? Your recommendation is desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 8, 1898—1.10 p. m.*General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

How many troops can the transports now at Tampa take to Porto Rico? Have conference with quartermaster and others having knowledge, as it is desired to order troops not going to Porto Rico North as soon as camps can be determined on. An early reply is desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*PONCE, *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 1.22 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

I think enough troops have been ordered to Porto Rico. No more light batteries required.

MILES.

PONCE, *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 1.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Replying to General Butterfield's inquiry concerning public schools in Porto Rico, there are 546 public and 38 private.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 8, 1898.

Dear General BUTTERFIELD:

Inclosed is a copy of General Miles's report upon the number of flags that can be utilized.

With sincere regards, I am, faithfully, yours,

HENRY C. CORBIN.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Cold Springs, N. Y.

(Inclosure—see telegram signed Gilmore preceding.)

PONCE, August 8, 1898.

(Received 3.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

General Schwan's command is marching around the west end of Porto Rico. General Henry, with Garretson's brigade, is moving across, via Adjuntas and Utuado, to Arecibo, thence to San Juan. General Brooke has one brigade between Guayama and Cayes; General Wilson, with Ernst's brigade, is at Coamo. American flag is floating in nearly all the principal places in Porto Rico. A small fort has been built at the entrance of Guanica Bay, which I hold. Respectfully recommend be named Fort Capron, in honor of Captain Capron. Would recommend that no more troops or laborers be sent to Porto Rico.

MILES, Major-General Commanding Army.

PONCE, August 8, 1898.

(Received 3.16 p. m.)

General CORBIN, Washington:

Cavalry will shorten campaign materially. Secure additional horse transports; old ones ordered Santiago. Answer.

HAYES.

YBOR CITY, FLA., August 8, 1898.

(Received 5.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The batteries referred to in my telegram of August 7 are H and K of Second, D of Fourth, K and M of Fifth, E of Sixth, and H and K of Seventh Artillery, all of which are now in this camp. I request telegraphic orders for myself and Maj. C. P. Townsley to proceed to Washington for consultation in reference to recommendations for dispositions of these batteries. Experience has demonstrated and I [understand] the Major-General Commanding Army would desire to retain a few batteries equipped with siege material in order to work out the problem of the proper armament and equipment for a siege train in the field. Experience has shown that this work must be intrusted to the artillery service.

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 8, 1898.

(Received 7.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington:

Bills presented for payment of salary of Catholic priests in this diocese from custom-house funds. This method has been in vogue. What action shall be taken?

MILES.

FRANKFORT, KY., August 8, 1898.

(Received 8.07 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Please let Third Kentucky go to Porto Rico. You will place many Kentuckians under lasting obligations by doing this.

W. O. BRADLEY, Governor.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 8, 1898

(Received 8.15 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington:

Postmaster Santiago reports all army mail returned to New York; none received here from any source since arrival *St. Louis*. Please arrange that the mail for the 20,000 troops for this island be either sent by transports or that the Post-Office Department send a special dispatch boat.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla., August 8, 1898.

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received. Following transports are now at Port Tampa: *Santiago*, which will take corps headquarters and one battalion Fifth Infantry; *Rita*, assigned for depot quartermaster's supplies, and *Clinton* for depot commissary supplies. No other transports reported here. Major Bellinger at Egmont, 35 miles away. No telegraph there. Shall confer with him after he returns.

COPPINGER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

If you can spare labor that has been sent you, send 250 by first boat going to General Shafter, Santiago.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

Hon. M. S. QUAY, Columbia, Pa.:

It is not probable any more troops will go to Porto Rico, as General Miles has just telegraphed he has enough to close the campaign.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

Governor W. O. BRADLEY, Frankfort, Ky.:

Should there be any more troops going to Porto Rico, favorable consideration will be given claims of Third Kentucky.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 11.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

United States engineer boat *Suwanee* has arrived here in tow with orders to report to Colonel Black. Colonel Black in Porto Rico; what shall be done with her?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 9, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER UNITED STATES FORCES, Newport News, Va.:

What troops have sailed for Porto Rico? When will next vessel sail, and with what troops? Be specific.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 9, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

No payments, as suggested, can be made from the public revenues.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 9, 1898—10.45 a. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

United States Engineer boat *Suwanee* has arrived at Santiago, with orders to report to Colonel Black. What disposition do you wish made of her?

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PHOENIX, ARIZ., August 9, 1898.

(Received 1.09 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to request that I be ordered to accompany troops to either Porto Rico or Manila.

J. A. BALDWIN, *Captain, Ninth Infantry.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 9, 1898—1.30 p. m.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Washington:

The following has been received from Major-General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico, and is sent you for your information:

“Postmaster Santiago reports all army mail returned to New York; none received here from any source since arrival *St. Louis*. Arrange that the mail for the 20,000 troops for this island be either sent by transport or that the Post-Office Department send a special dispatch boat.”

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 9, 1898.

(Received 1.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington:

I am informed the naval vessels at this place have been ordered round to San Juan. In order that there may be no conflict of authority I request that no aggressive action be taken against that place; that no landings be made or communication held with the Spanish officials or forces on this island by the Navy.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898—2.45 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Po to Rico:

General Rodgers telegraphs as follows:

"The batteries referred to in my telegram of August 7 are H and K of Second, D of Fourth, K and M of Fifth, E of Sixth, and H and K of Seventh Artillery, all of which are now in this camp. I request telegraphic orders for myself and Maj. C. P. Townsley to proceed to Washington for consultation in reference to recommendations for disposition of these batteries. Experience has demonstrated, and I understand the Major-General Commanding the Army would desire to retain a few batteries equipped with siege material in order to work out the problem of the proper armament and equipment for a siege train in the field. Experience has shown that this work must be intrusted to the artillery service."

What do you recommend? Inquiries made for Sherman.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, August 9, 1898.

(Received 4.33 p. m.)

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, War Department:*

Replying to your telegram to-day regarding mail for Porto Rico and Major-General Miles's army. I would state that since the *St. Louis* sailed, mail by which he reports having received, 3 pouches of letters and 32 bags of papers were sent via steamer *Chester*, leaving New York on the 6th instant; and 1 registered sack, 3 pouches of letters, and 58 sacks of papers go forward via steamer *Alamo*, leaving Newport News to-day. We endeavor to catch every steamer of whose sailing we are advised by your Department. Mail returned from Santiago intended for troops in Porto Rico will go forward by first steamer after this date.

CHAS. EMORY SMITH, *Postmaster-General.*

PONCE, August 9, 1898.

(Received 5.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following received from General Wilson:

"General Ernst's brigade captured Coamo 8.30 this morning. Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hulings commanding, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains, striking the Aiboneto road half mile beyond town, captured entire garrison, amounting 150 men. Spanish commander, Illeroa, and Captain Lopaz killed. Our loss reported 6 wounded, only 1 severely. Men and officers behaved excellently. General Ernst, Colonel Hulings, and Colonel Biddle are especially to be commended."

This is very important capture and well executed. Names of wounded as soon as received here.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 9, 1898.

(Received 6 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

The major-general desires to know what action was taken on his telegram to Secretary of 4th, asking for authority to discharge summarily undesirable men. Case is urgent.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 9, 1898—8.45 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Postmaster General telegraphs as follows:

"Replying to your telegram to-day regarding mail for Porto Rico and Major-General Miles' army, I would state that since the *St. Louis* sailed, mail by which he reports having received, 3 pouches of letters and 32 bags of papers were sent via steamer *Chester*, leaving New York on the 6th instant; and 1 registered sack, 3 pouches of letters, and 58 sacks of papers go forward via steamer *Alamo*, leaving Newport News to-day. We endeavor to catch every steamer of whose sailing we are advised by your Department. Mail returned from Santiago intended for troops in Porto Rico will go forward by first steamer after this date."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 9, 1898.

(Received 10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Comanche and *City of Macon* sailed to-day for Santiago.

GILMORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

It is deemed advisable to at once establish a large hospital at Ponce. Can you get the lumber, labor, and material necessary to put this order into execution immediately? Will send you nurses and doctors, as many as desired. This is of the utmost importance. Answer, giving number of nurses and doctors you deem will be required.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 9, 1898.

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Wagner returned to Washington sick. Request I be authorized to expend funds for secret-service work and \$5,000 be placed to my credit and funds sent at once.

SCOTT, *Captain.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 10, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

After careful consideration, the Secretary of War concurs in the recommendation of the Surgeon-General that men be discharged as provided in regulations only. The desired end can be met on surgeon's certificate of disability, so that the men discharged can be given transportation and subsistence to their homes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—1.15 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary of War directs me to inform you that General Miles reports that no more troops are required in Porto Rico and that no more will be sent. Orders will issue very soon for the remaining troops of your corps to move for the North. A report of the sanitary condition at Fernandina is requested. Any troops on board transports will be disembarked, and said transports put under way at once to report to General Shafter at Santiago to bring the troops of the Fifth Corps north. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—4 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

In response to your cablegram of 7th instant, \$2,000 have this day been placed to the credit of Maj. J. D. Black, commissary of subsistence of Volunteers, with the assistant treasurer United States, New York City.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, *August 10, 1898.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram stating no more troops needed Porto Rico just received. Fourth Corps headquarters already on board transport, which is nearly ready to sail. Am I authorized to proceed to Porto Rico, vessel to go thence immediately to Santiago?

COPPINGER.

* VALPARAISO, IND., *August 10, 1898.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I earnestly urge that Indiana troops be sent to Porto Rico. They are as good as the Rough Riders.

E. D. CRUMPACKER.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*
(Received 7.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

It is reported that a number of Porto Ricans are now serving life or shorter term sentences in Spanish military prison, or penal settlements in Spain, Africa, and elsewhere beyond the limits of Cuba and Porto Rico, for purely political offenses against the Spanish Government. Relatives and great many friends of these have appealed to our Government in their behalf. I recommend that any terms of peace concluded between the United States and Spain should make provision for the relief of these unfortunates fully as those now resident on these two islands.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Have established telegraphic communication with General Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th instant with the enemy, about 3 miles north of

Guayama, General Hains forced the enemy to retreat. The following men of Fourth Ohio were wounded (none killed): Capt. Edward O. Thompson, Company K, in right wrist; Private Samuel F. Jones, right knee; Private Noble W. Haniacker, Company C, in ankle; Private Harry S. Haines, Company C, in right foot; Private William Jeddington, Company A, in hip.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 7.43 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

The following is list of wounded, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, in skirmish beyond Coamo, August 9: Corporal Barnes, Company E, left side; Private C. C. Frank, Company C, right side; Private George Whitlock, Company C, right side; Private L. Ubold, Company [?], right elbow; Private E. V. Jolly, Company F, left arm.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 8.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Replying to your telegram, any sized hospital can be established. Lumber, labor, and material abundant, or the relief ship may be detained, with other transports of the Government, and be converted into hospital ships, if advisable, and remain in safe harbor. Matter being carefully considered by Colonels Greenleaf and Senns and Major Torney, who will render best judgment to-morrow and give number of nurses and doctors required. The command is in good health thus far, with the exception of cases that bring the germs of disease from Chickamauga and other camps.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 8.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

General Miles desires engineer boat *Surance*, with its naphtha launch, sent to this port soon as possible.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 9 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transports *Hudson*, *Gypsum King*, and *Manitoba* arrived here to-day

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.*PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 9.02 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington:*

Fifty-eight wagons belonging to Hains's brigade were left at Charleston. Send them to join brigade early as possible.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 10, 1898—10 p. m.*Major-General BROOKE, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Wagons belonging to Hains's brigade will go by *Obdam*, which sails about 13th for Ponce.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Personal and confidential.]

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 10.50 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

I am fully convinced that Sampson has sent orders to the commander of this fleet, soon as army leaves south coast, to take his fleet, go round to San Juan, and demand the surrender of the capital or bombard the city and not to waste ammunition on any of the batteries. First. To bombard a city containing innocent women and children would be a violation of the first order of the President. Second. It is an interference with the work given the army by the President. I ask that any such action be suspended. After we have raised the flag over all the principal cities and arrived at San Juan, any aid by the navy against land batteries, entrenchments, or fortifications would be advisable, but not against a city of noncombatants. The control of all military affairs on the land of this island can be safely left to the army.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 11.45 p. m.)

GENERAL CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

In reply to your cable it is highly important that the siege train be completely organized and fully equipped, and now is the best opportunity we have had in thirty years to have it fully supplied. General Rodgers should be intrusted with this duty and supplied with all such guns, material, horses, etc., as he may require. All well.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 11.57 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Engineer tools and instruments which were ordered by General Miles to be sent to Porto Rico were to-day loaded on the *Santiago*, whose destination has just been changed to Santiago, Cuba. If this material will not now be needed by General Miles, I recommend that it be kept on the *Santiago* until that vessel arrives in New York, and that it be then stored at Willets Point. If it is still wanted in Porto Rico, it should be unloaded and put on another transport, as the *Santiago* is to sail very soon. An early reply is important.

CHITTENDEN, *Engineer.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 10, 1898—Midnight.*GENERAL COPPINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

In reply to your telegram of this date, asking if you are authorized to proceed to Porto Rico, I am directed by the Secretary War to make reply in the negative.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1898.*SCOTT, *Captain, Ponce, via Bermuda:*

Mail report expenditure secret-service work; balance remaining: necessity for additional allotment.

MEIKLEJOHN, *Assistant Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Am assured there is no cause for your apprehension, but, for a certainty, positive orders have been issued prohibiting the move you suggest.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 11, 1898.

(Received 8.52 a. m.)

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I am advised the *Obdam* has orders to clear for Charleston. Shall I reload the 20 horses and men of Battery C which Grant attached to Fifth Illinois Infantry for transportation to Porto Rico?

J. S. CULVER,

Colonel Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 11, 1898—9.20 a. m.

Col. J. S. CULVER,*Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Newport News, Va.:*

Your telegram this date at hand. You will reload the 20 horses and men of Battery C to go to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 11, 1898.

(Received 3.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following message received from Schwan: "Camp near Hormigueros, 10th: Advance guard, including cavalry of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of Rosario River, near Hormigueros, developed strong Spanish force, which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez road. In general engagement which followed Lieutenant Byron, Eighth Cavalry, my aid-de-camp, was wounded in foot, and Private Fermberger, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and one other private was killed, and 14 enlisted men were wounded. It is reported that the most if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in engagement. We drove enemy from his position and, it is believed, inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in the field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at early hour to-morrow. (Signed) Schwan."

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 11, 1898.

(Received 9.22 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

From my personal observation, and from all I have learned since, allow me to make the following suggestions to avoid trouble in the future, that only immune troops be sent to Santiago; and I think two regiments infantry, two batteries of light artillery, and one troop cavalry will be ample. The guns and horses are already there. It is true many have enlisted as immunes who are not such. These, if sent, will contract fever and soon demand removal, hence I advise that rigid inspection of all officers and soldiers be made and only those who are strictly immunes be sent. Colored men from the Gulf States take the fever, but the percentage of mortality is much less.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 11, 1898.

(Received 9.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following from Schwan: "Immediately after repulse yesterday Spanish troops, joined by what were left in Mayaguez, moved in direction Lares. Have sent scouts in that direction. My command entered Mayaguez at 9 o'clock this morning." Schwan."

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 11, 1898.

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following is result of conference and recommendation by Surgeons Greenleaf, Torney, Daly regarding case sick of army in Porto Rico: "General Miles: Hospital of lumber can be built, but one of tents preferable. We, however, urgently recommend speedy return of sick to United States on properly equipped transports or hospital ships. Fifty doctors and 150 trained male nurses required at once."

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 11, 1898.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Secretary War directs that you confine trade between United States and Porto Rico to American vessels, but impose same navigation and tariff charges on them as on other vessels. Abolish Spanish \$1 tax per ton avoirdupois on all goods exported or imported. Substitute 20 cents tax per register ton of vessel, and 2 cents per ton on vessels for American ports in Cuba. Retain 50 cents tax per avoirdupois ton on merchandise landed at San Juan and Mayaguez. General tonnage tax on ships entering or clearing in ballast, half rates.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898—12.45 a. m.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, the Secretary of War directs me to inform you that on the recommendation of Major-General Shafter five regiments of infantry are now on the way to Santiago—four immune regiments and a regiment of colored volunteer infantry from Illinois. The latter sailed from New York on the *Yale* to-night.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898—12.45 a. m.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that a new military department has been created by the President, consisting of Santiago province, with headquarters at Santiago. Major-General Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to the command. Brigadier-Generals Wood and Ewers have been ordered to General Lawton for duty, General Wood retaining command of the city.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, Fla., August 12, 1898.

(Received 10.11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Two officers and twenty-four men belonging to Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry are at Tampa awaiting transportation to Porto Rico. Shall this detachment await transportation to regiments from here or accompany command ordered to Huntsville?

SNYDER, *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 12, 1898.*General SNYDER, *Commanding U. S. Forces, Tampa, Fla.:*

Two officers and twenty-four men belonging to Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry, now at Tampa, referred to in your telegram of even date, will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and upon her arrival, take passage upon the steamer *Obdam* for Porto Rico to join their regiments.

By order Secretary War:

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 12, 1898.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, U. S. VOLUNTEERS,

Chief of Artillery, Tampa, Fla.:

The matter of the siege train has been under consideration for some time. The Chief Ordnance believes the following to be the best course to pursue, namely: To select two siege guns, two siege howitzers, and two siege mortars, and turn them over to a battery or batteries having sufficient men to man and operate them, with station at some point where they can be used for practice and experiment to develop their usefulness, needs, and requirements, and such alterations as may be necessary for their complete efficiency. The remainder of the guns to be sent to Rock Island Arsenal for storage and safe-keeping, and to receive such alterations as experience from time to time suggests and demands.

Your recommendation and advice are requested, upon receipt of which orders for the artillery troops under your command will issue.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*PONCE, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 12.40 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transport Miller left here to-day for Santiago.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 12, 1898—3.45 p. m.*General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War desires to know how much of Henry's transportation left at Tampa should be sent to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—4.23 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commander of the Spanish forces in Porto Rico of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—5 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

General MERRITT, Manila:

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The Secretary of War directs that the following proclamation of the President be sent you for your information and guidance:

“BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

“A PROCLAMATION.

“Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

“Whereas it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

“Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given, through the proper channels, to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

“Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

“(Signed)

“By the President:

“WILLIAM R. DAY,

“Secretary of State.”

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

THE PROTOCOL PROVIDES.

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
 2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
 3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
 4. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
 5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
 6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.
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PONCE, August 12, 1898.

(Received 4.57 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*Transport *Mohawk* left here for Santiago to-day.

GILMORE.

PONCE, August 12, 1898.

(Received 4.56 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

In my opinion permanent arrangements should be made for furnishing nearly a million of people in this island, and about 20,000 troops, with a daily mail.

MILES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 12, 1898.*The honorable the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a cablegram received this date from Major-General Miles regarding the postal arrangement for the island of Porto Rico.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General, for the Secretary of War.

[Inclosure—see cablegram from Miles, Aug. 12, 1898, immediately preceding.]

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 6.22 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Under Spanish law all notaries public, and most, if not all, officials in this island have given bonds in cash and bonds in mortgages from \$5,000 up for the faithful performance of their duties, and that these securities are deposited in Spain. Under these circumstances it would seem only just that all money or

securities now held by Spain for the proper performance of official duties in the island, now about to pass from her control, be delivered to the United States with full list of names and such other data as will enable the United States to settle up these cases justly.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 9.12 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Request that two paymasters be sent here direct from Washington with necessary funds to pay this army. Those sent to Santiago, Special Orders, 177, would be quarantined for ten days, and if ship infected with yellow fever would not be allowed to land on island.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 12, 1898—11.47 p. m.*SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Following forwarded for information of Department:

“Colonel GREENLEAF:

“I have the honor to report to you results of my investigations concerning origin typhoid fever among our troops at Ponce and its vicinity, as requested in your order recent date. There are at present about 250 cases typhoid fever in army of invasion this point. Careful study of 200 cases, of which I have reliable information, shows disease in every instance was contracted before leaving United States. By far largest number contracted in Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamanga, Ga. Second and Third Regiments Wisconsin Volunteers furnished largest contingent, followed by Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Second Massachusetts. Camp Alger comes next; fewest cases from Tampa. Typhoid fever indigenous in Ponce to some extent throughout entire year, and from the large number of infected cases extra precaution will become necessary to prevent further spread of the disease among our troops. In view of great prevalence of the disease in Camp George H. Thomas, it appears to me Medical Department of the Army should recommend immediate evacuation of the camp.

“N. SENN.

[Indorsement.]

“Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, from Camp Alger, came here on transports with us. About 200 cases, mostly typhoid, developed en route, which I returned on transports. Concurring in Dr. Senn’s opinion regarding origin of the disease, I recommend that all fever-infected camps in the United States be abandoned. Every possible precaution has been taken here to prevent its spread.

“(Signed)

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

MILES.

NEW YORK, *August 12, 1898.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

President’s proclamation, addressed to General Shafter, reached Santiago at 7.09. The same to General Miles will probably not be forwarded over the poorly maintained English lines before to-morrow.

GRANT SQUIRES, *Censor.*

NEW YORK, August 12, 1898.

(Received 6.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

All important messages, including two most urgent ones, went out of my office over Haiti cable within ten minutes of receipt here; but in case of Miles message fear that the unfriendly English West Indian Cable Company will close, as usual, at 6 o'clock, although, anticipating important matter, had requested them to keep open for it.

SQUIRES, *Censor.*

TELEGRAPH DIVISION, August 12, 1898.

General CORBIN:

Haiti office, New York, reports as follows: "The West India and Panama Company closes at 6 p. m., and it will be impossible to get the President's proclamation through to Ponce before morning."

This is simply in line with the service we have had to contend with during the trouble at Porto Rico. The Government has paid heavy tolls and receives but little, if any, consideration.

Respectfully,

CHAS. O. PIERSON,

Lieutenant in Charge.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The following dispatch has been received from Captain Crittenden, Corps of Engineers, Tampa, Fla.:

"Engineer tools and instruments which were ordered by General Miles to be sent to Porto Rico were to-day loaded on the *Santiago*, whose destination has just been changed to Santiago, Cuba. If this material will not now be needed by General Miles, I recommend that it be kept on the *Santiago* until that vessel arrives in New York, and that it be then stored at Willets Point. If it is still wanted in Porto Rico it should be unloaded and put on another transport, as the *Santiago* is to sail very soon. An early reply is important."

Your instructions are desired.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, August 12, 1898.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for the information of the Department copy of a letter this day sent to General Miles at Porto Rico with samples of flags. The letter explains itself. Of course we desire your approval of the matter.

I should be glad to know that our course is satisfactory and acceptable; also that we may be advised of the size of the flags already sent to General Miles. (I suppose regulation size or garrison flag.)

Will you order transportation for our committee?

I am, very truly, yours,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
 LAFAYETTE POST REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS,
New York, August 11, 1898.

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES,

Commanding U. S. Army, Porto Rico.

MY DEAR GENERAL MILES: As advised by the Adjutant-General, Lafayette Post has determined to supply the public schools of Porto Rico, as far as practicable, with the United States flag. Comrade Allen C. Bakewell, our junior vice-commander, has kindly volunteered to visit Porto Rico in the discharge of this duty. I have asked him to undertake correspondence with yourself to get an idea from you of the numbers and sizes necessary. Our advices from the War Department are your (Gilmore) telegram—about 540 public schools and some 30 or 40 private schools.

Comrade Bakewell will ask your advice as to sizes, and forward you with this two samples of bunting flags and two samples of silk flags. If you would kindly suggest which, if either, of the sizes would be best for the purposes, the idea being to place the small silk flag inside the schools, with possibly the Constitution of the United States printed in Spanish and English languages interlined, and possibly, also, a portrait or likeness of President McKinley.

If you will write to Adjutant-General Corbin about the sizes desirable we will endeavor to start our comrade with a limited number to commence operations with in the territory or towns under your control and forward to him the additional quantity required. It may be that you will undertake to relieve him of the detail, and prefer to have it done by military authority through army officers proper.

Major Bakewell will go in his uniform and act as a volunteer aid without pay on your staff, if this is acceptable to you, and possibly bring another comrade, who will come under like conditions.

If this programme is agreeable to you, will you kindly wire Adjutant-General Corbin to so advise Major Bakewell and myself, and we will put the matter under way at once. Major Bakewell's address is 1 East Forty-first street, New York City.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to Adjutant-General Corbin so that he will understand your dispatches on the subject, and it will of course be honored and approved at headquarters in Washington.

While our post expects to bear all the cost of providing the flags and material, and our comrades to serve without pay, we should naturally look for such transportation about and through the country and return as the Government and yourself can furnish, probably without expense to the Government.

I shall address the Adjutant-General on this subject and be assured of his views before your reply reaches me.

I congratulate you on your very successful campaign and the undoubted benefits both to Porto Rico and the United States to result.

I am, very truly, yours,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Commander Lafayette Post.

P. S.—Major Bakewell will in person write you for such further information as may occur to him desirable for the discharge of his duty. (With this letter.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copy of a telegram from Major-General Miles, dated Ponce, August 11, 1898, touching the matter of bonds

given under Spanish law by all notaries public, and most, if not all, officials on the island.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*
(For the Secretary of War.)

(For inclosure see pages 273 and 274.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, August 13, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

Military telegraphic censorship liberally administered will continue at telegraphic centers controlled by you. Messages detrimental to the United States are forbidden, and also all ciphers, except that Governments and diplomatics, Spain included, are allowed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PONCE, August 13, 1898.

(Received 1.06 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

General Wilson reports Major Lancaster with Pott's battery at 1.30 p. m. 12th instant. Quickly silenced enemy's battery at Asomanta, near Aibonito, and drove him from his position and rifle pits; no infantry fire on our part. Lieut. John P. Hains, Third Artillery, struck by stray Mauser bullet, not serious. A shell from enemy's gun burst just over one of our pickets, killing Corporal Swanson, wounding Corporal Jenks, Company L, Third Wisconsin, neck and arm; Private Vought, same company, seriously, in abdomen; Private Bunce, same company, in chest, not seriously.

MILES.

TAMPA, FLA., August 13, 1898.

(Received 1.23 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

With reference to my telegram of August 8, and in the absence of the special instructions requested, I recommend that Sage's battery, Sixth Artillery, and Coffin's battery, Fifth Artillery, be retained in service equipped with four howitzers and four siege rifles, respectively, with station at Washington Barracks, D. C., and that the other batteries of this command be directed to turn in their siege material and transportation to the ordnance and quartermaster depots near this point and ordered to their former stations at once. It is urgent that this command be moved north, as there is no abatement in the increase of typhoid fever.

JOHN I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 13, 1898.*

Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Telegram of this date received and recommendations contained therein approved by the Secretary of War. You will give necessary orders for batteries to join accordingly, informing department commanders of date of departure. The Ordnance and Quartermaster's departments have been informed and will give instructions for disposition of property.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 13, 1898.

(Received 1.55 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Major-general commanding desires me to acknowledge receipt of telegram directing that all military operations against the enemy be suspended.

GILMORE.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1898.

(Received 3 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Service inquiries regarding receipt President's proclamation to Miles have been hurried forward, but with numerous relays, on every route to Ponce. Answers can only be obtained after delays. It is reasonably certain, however, that message reached St. Thomas late last evening and Ponce by 9 this morning, and that General now has it.

SQUIRES.

PONCE, August 13, 1898.

(Received 4.56 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington*:

Engineer tools, your cable this date, major-general commanding says not required here.

GILMORE.

YBOR CITY, FLA., August 13, 1898.

(Received 6 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Reference being had to your telegram of the 12th instant and the suggestions of the Chief of Ordnance that the ordnance property pertaining to the equipment of the siege artillery be turned into Rock Island, I am decidedly of the opinion that this property should first be turned in to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson at Port Tampa. The circumstances under which it was ordered to and received at Tampa and delivered at this camp and urgently ordered hence to Santiago and Porto Rico before the verification or receipt of invoices involve a serious problem of accountability, and the most direct way of solving this problem is to return the property to the officer to whom it was originally invoiced, and who has the facilities for storing, packing, and shipping it to Rock Island. The wagons and transportation should be turned in to the depot quartermaster here. I recommend that Batteries H and K of the Second Artillery, H and K of the Seventh, D of the Fourth, and M of the Fifth be dismounted and ordered to their former stations at once. I recommend that Battery D of the Fifth Artillery be equipped with four siege rifles, and E of the Sixth with four siege howitzers, and ordered to the station recommended for them as instruction batteries for the siege artillery service, and that Battery B, Fifth Artillery, which is now in Porto Rico equipped with six siege mortars, be made, upon its return, the instruction battery with these pieces. The composition of the armament should be uniform in each battery, and not mixed, as suggested by the Chief of Ordnance. There are seventy-four light artillery recruits of Second and First Artillery, and a similar number of unassigned light artillery recruits, here. Instruction as to their disposition should be sent. Field officers should be ordered to their respective stations.

JOHN L. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, *Chief of Artillery*.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 13, 1898.

(Received 6 p. m.)

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

There are approximately 100 men attached to Richard's battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania who belong to commands in Porto Rico. Shall they move to Middletown with him or be turned over to Colonel Smith, commanding here, or shall they be forwarded to their commands by the *Obdam* when she sails? I also have three horses belonging to General Grant and General Brooke's staff, left with me for transportation to Porto Rico. Advise their disposition.

J. S. CULVER,

Colonel Fifth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Detachment at Newport News.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 13, 1898.

(Received 7.15 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following is complete list of casualties in engagement near Hormigueros, August 10: Killed, Frederick Fermberg (D), Eleventh Infantry; wounded, First Lieut. Jos. C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry. Following wounded of Eleventh Infantry: Sergt. William S. Wheeler, seriously; Corpl. Jos. P. Ryan (C), Private William Rossiter (G), serious; Private Arthur Shays (G), Private E. John L. Johnson (D), Private A. Sands (D), Private Paul I. Milzkie (E), Private Henry Gerrick (E), Private Harry E. Arrick (E), Private Samuel R. Cobb (I), Corpl. Ames Wilkie (E), serious; Private Daniels Graves (G), serious; Corporal John Bruning, Private Samuel G. Fry, Private G. Curtis, Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery. Doctor thinks all but one of wounded likely to recover.

MILES.

PONCE, August 23, 1898.

(Received 2.08 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

In press reports of my dispatch giving list of casualties in engagement near Hormigueros, August 10, appeared the sentence, "Doctor thinks but one of injured likely to recover." Original copy of cablegram reads: "Doctor thinks all but one of wounded likely to recover."

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898—11.30 p. m.**Col. J. S. CULVER, Fifth Illinois Infantry,***Newport News, Va.:*

The men attached to Richard's battalion belonging to commands in Porto Rico should be sent to join the regiment on the *Obdam*. The three horses belonging to General Grant's and General Brooke's staff should also be sent.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
*Tampa, Fla., August 14, 1898.***Lieut. Col. FRANK G. SMITH, Sixth Artillery,***Commanding Siege Artillery, Camp Rodgers, Tampa, Fla.*

SIR: Under special telegraphic instructions of the 13th instant from the Secretary of War the following movements of troops and disposition of property will be made with as little delay as possible:

1. The following batteries of your command now serving as siege artillery are hereby dismounted, and, under such instructions as you may give, will turn in the

armament and ordnance property pertaining to their equipment as siege artillery to the depot ordnance officer at Port Tampa, Fla., or as may otherwise be directed from this office, and they will then proceed to and take station at the posts designated opposite their respective names, viz:

Battery H, Second Artillery, to Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Battery K, Second Artillery, to Fort Constitution, N. H.; Battery D, Fourth Artillery, to Fort McHenry, Md.; Battery M, Fifth Artillery, to Fort Hancock, N. J.; Battery H, Seventh Artillery, to Fort Adams, R. I.; Battery K, Seventh Artillery, to Fort Totten, N. Y. All public animals, the harness, wagon transportation, and other quartermaster property pertaining to the equipment of the above-named batteries as siege artillery will be turned in to the depot quartermaster, Tampa, Fla.

2. Batteries K, Fifth Artillery, and E, Sixth Artillery, will remain mounted as instruction batteries in siege artillery service, and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and there take station.

Battery K, Fifth Artillery, will be equipped with a battery of four 5-inch siege rifles complete, and Battery E, Sixth Artillery, with a battery of four 7-inch siege howitzers complete, each battery to be provided, in addition, with artillery harness supplied from that now on hand in the siege train.

Each battery will retain six 6-mule wagons for the transportation of platforms and six 6-mule wagons for the transportation of ammunition.

You will give orders for the transfer of such armament and equipment from that now on hand in the siege train as is necessary to carry out these instructions. All surplus armament and ordnance property pertaining to these batteries will then be turned in to the ordnance officer at Port Tampa, Fla. All surplus public animals, wagons, and harness, and surplus quartermaster property pertaining to these batteries will be turned in to the depot quartermaster at Tampa, Fla.

3. The property pertaining to the quartermaster, commissary, medical, and ordnance departments of your command will be turned in, under your direction, to their respective depots at Tampa, Fla., and the officers on duty with those departments will then report to the senior officer of their respective departments on duty at Tampa, Fla., for further instructions.

You will arrange for the movement of the batteries with the least delay practicable and in the order which will best satisfy the existing conditions of health.

4. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the above movements and the commissary department will furnish the necessary subsistence.

5. You will order all officers under your command remaining on duty at Camp Rodgers, after the execution of these orders, to proceed to their respective stations and report for duty, and you will then proceed to join your proper station.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Very respectfully,

JOHN I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary of War desires to know if it is true as printed that La Duke, of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, was executed under sentence of court-martial.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 14, 1898.*

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Messrs. Potter, Van Rensselaer, Van Uxem, and Groff arrived on private yacht *May* with load of supplies, which will greatly contribute to the comfort of the troops, and especially to the sick and wounded. They also brought a large number of American flags, which have been sent to the different towns and cities, and soon will be waving over the best part of Porto Rico. The action of these patriotic and philanthropic gentlemen and the National Relief Commission, which they represent, is highly appreciated by a grateful army, while the display of our national colors will give great joy to the people.

NELSON A. MILES,

*Major-General Commanding.*PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 14, 1898.*

(Received 9.33 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Troops mostly camped in mountain region and in good health. Hope paymasters now at Santiago will return to Washington and no steamers be permitted to come here from Santiago. Every effort being made to keep yellow fever from Porto Rico.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 15, 1898.*

(Received 12.25 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Chester arrived to-day with First Volunteer Engineers.

GILMORE.

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—10.20 a. m.****General RODGERS, Tampa, Fla.:**

Secretary of War desires to know if, before your command leaves for the north, it would not be possible to assist in loading the ordnance on trains for shipment north. It seems impossible to get intelligent labor in sufficient numbers to accomplish this. Of course, the Secretary of War does not wish to jeopardize your command, but if this work can be done by your men, or the heaviest part of it, he would like it very much. If, however, it is not advisable for the men to do the work, you can leave officers to take charge of the matter and the Ordnance Department will employ labor. Telegraph names of officers left in charge.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.***SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898.**

(Received 11.31 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington:

Snag boat *Surance* here from Tampa, ordered to report to Colonel Black, not wanted here. What shall be done with it?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—12.10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Snag boat *Suwance* should be sent to General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—12.10 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Snag boat *Suwance*, now at Santiago under orders to report to Colonel Black, has been directed to proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898.

Col. H. W. CHITTENDEN, *Engineer Volunteers, Huntsville, Ala.:*

Engineer tools and instruments referred to in your telegram of 10th instant and loaded on transport *Santiago* are not needed or required by General Miles in Porto Rico.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 15, 1898.

(Received 3.11 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Following dispatches received from General Schwan, sent before he received notification suspension hostilities:

"IN CAMP, 2 MILES NORTH LASMARIOS, VIA GAUCO, August 13.

"Burke's column, while descending valley Rio Grande, fired into by retreating Spanish force from mountain slope north side stream. Fire returned, thought with effect; none of our men hurt; Spanish forces, numbering about 1,500, heading for Lares and Penino. Received surrender of commanding officer, Colonel Soto, sick in cottage near, attended by two Spanish surgeons. Have directed they be sent Mayaguez, held as prisoners or paroled, as you determine. Shall close my command here and be governed in movements to-morrow by reports expect to receive during night; probably march Lares. Roads most difficult; camp near Los Marias."

"AUGUST 14.

"After sending dispatch last evening company Eleventh Infantry brought 10 prisoners, including battalion commander and lieutenant; also number Spanish soldiers wounded yesterday. Cavalry scouring country toward Lares for fugitives. Deserters from Spanish column, which has been thoroughly disorganized and demoralized by pursuit. Prisoners report our fire yesterday very effective and well directed.

Please notice on map our troops occupy best part of Porto Rico. They are moving in such strong columns in concert that nothing could check their progress. They would have occupied the entire island within four days if they had not been stopped by order to suspend hostilities. There were some unavoidable delays before the troops could be landed, but none after. Will the disembarking of troops that are now in transports be considered an act of hostility?

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898.

(Received 3.54 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Referring to snag boat, General Miles has directed me not to send any boats to Porto Rico.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—4.30 p. m.**General SHAFTER, Santiago:**

As General Miles has directed no more boats be sent to Porto Rico, and as the *Clinton* is no longer required, and is to be sent back to New Orleans, she could tow the *Suwanee* to Tampa, and the *Clinton* then proceed to New Orleans and discharge her cargo.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898.**Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS,***Chief of Artillery, Ybor City, Fla.:*

Secretary of War approves the recommendations in your telegram of the 13th instant, and directs that you give the necessary orders for carrying them into execution, so far as relates to the troops under your command, and notify this office and department commanders of departure of batteries. Communicate with regimental commanders as to disposition of recruits; and direct field officers referred to report by wire to department commanders in which their regiments are stationed for assignment to posts. Supply departments are furnished with copies of your telegram, and Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments will give instructions for disposition of property. Acknowledge receipt and report action.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

YBOR CITY, FLA., August 15, 1898.

(Received 6.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Your second telegram this date relative to shipment of troops received. I gave the necessary orders yesterday, and movement will commence as soon as Quartermaster furnishes transportation. When shall I send the 71 light artillery recruits, now unassigned to any regiment?

JOHN I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 15, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Chief Artillery, Ybor City, Fla.:*

Send recruits for light batteries Second Artillery to Fort Adams, R. I. Those for light batteries First Artillery to Sullivans Island, S. C.

Assign the 74 available light artillery recruits to First Artillery, and send to Sullivans Island. Telegraph number sent each regiment.

By order Secretary War:

WARD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., August 15, 1898.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am in receipt of a telegram from Major-General Miles, dated Ponce, Porto Rico, August 15, 1898, of which the following is a copy:

.. Request that light-house tender be sent immediately to buoy harbor. Important, in order to protect cable lines as well as to mark dangerous and uncharted shoals. Require two first-class cans, two first-class muns, and one third-class nun, all with complete equipment. If answer is affirmative, cable company will probably loan buoys temporarily. Acknowledge.

"MILES."

2.46 p. m.

In this connection I have the honor to state that the only light-house tenders competent to perform the service proposed were loaned to the Navy Department at the beginning of the war, and are now armed vessels, under the command of officers of the Navy. It is therefore impracticable to comply with the request of General Miles.

It is deemed proper that the answering of his telegram should be done by the War Department rather than by the Treasury Department.

Respectfully yours,

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898.General MILES, *Porto Rico*:

Secretary War directs you order Capt. W. S. Scott to report to General Lee, Jacksonville.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—2.30 p. m.General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:The Secretary of War directs that as soon as the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers disembarks from the transport *Chester* that it be ordered to report to General Shafter at Santiago. The necessities for the early departure of this ship and any other transports available for General Shafter's army are very great.H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898.Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Ybor City, Fla.*:

If it is desirable that your command should leave Tampa before the guns, carriages, ammunition, and siege material with which it is equipped can be shipped to northern arsenals, you should leave your ordnance officer and, if necessary, other officers and a sufficient number of experienced noncommissioned officers and competent men to direct and render every assistance to the laborers, which Colonel Thompson is authorized to employ in the work of receiving the property, material, preparing it for shipment, loading, and other work connected with its removal from Tampa. Upon completion of the work the officers and men thus assisting Colonel Thompson will proceed to join their proper stations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

YBOR CITY, FLA., August 16, 1898.

(Received 6 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your telegram this date, every assistance of this command has already been offered to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, depot ordnance officer, to load the artillery material on cars and prepare it for his shipment to arsenals. He should be ordered to send promptly his agents here to verify the property and superintend this work, in order not to delay the execution of the orders of the Secretary of War, as already reported to you, and for reasons stated it is essential that this property should first be turned over to Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, to whom the Chief of Ordnance should send instructions as to its final destination. There is no occasion that I can see for any delay in this work or for leaving any artillery officers behind.

JNO. L. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

PONCE, August 16, 1898.

(Received 3.27 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN, Washington:

Two or three paymasters, with sufficient money, should be sent on the *Obdulio* to pay this command, and those at Santiago ordered home. It is too great risk to have them come here from a command infected with yellow fever, with all their clerks, attendants, and infected money and clothing. It is the opinion of Colonel Greenleaf that no money exposed as their paper money will be should be permitted to land. We have no means of properly disinfecting.

MILES.

PONCE, August 16, 1898.

(Received 10.08 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:Transport *Alamo* arrived to-day.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898—12.45 a. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, Secretary of War directs me to inform you that arrangements for the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces can only be made under the provisions of the protocol, which has been furnished you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898—10 a. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary of War has ordered paymasters at Santiago, under charge of Major Dodge, to come to you for the payment of troops in Porto Rico. These paymasters have been on board ship in harbor of Santiago, but have not been off, and the money has not been out of iron safes since it left the depository in New York. The Surgeon-General and Secretary of War are of the opinion that there is no possible risk in these officers coming to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898—1.15 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Commissioners, under protocol, for Cuba: General Wade, Admiral Sampson, and General Butler; for Porto Rico: General Brooke, Admiral Schley, and General Gordon.

CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PORT TAMPA CITY, Fla., August 17, 1898—6.40 p. m.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Have been sick in bed with malaria and fever, but have gotten up to go to siege artillery camps. Your telegram says General Rodgers has been telegraphed to ship all guns of siege train to Watervliet Arsenal; carriages, machines, and implements to Rock Island, and ammunition to Dover powder depot. General Rodgers writes that he has orders from the Secretary of War, through military channels, to cause all siege material to be turned in to me, and orders to give officers and men to assist me in preparing it for shipment, loading, and work connected with its removal from Tampa. I am personally not able to do this work and have no men competent to properly check this siege material. Besides, the value and importance of these stores demand the constant presence of an officer to check same to prevent loss and discover shortage and make proper certificates as to same. Even if well and I could do this work, 9 miles away, I would have to leave depot practically unattended to for some time, and the depot work at present demands all my time. I have sent Binderwald, who will hire carpenters, laborers, procure lumber, nails, and other material to assist in preparing stores for shipment and loading stores. General Rodgers has his two volunteer ordnance officers, volunteer quartermaster, regimental quartermaster, and apparently plenty of men. Under these circumstances recommend that Secretary of War be requested to direct Maj. John L. Chamberlain, chief ordnance officer, U. S. Volunteers, on duty as ordnance officer of siege train, to receive these stores from the captain of batteries and invoice them to Northern arsenals. I will give him every assistance in my power. I have receipts from ordnance officers of siege train for all important parts of this material and almost all other unimportant articles except some that was rushed off on first expedition to Cuba. It will be absolutely necessary to have this property thoroughly checked in order to determine each captain's property responsibility and prevent confusion in the settlement of returns due to the great haste with which this siege train has been equipped. Lieutenants MacNeal, Hunter, McGlachlin, Todd, and Major Chamberlain have successively been detailed as ordnance officer during the short time the siege artillery has been organizing. Major Townsley, chief ordnance officer, is also in camp. Please answer quickly.

THOMPSON, Ordnance Officer.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 18, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN L. RODGERS, Chief of Artillery, Tampa, Fla.:

Maj. John L. Chamberlain, chief ordnance officer, U. S. Volunteers, is directed to receive the siege guns, carriages, ammunition, and material from the battery commanders in your command, giving the proper receipts therefor; then invoice and ship them to Northern arsenals, in accordance with instructions from the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

By order Secretary War:

HEISTAND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 18, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE,

(Care of General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico):

You have been designated commissioner under the protocol to arrange for the evacuation by Spanish troops from the island of Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 17, 1898.

(Received 8.32 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Am in cable communication with Captain-General Macias. We could make all necessary arrangements for evacuation by Spanish and full occupancy by the American forces, if authorized, and request that necessary authority be granted.

MILES.

PONCE, August 19, 1898.

(Received 10.21 a. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transport *Florida* left here yesterday for Santiago to report to General Shafter.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 19, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Porto Rico:*

Secretary Treasury states that the only light-house tenders competent to perform the service proposed in your telegram to him of 15th instant were loaned to Navy Department at beginning of war, and are now armed vessels, under command of officers of Navy; that it is therefore impracticable to comply with your request.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 19, 1898.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

256 Broadway, New York City.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing copy of your communication to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Porto Rico, has been received. Your action in sending United States flags for use of the public schools in Porto Rico is highly approved by the Department, and I desire to thank you and the Lafayette Post for the kindness shown.

Your understanding that the regulation size flags have been sent General Miles is correct.

Very truly yours,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PONCE, August 19, 1898.

(Received 4 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington:

Cablegram received. Will I receive instructions?

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 19, 1898—7.30 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE

(Care of General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico):

Cablegram received. Instructions will issue.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*PONCE, *August 20, 1898.*

(Received 1.51 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:**Morgan* sailed New Orleans to-day; *Concho*, from New York, arrived to-day.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 20, 1898—4.30 p. m.*
General BROOKE, *Porto Rico:*

Your appointment as one of the commissioners to meet commissioners on part of Spain has been signed and will be sent to you on first steamer.

CORBIN.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 21, 1898.*

(Received 7.28 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington:*

The arrangement for supplying flags through Butterfield and Bakewell, Lafayette Post, satisfactory. The larger of the sizes sent will be acceptable. Please notify them.

NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 21, 1898.*

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

Cold Springs-on-the-Hudson:

General Miles cables as follows to-day:

"The arrangement for supplying flags through Butterfield and Bakewell, Lafayette Post, satisfactory. The larger of the sizes sent will be acceptable. Please notify them.

"NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General.*"H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 21, 1898.*

(Received 8.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Everything accomplished that could be desired. Only details to be arranged by commission for evacuation of Spanish troops. Some Spanish troops now marching to San Juan, preparatory to embarking for Spain. I have 106 guns, mortars, and howitzers, field and siege, which I intended to use at San Juan if Spanish had not been captured outside, [which] our troops were doing. These available if needed elsewhere. Among number are 10 light, very powerful dynamite guns. If desirable, any of above, with ammunition and men, can be shipped via New Orleans and San Francisco to Manila. I expect very soon to return to Washington.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 22, 1898—4.45 p. m.

Colonel CLOUS (Care General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico):

No order excluding the vessels of any nation from entering Ponce has been issued. In what form was it received?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 22, 1898.

(Received 6 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Transports *Washington* and *Roumania* left for Santiago. *Massachusetts* will sail Friday. *Whitney* leaves here to-day for New Orleans.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 22, 1898—10 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Secretary of War directs that transport *Massachusetts* sail from Ponce direct to New York, without going to Santiago. Shafter reports that he has sufficient ships.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—12.45 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Secretary of War directs the Pennsylvania and New York Volunteer Cavalry be sent home on first returning transports for muster out. Pennsylvania troops to Mount Gretna; New York to Hempstead. Report day of sailing.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 23, 1898.

(Received 2 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington:

Severe rains; sickness increasing; many volunteers have strong reasons for going home; steamers returning empty; ask authority to grant leave absence and furlough to one-third command, and furnish transportation to place of muster. These men will rejoin when required; this very important request; reply soon. This plan could be applied to all commands.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—4.30 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The volunteers will be reduced by the muster out of entire regiments, amounting in numbers to about 100,000 men. For this reason the Secretary of War does not approve your request to furlough one-third of the volunteer troops in Porto Rico. Volunteer cavalry of New York and Pennsylvania should be sent home on first returning transport.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 24, 1898.

(Received 10 a.m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

General Shafter cables has transports enough to move troops north. Transports here can be used to transport third of this command home. One battalion from each regiment volunteers, leaving strongest here. Think course very advisable. Shall it be done?

MILES.

PONCE, August 24, 1898.

(Received 12.10 p.m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Transport Aransas left here to-day for New Orleans.

GILMORE, Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 24, 1898—12.30 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

You will return to the north such troops of your command as are not needed in Porto Rico, and can use transports now at your disposal for this purpose. Every provision should be made for the comfort of returning soldiers; adequate supplies of every kind, with medical officers to attend the sick, should be detailed. You will determine what troops shall return and what remain. The destination to which your ships should sail will be given later in the day, after conference with Surgeon-General and quarantine authorities. The point selected will be the one that will give the least delay in disembarking.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 24, 1898—12.45 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Troops in Porto Rico whose services are no longer needed there will be sent home, as directed in previous cable of to-day. Transports carrying them should sail for New York. There will be less detention there than any other point. This after conference with the highest medical authorities. Please give instructions to have departure of each ship reported by cable.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 24, 1898.

(Received 7.22 p.m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Under plan to reduce by muster out I suggest that advantage be taken of empty transports returning to send back all volunteer light batteries and the Fourth Pennsylvania, Sixth Illinois, Second Wisconsin. That would leave one regiment each from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky, First United States Volunteer Engineers, one battalion provisional engineers, and regular troops, which will be ample.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898—Midnight.

Major-General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Your suggestion of returning all volunteer light batteries and the Fourth Pennsylvania, Sixth Illinois, Second Wisconsin is approved by the Secretary of War. The return of the New York and Pennsylvania cavalry should be among the first to come.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898. (Received 4.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.

SIR: So many calls having been made upon this Department for facilities for reaching Porto Rico and Santiago, both on the part of officers and the Post-Office Department, it has been determined to send the steamship *Seneca* from New York, noon on Monday.

Will thank you to advise the different bureaus at once, so that they may take advantage of the sailing of this vessel from New York to Ponce, and from thence to Santiago and return to New York. I will so advise the Post-Office Department.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—5.10 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Further sending of transports to Santiago should be suspended, as all the Fifth Corps has or will have left by to-morrow.

By order SECRETARY WAR:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 26, 1898.
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Transport *Obdam* arrived here yesterday.

GILMORE.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1898.
(Received 12.51 p. m.)

Hon. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Please see that Troops A and C, New York Volunteer Cavalry, about to embark on return voyage from Ponce, are not overcrowded and are supplied with abundance of water.

T. C. PLATT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1898.

The COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES FORCES, Porto Rico.

SIR: This will be presented by the Rev. J. A. Hartwell, accompanied by the Rev. P. McHale, clergymen of the Catholic faith, who come to minister to people

of their faith in the island of Porto Rico. They have had a conference with the President and he understands fully their mission; and I am instructed to ask at your hands the consideration shown the most favored of their class.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, August 26, 1898.

(Received 2.25 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. HENRY C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Troops A and C, New York Volunteer Cavalry, are coming home from Ponce. Please do not overcrowd, and give them plenty of water.

GILBERT E. JONES.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1898.

(Received 4.33 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Please wire Porto Rico; find when schools will be open.

D. BUTTERFIELD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1898—11 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

When will schools open in Porto Rico?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1898—11 p. m.

Hon. T. C. PLATT, *Manhattan Beach Hotel, Long Island:*

Will give instructions that A and C troops are not crowded on return voyage. Pray tell me when they took to water.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1898—11 p. m.

GILBERT E. JONES, *222 Madison Avenue, New York City:*

I will see that your darling pets are not crowded; but since when did they take to water?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 27, 1898.

(Received 4.46 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Schools opened August 15.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1898—Midnight.

General BROOKE, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Admiral Schley and General Gordon sail for San Juan Wednesday next on transport *Seneca*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1898—Midnight.

General BROOKE, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War desires to know who you wish named as secretary and recorder of the Commission of Evacuation. Preferably some officer on duty with forces in Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 28, 1898—1 a. m.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

Cold Springs on the Hudson, N. Y.:

Commanding general Porto Rico cables as follows: "Schools opened August 15."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 29, 1898—1 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary of War directs report of what troops have left Porto Rico for home.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 29, 1898.*

Colonel BIDDLE, *Engineer Department, Washington:*

Am ordered home with three regiments infantry, six batteries volunteer artillery, five troops volunteer cavalry. Go New York, arrange for landing and encampment till troops are fit to march through cities to depots respective roads which take them home. Best camps probably South Brooklyn, near Thirty-ninth street landing. Will sail about Friday.

WILSON, *Major-General, Volunteers.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 29, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: The *Yucatan* will sail from New York on Wednesday, September 7, to Porto Rico and Santiago, returning from Santiago to New York. Will thank you to advise Bureau officers, so that they may put themselves in communication with the depot quartermaster in New York, who will advise them as to the pier from which the vessel will sail.

The Post-Office Department has already been notified.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PONCE, August 31, 1898.

(Received 11.03 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Cable relative to reporting sailing of troops and subsequent movement in United States received. Instructions will be fully carried out.

WILSON, Major-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 30, 1898.

(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

*Citizens of our State appeal to me to intercede with you to have the sick of the Fourth Ohio Regiment now in Porto Rico sent home, and if it can be done without detriment to the service, the entire regiment. What can I say to them? Please answer.

ASA BUSHNELL, Governor.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1898—1 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The three infantry regiments, batteries, and troops ordered home, under General Wilson, should sail direct for New York. Date of sailing of each transport, number of officers and men aboard each will be reported by cable. Regiments on their arrival will be routed to their homes, where they will be given sixty days' furlough, at expiration of which time they will be mustered out of service. New York cavalry will go to their armory in New York City. Philadelphia troop to their armory in Philadelphia. Transportation will await arrival of volunteer regiments in New York to conduct them to their homes; hence importance of knowing exact number on board each ship and organizations to which they belong. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PONCE, August 30, 1898—1 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

No troops have as yet embarked. Will report by cable all departures promptly.

WILSON, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1898—11.45 p. m.

Hon. A. S. BUSHNELL, Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram addressed to the Secretary of War received. The sick of the Fourth Ohio and all other regiments in Porto Rico are being brought home as rapidly as it is advisable to subject them to travel. The services of the Fourth Ohio can not be spared at this time.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 30, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES FORCES, Ponce, Porto Rico.

SIR: The War Department has been advised by the Acting Postmaster-General that Maj. James E. Stuart, Charles F. Trotter, John M. Masten, William Mooney, and M. A. MacDonald, of the Post-Office Department, have been detailed as a

committee to proceed to Porto Rico for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the conditions, operations, and requirements of the postal service on that island, both within the territory occupied by the military forces and, as far as practicable, throughout the island.

The Acting Postmaster-General thinks it may possibly be necessary for this committee to have a military escort at times, and that it will certainly be necessary for them to have the assistance of the military commanders in the matter of transportation.

The Secretary of War, therefore, commends these gentlemen to your kindly offices, and directs that you cause necessary orders to be issued that will furnish them transportation and military escort, and to take such other measures as in your judgment will facilitate the carrying out of their mission.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*



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